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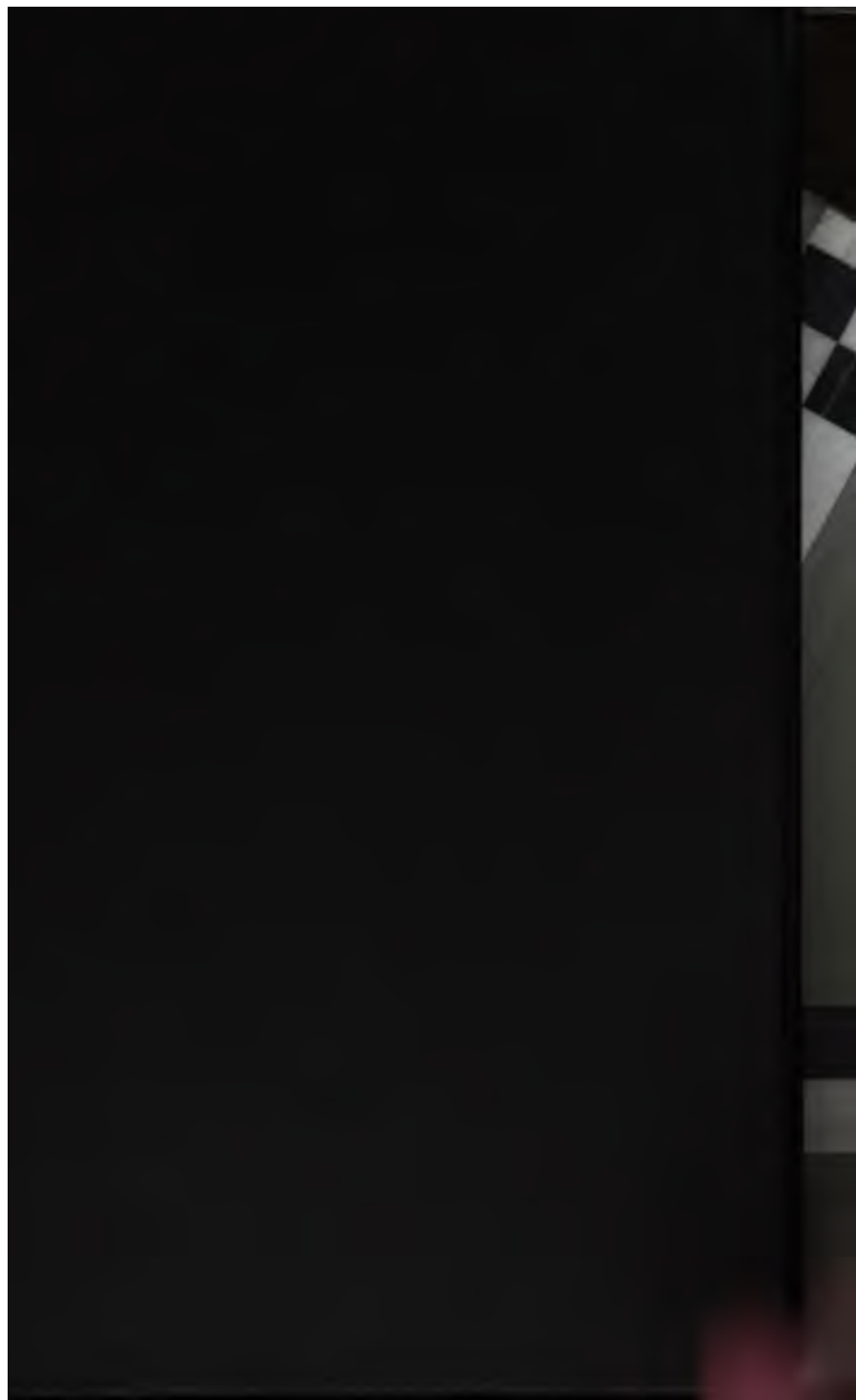
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A Grammatical Sketch
of the
Akra- or Gã-Language,
with some Specimens of it from the mouth of
the natives.

And
a Vocabulary of the same,
with an appendix on the Adãñme-Dialect.

By Rev. **J. Zimmermann.**

Two Volumes.

Vol. II. Gã-Vocabulary, with an Adãñme Appendix.

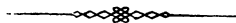
Stuttgart, 1858.

Printed for the **Basel Missionary Society**
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Explanation of the Abbreviations.

Ad. Adñ., Adñme.	gr. Gr; greek.
adj., adjective.	Hebr., Hebrew.
adv., adverb.	imperf., imperfect tense.
acc. accord., according.	i. e., id est, that is..
aor., aorist tense.	impers., impersonal.
art., article.	imperat. impert., / imperative mood.
augm., augment.	ind., indicative mood.
aux., auxiliary.	ind. indefinit., indefinite.
Akwp. Dial., Akwapim Dialect (of the Otyi-Language).	inf., infinitive mood or form.
Ay., Ayigbe (language).	init., initial.
b., body; s. b., some body.	int. interj., interjection
C. Dial., Coast Dialect.	interr., interrogative.
coll. collect., collective noun.	irr. irreg., irregular.
com., common noun.	iterat., iterative mood.
comp., compare.	lat. Lat., latin.
conj., conjunction.	m. masc., masculine gender.
dan. Dan., danish.	m. k., moko (some body).
dem. demonstr., demonstrative.	n., noun.
Dial. D., Dialect; Kr. D., Krobo Dialect.	neg., negative (voice).
dim., diminutive.	neutr., neuter.
engl. Engl., english.	n. pr., proper noun.
eur. Eur. europ., european.	n. v. } neuter v.
etc., et cetera.	v. n. }
Fab., fables.	n. k., noko (some thing).
f. i., for instance.	nom., nominative, nominal.
f. fem., feminine gender.	num., numeral.
fig., figuratively.	Ot., Otyi (language).
frequent., frequentative mood.	obj. object., objective.
fut., future tense.	pl., plural number.
Germ., German.	pl. f., plural form.
gen., generally.	perf., perfect tense.
	pers. prs., person, personal.

pos. posit., positive (voice).	sc., scilicet, nāmlið; namely.
poss., possessive.	sec., second.
pot., potential mood.	sec. prs., second person.
pres., present tense.	sing., singular number.
prs., personal, person.	subj., subject, subjective.
prob., probably.	Tab., Table.
pr. n. and n. pr., proper noun.	th. s., the same.
pron., pronoun.	v., verb.
pr. prov., proverb.	v. n. and n. v., neuter verb.
red., reduplication, reduplicated.	v. a., a. v., active verb.
rel., relative.	v. imprs., imp. v., impersonal verb.
refl., reflexive.	voc., vocat., vocative (case).
s., see.	verb., verbal.
s. b., some body (moko).	⇒, like, the same as.
s. th., some thing (noko).	(?), not sure.



A.

(Words beginning with A and not found under A must be sought, after separating the initial „a“ or the pronoun „ame“ under the next following consonant.)

- a-, first letter of the Alphabet, initial augment of many nouns, especially of impersonal individual character; indefinite pronominal augment = they; their (man; iŋr); or init. augment of the pot. mood and fut. tense posit. contracted from „ba“ to come. Comp. Gram. § 13.
- ā (or hā, hē) adv. yes.
- aa-, init. augm. of the indefinite 3. prs. pl. of the fut. tense, = aba-, ameba-, they will or shall-.
- abaŋlo, n. a fragrant kind of wood used by women to wash themselves.
- abalá, abla. n. sail. Adanme th. s.
- abantoli, n. an eatable yellow fruit.
- abasá (Otyi), n. the length of both outstretched arms; a fathom; ta abasa, v. to bet.
- abasata, n. betting.
- abentia, n. grave-yard; redoubt (the Government-grave-yard and a small redoubt are in one and the same place in Osu, wherefore the one name for both).
- abe (Ad. and Ot. th. s.) n. proverb; bu abe, to use a proverb.
- abebu, n. use of proverbs.
- abebuŋ, n. speaker of proverbs.
- abei, n. butter-fly.
- abedei, amedei, n. a kind of shalls.
- abéku, n. the left (side or hand). Ad. th. s. Ot. benkum.
- abékulo, n. a left handed person.
- abéle, n. a pair of tongs, snuffers or pincers. From be, to pinch.
- abete, n. a kind of food.
- abibribi, n. a kind of necklace.
- abifao, pl. -fabii, n. a little child. Ad. th. s. comp. fufao and fao and gbekē.
- abisa, n. a kind of lot; fōto cast lots. Ad. th. s.

abisafō, n. casting of lots.

abla, n. falsehood.

ablā, n. (Ot. abrowa) european woman; lady, also used of mulattoes.

ablabutu, n. a large kind of beautiful coloured straw-baskets.

ablade, n. a nobleman.

ablana (Ot. abrana, Ad. ablana), n. gallery.

ablānanq, n. place on the gallery.

ablé (Ad. blefo, Ot. abro), n. corn, maize; kū able, to break corn, gble-, to grind it roughly; wyie-, to grind it (wetly for bread).

ableba, n. corn-leaf.

ablebutu, n. ablabutu, a straw-basket of various colours.

ablefo, n. half-ripe corn; when roasted a favorite food of the natives; s. fq, v. and fgo, adj.

ablekpmq, n. maize-harvest; fr. kpa able, v. = able kuomq.

ablekpā, n. the peeling of the corn-ears; s. kpa able, v.

ablekplamq, n. the same.

ablekulí, n. eel. Ot. aberekuri.

ablékuli, n. single grain of corn; s. kuli, n.

ablekūomq or ablekūmq, n. corn-breaking, corn-harvest.

ablekulo, n. corn-breaker.

ablekūomqbe, n. time of the cornharvest.

ableñmōñ, and

ableñmōši, n. corn-field.

able-obutu, n. a load of corn.

abletši (Ot. aberikyi), n. goat, male or female; comp. to and to kpakpo, n.; and to gwanteñ, n.

abletšo, pl. -tšei, n. corn-stick; corn-ear.

ablo, n. hardness; fe m. k. —, v. to be hard against s. b.; = wa yi, v. and tfa m. k. šiši, or fe m. k. šišitfa, v.

ablofelq, n. hard person.

ablofemq, n. hardness, cruelty.

ablogwa (Ot. abrogwa, Ad. ablogba), n. european chair (s. brq and blq = european).

ablogwaféq, and

ablogwakpéq, n. chair-maker.

ablogwatše, n. chair-man.

ablóno, Ad. th. s. n. a kind of pudding of the natives.

ablónwá, Ad. th. s. n. white oil; tallow.

Ablotširi, Abrotširi and Ablotšill, Ad. th. s.; Ot. Abrokiri, n. pr. Europe, in general: country of the white people, also sometimes used of Amerika, and even of Sierra Leone.

ablotširi-abla, n. a european woman, lady.

- ablotširi-wiemo, n. any european language = blofówiemo, n.
 abo, n. refuge; ba abo, v. to take refuge.
 abo (and avo), n. (s. bo) field, garden. Ad. th. s.
 abo, n. suspension, s. ye abo, prv. 65.
 abo, n. number; s. bo.
 aboá, n. a kind of swelling in the body; abua, th. s.
 abobā, n. refuge.
 abobalo, n. person to whom refuge is taken.
 aboboi. n. (fr. bo, to multiply), ground-beans and other
 beans (comp. akwei), when boiled, a favorite break-fast.
 Ot. and At. th. s.
 abodiamo (Ot. and Ad. th. s.) bottle, esp. common round
 green bottle; comp. atunkpā.
 aboká, n. a kind of cloth brought from the East (bokā).
 Abokobi, pr. n. of a village.
 aboló, Ad. th. s., n. bread baked of maize (Ot. abodó):
 comp. komi.
 aboloba, n. leaf in which bread is baked.
 abolobatšo, pl. -, n. the tree from which this leaf is taken.
 abolobatšo-nū, n. male-bread-leaf-tree.
 abolobatšo-yō, n. female dto.
 abološālo, n. baker.
 abolosubo, n. loaf of bread, s. akwābo.
 abompé, n. precocious person; efe abompé, he is preco-
 cious; especially used of children.
 abompéfemo, n. precociousness.
 aboño, n. barn, to preserve the corn till it is used. It
 stands generally in the middle of the „ñmōñ“ or plan-
 tation, and as this is every other year removed must
 often be rebuilt again.
 aboñoši, n. place under and round about the barn.
 abonsám, pl. -sami (Ad. abušam, Ot. obonsam and abon-
 sam), the devil; a bad person.
 abonsam-dše, or -dšeñ, n. hell.
 abonsám-la, n. hell-fire.
 abónua, n. lemon, lime; lime-colour; adj. lime-coloured.
 abonuanu, n. lemonade.
 abonuatšo, pl. -tše; lemon-tree.
 abotíá, n. goat; she goat. Ad. th. s.
 abotiri, abotri, n. wrestle; fō-, to-. Ad. th. s.
 abotrifō, n. wrestling.
 abotrifōlo, n. wrestler.
 abotše, n. planter, plantation-possessor; comp. ñmōtše and
 kosenyo.

aboyeli, n. swinging in the air; suspension; fr. ye abo, v. abro-, s. ablo-.

abui, n. needle (Ot. and At. diff. comp. bue, Ad. v. to open; bu, n. hole; gbu, v. to make a hole etc.)

abui-hiñmei, n. eye of a needle.

abuló, s. aboló.

adabañ, s. adebañ.

adáde, 'dáde, 'ade-, Ot. and At. th. s. n. iron.

Adáde, n. pr. of a Fetish in Osu.

adadekramā, n. (Ad. and Ay.) comp. adope and asamānu-kpa, chimpanse.

adadenkwa, ádenkwa, n. sumerset.

Adadentam, n. pr. (Ot. = iron-middle) of a Gā-Village.

adafi, n. (perhaps from the Otyi: ade, thing and fi, to come forth) news; only used in the phrase tfa adafi, v. to announce some news.

adafitfa, n. annunciation.

adafitfálo, n. annunciator.

adaka, n. Ad. and Ayigbe and Ot. = adeka, box.

Adāñme, Dāñme, n. pr. Sister or mother-language and tribe of Gā, from Tema till Adā, at the mouth of the river Volta and from this seacoast to the Akwapim-mountains, with the Agotim-branch beyond the river Volta, containing the people of Tema, Kpoñ (Pony), Gbugbrā (Prampram), Niño (Nuño, more properly) and Adā at the coast; and the Asadšale- or Ašidšale-, Osudoku-, Šai- (or Siai)-, Krqbq- and Agotim-people in the interior, together about 50—60,000 souls. About the language (lit. Adā-gbē, voice or language of the Adā-people) see Appendix.

adāñme, n. Adā-nut; tiger-nut.

Adánse, n. pr. (Ot. witness) of a Gā-Village.

adawroma! (Otyi expression, s. daw, dao) your grace!

adawtšo, pl. -tsei, n. = kada, jaw-bone.

ade, n. (Otyi, = nō in Gā, thing and dše, world, s. these).

Used in many Gā-phrases, f. i. bọ ade, v. to begin existence, to come into the world, to live somewhere, Gā-Hist. 2.

ade, n. a kind of corall.

adebq, n. beginning (s. dšenbq), existence.

ade, adei, n. or adv. only used in the phrase: wq adē, wq adei, wq dei, to sleep sweetly, espec. used of children.

adeiwq, n. sweet sleep.

ade-ákpa, n. good, precious corall.

adebān (= adadebān), v. iron-bar.

adebānka, n. iron-clow, crow.

adéda, n. bill-hook.

adedenkrúma, n. castor-oil-shrub.

adéka, n. (s. adáka), box.

adekā! adekā! n. (lit. „the thing in advance, sc. how is it?“) Salutation of people who come later than others.

The answer is: „Ya, adšo!“ „It is quiet!“ The salutation answering to this in Gā is: „Hāmō fē?“ which see. ademankē (s. mankē), adv. (Ot. ahimadaki) early before sunrise.

adekā, n. time, muse, s. dekā.

adénkū, n. a kind of callabashes with a narrow pointed mouth; s. fao, n.

adesā, n. a human being, coll. mankind. It is more definite than gbomo, mo, man, person and therefore often put in apposition to this: gbomo adesā, a human person, gbomei adesāi, men. The origin seems to be Otyi, though the word is not used in it with this signification. Ad. th. s.

adesā, n. (Ot. = evening), an evening or a touched (Ot. sā, G. tā and sa, to touch) tale, fable (in Otyi: anansesem, spider-tale, because the spider plays a principal roll in them). Tā adesā, to make or give out such a tale (which is mostly done in the evening by moon-light, when the people are assembled around the central fires of their yards). See Gā-Specimen N. IV. Ad. nyāsā.

adesātāmō, n. tale-telling.

adesātālō, n. tale-teller.

adfamān, n. (Ot. agwaman); whoring, fornication; pl. -mañi or -mañ; whore, whoremonger; bō-, to whore.

adfamānbi, n. bastard.

adfamānbō, n. whore-dom; fornication.

adfamānbōlō, n. whore-monger, whore.

adfaman-yō or yō-adfaman, n. whore.

adi, n. dolphin; s. also atī, n.

adiatširi, n. (Ot. Fanti dial. comp. di ekyiri, to be the next after s. b.), store-keeper, steward, s. semo, n.

adóa, n. (pleasure?), Ad. th. s. a kind of dance and music. (Ot.), the smallest kind of antelopes (Zwerghirsh, dwarf-hart), only about one foot high and long.

adobe, n. a kind of palm-trees with very large, leaves or branches.

adodón, n. a yellow fruit of a tree, similar to a plum, but egg-shaped.

adodón, pl. -dōdši, n. fly; fleshfly.

adodongbāne, n. large fleshfly.

adoku, n.

adope, n. chimpanse, see: asamanukpa.

adro, n. unripe coconut.

adšanali, n. a kind of wasps; s. asagba, n.

adšanmalate, n. apple of the eye.

adšatq (or adšotq from the Ot. gyato), n. yaws; a kind of pox which many natives get and with which some purposely infect their children, because they consider themselves afterwards safe against the infection; They are not or seldom mortal, but very lingering and of weakening effect. They seem to be the result of animalculae in the skin, as the itch, and are considered so as well as the latter by the natives themselves; ye —, inf. adšatqyeli, to have yaws.

adšatqfo, n. (Ot.) a person infected by this sickness.

adšatqyelq, n. th. s.

adšatqyeli, n. yaw-sickness.

adšēndšēn or adšēntšēn (Ot. dēnkēm), n. a smaller and more slender kind of crocodiles than the „bā“, with pointed heads and long tails and of a reddish colour, living together with the others in the same waters (Comp. also: dšēn).

adšensu, n. (Ot. agyensu, n.) received water from flat housetops.

adši (sometimes ayi?), perh. an old fut. tense of „dši“, v. to be; = it will or may be; added to sentences stating something doubtful; = perhaps, may be etc.

adšinā, n. (Ot. agyina, lit. standing), private counsel (comp. gwabq); ya-, to go to counsel.

adšināfo, adšināfonyo, pl. -foi; adšinālo, adšināyalq, n. counsellor.

adšināyā, n. going to counsel, consultation.

Adu, n. pr. of men.

adu, n. monkey; a kind of monkeys.

aduatšq, n. confirmation, in the phrase: mā wiemq: no aduatšq, to confirm a word; inf. aduatšomā.

aduawa, n. Otyi = the Gā = tšoyibi; n. fruit of trees.

adudón, s. adodon, n. fly.

adufudé, n. (Ot. adefude; comp. ade, n. and fu, v.) intemperateness excess; ye-, to be intemperate.

- adufudénii**, n. pl. intemperate doings or things.
adufudeyeli, n. intemperateness.
adufudeyelo, or **-yelilo**, n. intemperate person.
adukpei, n. (Danish); dagger.
adyenkuma, n. a kind of seafish.
afā, n. half; part; side; adj. half; adv. apart, a side; shortened: 'fā (comp. fā, v. to take out).
afa, n. a small kind of bellows; s. sōñme, n. (Ot. = bellows).
afābañ, n. fence; wall; enclosure.
afāsew, **afāso**, **afāsu** (Ot. th. s.), n. an inferior kind of yams (s. yere); sometimes white, but mostly of a blue reddish colour; therefore adjectively used: violetblue or -red; compare above „abóma“.
afei, **afi**, n. a kind of itches in the skin.
afi, 'fi, n. (Ot. afi, afe, afrihia), year; nye se-, last-; wo se-, next year; ye afi 10, to be 10 years old; ye afi, to keep anniversary. Ad. dšeha.
afi, n. a kind of partridges.
afibe, n. an other kind of partridges.
afiyéli, n. age (of a person); anniversary, festivity.
afiyelo, **-yelilo**, n. guest of a feast.
afila, n. sling; to-, to make a sling.
afilaŋgá, n. flag (from the Portuguese, Danish or English language); ši-, v. to hoist up a-;
afilaŋgāši, n. hoisting up of a flag.
afilaŋgašilo, n. person doing it.
afilañmé, n. a kind of berries, like bilberries.
afilañmētšo, pl. -tšei, n. the shrub of them.
afiata, n. a kind of pap made of corn.
afiatō, n. slinging; see: to afila, v.
afimata, n. the sparrow; a kind of itch.
aflukpoŋgo or **afūkpoŋgo** (Ot. afūnūkpoŋgo), n. back-or hump-horse or belly-horse; either the mule or the camel (both not much known here); but probable the former.
afofro, n. blossom; gba-, to blossom.
afofrogba, n. blossoming; -mo, n. th. s.
afole or **afore** (Ot. afore), offering, sacrifice; šā-, to burn a-
afolešā, n. offering; sacrifice.
afolešāhe, n. place for sacrifices.
afolešāñō, **afolešālate**, n. altar.
afolešālo, n. sacrificer.
afoto (Ot. afá), n. bellows; s. afa and sōñme, n.
afū, n. back, hump (Ot. efū).

- afua, n. mist, fog; large mass, f. i. trema-, a large mass of cowries; nu afua, a large mass of water, flood.
- afui, n. foam; kwē —, to foam.
- afukwē, n. foaming.
- afukpōngō, s. aflukpōngō.
- afūtše, n. humpback.
- afutufata, old Gā: aputupata, n. bat, flittermouse.
- afutuokō, n. an animal like the rabbit or hare; see kpeñ-kpleñ, n.
- afai, n. miracle; wicked art performed by fetish-priests (s. okomfo); fe —, and ye —, to perform such a miracle. Comp. also ñkōnyá.
- afaiyeli, n. performance of miracles.
- afaiyelō, afaiyelilō, n. performer of such miracles.
- afene, conj. and adv. then; now; s. agbene.
- afife (Ot. afeyeye or afife from fye or fe, to look), n. looking-glass; glass-pane; glasswindow.
- agā, n. a kind of grasshoppers or locusts (comp. balabii and gogōnigogō); a very small fly, animalcule; a small particle of any thing; nothing, not a bit; adv. with negative voice, not at all; ehāāmi agā, he gave me nothing or not at all.
- agba, n. a small scaffolding to dey things on.
- agbadša, n. a kind of dance.
- agbaku, n. honey-comp.; s. wo, n.
- agbāmi (= agbābi, s. § 25, 3.) or agbōmi, n. fig (of which there are different kinds, but scarcely any eatable);
- agbāmitšo, pl. -tšei; n. fig-tree; wild fig-tree, generally used as shadow-trees in the street; therefore also called „dšanotšo“, market-tree; and mambrobitšo (Otyi.)
- agbāmu, n. eatable fruit of cactus.
- agbeena, or agbiēna, n. the large rainy season from about May till July (s. gbō).
- agbene or agbene (comp. the verb gbe and the pron. ne, Ot. afeyi), adv. now; conj. then.
- agblama, n. lime; chalk.
- agbo ('gbo), n. door, gate; agbo na, before the gate.
- agbo, adj. strong, powerful, mighty; n. a powerful person; to-agbo; ram.
- agbōmi awōrōke, n. anise-shrub.
- agbroke, n. a kind of vegetables.
- agégēnu, n. a kind of pap or thick beverage made of water, bread and honey.
- agō! interj. ho! ho! -giving notice of approach.

agolo?, n. wheel.

agorgo, agolgo, dan. n. cucumber. (vulgar: pēnis).

Agotim, pr. n. of a land and tribe beyond the river Volta, speaking Adañme.

agwaseñ, n. politeness; polite society; an assembly of respectable people; society; Gɛfɛllɔɖɛɛ; ya —, to go into society.

agwaseñ-ghomo, n. a polite person.

agwaseñ-wiemq, n. a polite word or language; language of conversation.

ahabia, n. a plant bearing a beautiful red flower and red seeds. Sometimes arrowroot is called so from its similar leaves. The seeds, it is said, are used to weigh gold-dust.

aharabata (a foreign word), or ahalabata, n. the harmatan, harmatan-season, from about January till about March or April. A dry cold wind from the North or East is blowing at this season, so that things and even the skin cracks.

aharabatábe, n. harmatan-season.

ahĩ, n. (comp. hĩ, to abhor and ahĩ in Otyi), only used in the phrase: ye m. k. ahĩ, to mock s. b. to boast against, to instigate envy (comp. ye he fɛo; gbe he guo; li th. s.); inf.

ahiyeli, n. mocking, boasting against.

ahiyelo, n. a person doing so.

ahimá (Ot. fr. ahyeñ-ba, small vessel), n. fishingcanoe.

ahimánka (europ. word), n. hammock.

ahimánkatšo, pl. -tšei, n. hammock-stick.

ahĩnkɛsɛ (Otyi); n. canoe, s. ahĩsɛ.

Ahódome (Ot.), n. pr. of a Gã-village.

ahofi (or awofi, Ot. ahofi), debauch, debauchery, lavishness, prodigality; bɔ —, v. to live debauchedly.

ahofibɔ, n. debauchery.

ahofibolo, n. debauchee.

ahora, n. reproach, blame; bɔ —, to blame.

ahorabɔ, n. blaming.

ahũ, n. treasure, concealed treasure; tu —, v. to find such; inf. ahũtu.

ãhũ, adv. (the „ã“ can be lengthened at pleasure) a long time, very long; continually; very much. Comp. dā, dāne; tũtu, tšō, naakpa, pam, tam etc.

ahũahũ (Ot.), n. fear; wo ahũahũ = wo gbeyei, to frighten.

ahubò, n. pr. 68; wonder, astonishment; Ot. bo abu.

ahúm, n. storm.

ahuntō or ahöntō, n. (Ot.) urgency; trouble; fe —, to be urgent, trouble-some.

ahurutia (Ot. = spring-short), n. a short kind of springing snakes, very poisonous.

ahūtū, n. discovery of a treasure; s. tu ahū, v.

ahūtulō, n. person finding a treasure.

ahwānyā, n. blossom; leaf; sprout, shoot; gba —, v. to blossom; to sprout; to shoot.

ahwānyāgbamō, n. blossoming; sprouting, shooting.

aikō! (or eiko!) pl. ānyeko! Salutation to working people or people comming in work. Answ. Yā éé! Yā, ata! Owura! etc. Signif. unkwon. Comp. Daholo! and mo!

aka —, initiating form of the pot. mood, neg. voice.

akadšinam (Ot. akagynam), n. surety; ye —, to „stand“ (for a debt, „kaw“ as) surety.

akaka, n. crust of bread.

akañ, n. struggle; ši —, to struggle = ši mple and ple he, v.

akañe, n. a fruit of a tree.

akañetšo, pl. -tšei, n. the tree of it.

akañma, n. a bird of prey; the carcion kite; s. akpāna, th. s.

akañsi, n. struggling; vying.

akañšilo, n. struggler, vier.

akasā, n. a kind of pap made of corn, s. aflata.

akase, n. a kind of indigo; s. amati.

akataiwyia (Ot. fr.) kata, v. to cower, and awyia, n. sun; sun-cover, n. umbrella.

akatomanso (Ot. = „people“ or „towns-cover“), n. a very large umbrella, such as the chiefs of this country use, when settling a great palaver in the free air or when appearing in state.

ake, conj. (from the verb ke, to say, = people say; saying, לאמר) that; often only used like a colon or notes of quotation; for; because; as how; whether; than (see also take and tamō). Ot. se, se; Ad. kē, kā (Comp. also edšake).

ake aleeno, that perhaps, with neg., lest.

ake beni, that when; sometimes: as, how.

ake bōni, as, how (commonly take bōni).

ake-lo; whether; whether-or.

ake noni, that what; as, how.

akeši, conj. that; for; because.

ake — hewō, and

akeši — hewō; that-because . . .

- akekre, n. a ring or wreath of cloth, flowers etc., crown (*στεφανος*), comp. kakra, tako, mañtšefai, n.
- akitafó, akitawifo, n. cactusplant, s. aklati.
- aklabatša, n. s. akrabatša; fence.
- aklati, akrati (Ot. akrati), n. cactus-plant; blofó-aklati, euphorbia.
- aklonta, n. fork of a tree; fork.
- aklontia and akontia, n. pin.
- aklonto, n. horn. Comp. koñ; aklonto seems to indicate more the curved form of horns (as those of rams); for which are to be compared words like: koklo, kutrukú; kokrolon'ó etc. and roots of other languages, as: קר (קרן, horn); כר, גל; *κρας*; cornu, genu; circus; carcer; circle, Kerker; corner; horn; Kugel, Kegel etc. etc.
- akluku, akuku, n. a kind of braid of hair.
- akō, n. parrot (the blue one).
- akq or ako, n. a swelling of the eyelid.
- akoble, europ. word, n. copper.
- Akqi, n. pr. of males.
- akoklo, n. a small kind of shells.
- akoko, n. Guinea-corn. Ad. th. s.
- akokqbesā, n. (Ot.) a kind of spiced bark; Pr. 163.
- akokos, europ. word, n. cocoa-nut.
- akokos-tšo, pl. -tšei, n. cocoanut-tree.
- akokosu, n. Ot. = wonu, n. fowl-soup; used in proverbs.
- akomfode (Ot. lit. soothsayers property), n. a company of a quarter of Osu (comp. asafo and akutšo).
- akqoq, (Ot.) desire; adj. or adv. ye akqoq, to be desirable; comp. ba tšine.
- akonta (Ot. th. s.) perhaps europ. word; n. account (but comp. nta and kq); bu —, v. to make an account, reckon.
- akontabū, n. account; reckoning.
- akontabulo, n. reckoner; cassier.
- akotiā, n. short person, dwarf; (Ot.) adj. short.
- Akotiā, pr. n. of a fetish in Osu.
- akotoa, n. keg, powder-keg. Ot. th. s.
- akotoklo, n. a wooden fork to bear up the thatch.
- akotoku, n. fist?
- akotontših, n. prepared crab.
- akpá, n. a trap for beasts; a small scaffolding before houses to dry things on (comp. ágba and Ot. apá th. s.); a bridge.
- ákpa, adj. (shortened from ekpakpa, kpakpa, Ot. papa); good; f. i. gbomo ákpa, a good person; common, f. i.

- abolo ákpa, common bread of the natives, not european (s. akpano); lẹlẹ ákpa, a common vessel, not a steamer etc.; real; genuine etc. adv. = naakpa or pam, very much.
- akpā or apā, n. block, on which prisoners are fastened by an iron cramp about the wrist; bọ m. k. akpā, to fasten s. b. on the block.
- akpābọ or apābọ, n. fastening on the block.
- akpābọlọ or apābọlọ, n. stock-master; jailor.
- akpagai or akpakaí, n. (Ot. apakañ) travelling basket; a long basket in which travellers are carried.
- akpake (Ot. apakye), n. lameness (s. kpa), infirmity; a lame person; s. next word.
- akpaketše, pl. tšemei, n. a lame, mamed or crippled person.
- akpaki (Ot. apaki), n. a larger callabash for measuring things.
- akpakpa, n. the papaw-fruit.
- akpakpatšo, pl. -tšei, n. the papaw-tree.
- akpaku, n. honey-comb.
- akpale, n. rafter (of a thatch).
- akpanō (Ot. pāno), probably a portug. word, from the lat. panis, n. european bread; biscuit.
- akpāna = akāñma and opete, n. the carrion kite, 𐏓ašgeier.
- akpāñma, n. = adufudé; excess; ye —, s. to eat to excess without paying for.
- akpanmayeli, n. excess; spunging.
- akpāñmayelo, n. spunger.
- akpatramọ, n. a large kind of spinning beans; comp. yọ, n. abọbọi, n.
- akpatša, n. an eatable root.
- akpatuá, n. foolish person, see bulu, kolo, kwašía.
- akpé, pl. akpei (numeral), n. thousand (Ot. apim); comp. kpe, to meet; mei akpé, 1000 men.
- akpei ényo, two thousands. etc. etc.
- akpetše, pl. -tšemei, n. possessor or leader of thousand.
- akpetekplebi, n. a curious fruit of a tree or shrub growing in the plain or savanna only, used for fetish-business.
- akpetekplebitšo, pl. -tšei, n. the tree or shrub of it.
- akpiti (Ot. apiti), n. unleavened bread.
- akpitikpiti, n.
- akplọ (Ot. peaw), n. spear; lance; dū —, v. to-spear; wo m. k. akplọ, v. lit. to lift up the spear to one, to threaten him; wo akpoi, v. th. s.
- akplọdumo, n. spearing.
- akplowō, n. threatening.
- akplōnō, n. s. akpanō.

- akplɔtɔ, n. a large kind of apes (comp. kploto, pig?)
 akpɔ, n. order command, degree; wo —, to give an order;
 wo akpɔi, v. to threaten.
 akpɔnɔ, n. s. akpanɔ.
 akpɔwo, n. order; ordering, commanding.
 akpɔwolɔ, n. commander; lawgiver.
 akpɔiwɔ, n. threat.
 akpokplonto, n. the land-tortoise; see hala.
 akproke, n. a kind of vegetable.
 (What is not found under akr- s. under akl.)
 akrabatša, n. a fence or grove holy to a fetish.
 akrati (Ot. akarâte), n. cactus.
 akratu, n. a kind of beans.
 akromiá, n. sling, swing; fö —, v. to sling.
 akromiáfö, n. slinging.
 akromiáfölo, n. slinger.
 akronti, n. a seafish.
 Akron (Ot. nine, the ninth) pr. n. of the ninth son.
 akrowa (Ot. th. s. from korow, town and ba, iittle, dim.
 termination) village, plantation-village.
 aku (Ot. eku) = adu, n. a kind of monkeys.
 Akuetɛ, pr. n. of the second of male twins; of a hill near
 the Šai-mountain; see Akwete.
 akuku = akluku, n. a kind of hair-braiding of the women.
 akuntá, n. s. akontá.
 akutšo (comp. ku, kuku, weku and tšo), pl. -tšei, n. tribe
 (Štamn); quarter of a town; s. akwašon, mah, asafo,
 weku etc.
 akutšonbii, n. plur. the members of an „akutšo“.
 akutšon-onukpa, n. and
 akutšonukpa, n. the elder of a tribe or quarter.
 akutšontšɛ, pl. -tšɛmei, n. th. s.
 akutšontšɛmei, n. pl. = akutšonbii.
 akútu, n. (Ot. th. s.) orange; adj. orangecoloured.
 akututšo, pl. -tšei, n. orange-tree.
 akwabɔ, n. loaf (of bread).
 akwadu, n. Ot. th. s. banana.
 akwadutšo, pl. -tšei, n. banana-tree.
 akwamfonyo, -fo, pl. -foi, n. canoe-man, rower; sailor.
 akwamfoiatšɛ, n. canoe-leader; captain.
 Akwámu, pr. n. of a tribe speaking the Otyi-language, their
 land, situated at the river Volta about 50 miles from its
 mouth, and their dialect.
 Akwámunyo, pl. -mumei, pr. n. Akwámu-man; -people.

akwašon, n. assemble of the whole town, tribe or nation, s. mǎh and ta, n.

akweī, collect. n. ground-bean; a kind of beans growing under ground in a husk, like the groundnuts. Comp. kwě, to grow (Otyi: atwyě). Cooked they are called „abq̄bi“, n.

Akwele, pr. n. of the first of female twins; s. **Akwok̄o** or **Akuok̄o**.

Akwete, pr. n. of the first of male twins, and of one of two similar hills near the Šai-mountain. See **Akuete**.

Akwok̄o, pr. n. of the second of female twins, s. **Akwele**. alágba, or

alakpa, n. jest, joke; k̄e m. k. d̄še alakpa, to jest with s. b. **alakpadšē**, n. jesting, joking.

alakpadšelo, n. jester.

alali, n. interruption; wo alali, v. to interrupt, s. „d̄sedše“. **alaliwō**, n. interruption.

alaliwol̄o, n. person interrupting.

alañmáli, n. small lobster.

àlanté, **àlamté**, **àlomté**, **àtonté**, (Ad. th. s.) cat; comp. áya, šlagb̄l̄o, d̄šramoa, d̄šanta, d̄šata; etc., epithets of the cat.

alata, n. hook; s. kpoñ; the latter more used in Osu, the former in Gā.

Aláta, pr. n. of a quarter of Osu, where the people of the king live; s. **Kinkāwe**, **Ašinteblohū**.

aladša, n. a long stick with a prick at the end, to move canoes; mǎ —, v. to move canoes with such a stick; inf.

aladšamǎ, n. moving a canoe by a long stick.

aleenō (s. le, to know) lit. „it is not known“, adv. perhaps; especially used to make a whole sentence doubtful, f. i. **aleenō ni mei l̄e f̄e baa**, perhaps that not all the people will come. (Comp. **ekol̄e**, **kule**); **ak̄e aleenō** with follow. neg. voice, lest, lest perhaps, haply.

Alema, n. pr. of males born after a brother or sister who died, see **gbobal̄o**, **Owu**, **Ogbo** etc.

alemle, n. name of the season between the second rainy season (s. **gbo**, n.) and the harmatan (s. **aharabata**).

aleñmle, n. a kind of thick honey.

aleñmlebi, n. the bee-like insect producing it.

aleñeñmē, n. trying to stand (of children), fr. **ñmē aleñe**, v. **alō** (fr. **lō**, to take up) and **lō** (Ot. **ana**, **ana se**), conj. or;

„**alo**“ is only used when initiating a sentence, else always „**lo**“. **Ekol̄e-alo**, either-or; f. i. **Ekol̄e midient̄e**

maba alo matšu mibofo, either I come or send my messenger. S. also dšio —, and dšio-dšio.

alokpli, n. wq alokpli, inf. alokpliwo.

alomté, s. alanté etc. cat.

aloga, } : n. hypocrite? see opasafo, osatofo.
alodša, }

aluguntugūh, and

aluguntugū, n. an eatable fruit, called soursap by the Europeans at the Coast, as large as a child's-head.

aluguntugūtšo, pl. -tšei, n. the soursap-tree.

alule, n. unripe corn-ear (?).

alului, n. a bird.

Amā, and

Amā, n. pr. of males and females.

amā, n. pitch; lime; glue.

amāte, n. asphalt („pitch-stone“).

amadā, n. plantains.

amadātšo, pl. -tšei, n. plantain-tree.

amade, n.?

amagā, perh. of europ. origin, n. image, idol (Ot. th. s.).

amagātumu, n. idol-heap before towns, to take away „mu-su“, s. this.

amale, n. lie (fr. male, to lie).

amalemq, n. lying, irreg. infin. form of male; s. also malemq.

amaleq, maleq, n. liar.

amane, old. amande (Ot. amane), n. trouble, suffering; na —, v. to get into troubles.

amanehülū, amanehürū, amanehünū (Ot. th. s. from hū amane = Gā: na amane), n. trouble; suffering; affliction.

amanehünūfo, n. (Ot. th. s.) sufferer, afflicted person.

amanya, n. lint, pledget of lint.

amanye aba! or: hā 'manye aba! Let peace come! Salutation, especially used by Fetish-priests, speakers in public etc. Answ. manye ba! or: amanye ba! peace has come! See „omanye“ and Gā-Speeches.

amafō and amamfō, n. (Ot. th. s.) ruins, ruined houses or town. Etšō amamfō, v. it has become a ruin.

amantaka, n. interruption; wo —, v. to interrupt, inf.

amantakawō, n. interruption; comp. matañ, n.

amāti, n. indigo, indigo-colour. See also akaši. Wo —, to colour with indigo.

amātiwō, n. colouring with indigo.

amātiwolq, n. dier (with indigo).

amātšo, n. pitch-tree; tree of which bird-lime is extracted;
a kind of shadow-or umbrella-tree.

amāte, n. pitch-stone, i. e. asphalt.

ambé, n. a kind of childrens play or dance similar to a
cock-fight; ampe, amme, th. s.; tu —, v. to play it.

ambetumq, n. the playing of it.

ame, pron. def. 3. pers. pl. they; them; their; see § 34
(Ad. subj. and possess. a. obj. me).

amedei, n. s. abedei, n. a kind of shells.

amflao or anflao, n. a beautiful bird of the size of a dove;
said to indicate the hours with its call, therefore here
called clock-bird.

ametšrobi, amitsrobi, pl. -bii, date; Dattel.

ametšrobiitšo, n. Dattelpalme; date-palm.

amim (comp. the Ot. anim, face), n. unrighteousness,
wrong; only used in the phrase: ye m. k. amim, v. to
over-reach, to defraud, to cheat; ye hfe, v. th. s.

amimyeli, n. over-reaching; cheat, fraud.

amimyelq, amimyelilo, n. cheater, defrauder.

amlakunyo, amlekunyo, pl. -kui, n. probl. europ. word;
sailor.

amlebo, n. a water-frog.

ampa, adv. (Ot.) well; s. odšogbā, dšogbā. ampa, adv. =
leleñ, truly.

amralo, amrado, amlalo (Ot. amrado), prob. a europ. word, n.
Governor (but comp. also: mra, mla; law).

Amrahia (Meeting-place, Ot.) n. pr. of a Gā-Village be-
longing to Lā.

amramo, n. cave.

amrō, adv. soon, quickly;

amrō nī, conj. as soon as.

amrō pē nī, just as soon as.

amrō noñ, adv. immediately (Ot. amonomara).

amrōmrō, reduplication of the former, expressing the same,
but with more emphasis.

amugúi, n. a kind of berries, growing on a tree, of red
colour and shape like the raspberry, but in taste like a
cherry and with stones or seed like them, therefore here
called „cherry“.

amugúiitšo, pl. -tšei, n. the amugui-tree.

amuma (about the diminutive term. ma s. Ot. ba, young
one; Gā: bi, mi), n. a kind of blackberries.

amumatšo, n. amuma-tree.

aṅā, pl. aṅāmei, n. wife; only used with the init. augm. „a“ in an address (vocat. case), if without possess. pronoun. Comp. ṅā; see also awu, anyemi; ata, awo.

anai, n. west; comp. yiteṅbe; th. s., bokā or nāḍšiaši, east; nṣoṅbe, south; koyigbe, kogbe, north.

anaigbe, n. west-way; west-ward.

anaiwyei, n. lit. western pepper; a kind of black pepper used for medicine, s. wyei, n.

Anaṅ (Ot. four, the fourth), n. pr. of the fourth son.

ananaṅsabi or collectively -bii, n. a kind of berries.

ananaṅsabitšo, n. their tree or shrub.

anani, Ad. n.

Anaṅkaṅṅmeona, n. pr. of a Village.

anansé, ananase, n. a kind of flax prepared from a wild kind of the pine-apple-or ananas-plant.

ananu (Ot. ananse), n. spider. This animal is the subject of many superstitions; f. i. that it has a bad influence upon children sleeping in the same room; it plays moreover a principal roll in their fables in which the acting personages are mostly animals, whence these fables are called in Otyi spiderstories (anansesem). It is represented as speaking through the nose (as also the devil and other demons are) and its hopping walk etc. is correctly imitated by voice and gestures of the relater.

ananukpā, n. spider-thread; cobweb; s. also: laṣinyanyelā, n.

ananukomi, n. spider-bread; a blue berry growing at a low shrub and resembling in taste, shape and colour the blackberry (of brambles).

ananukomitšo, n. the shrub of it.

anawyei, n. a kind of blackpepper, s. wyei and gbōwyei.

It is used for medicine; s. anaiwyai, n.

anaweitšo, n. shrub of it.

ani, interr. part. at the head of questions (not); lat. ne; s. § 43.

aninanse, s. ananse, n.

andēle, n. a fine flat seafish.

Aṅē, n. epithet of God (from ṅē, Adh. v. to be).

anlao, s. amlao.

ani, interrog. particle initiating questions, s. § 43 and comp. aso, nto: ló, bę etc.

anibao (Ot. th. s. face-trouble?), n. laziness; fe —, to be lazy.

anibaolq, n. lazy person; s. hedšō, hedšölq.

anim, n. Otyi = face; s. anum-, amim and hīe.

aṅlěnlě, n. a kind of milk-thistle, Mary's thistle.

Aṅla, stle Aṅwálá, pr. n. of the tribe, language and land of the Slave-Coast.

aṅlese, n. common (larger) canoe, s. ahima; ahĩṅese and ahĩṅkese, n. th. s.

aṅmadā, n. a kind of berries.

aṅmadātšo, n. shrub of them.

aṅmaṅma, n. a kind of fruits of red colour and as large as a dove's egg, being eatable.

aṅmaṅmatšo, n. shrub of it.

aṅmenme, n. a kind of sea shells.

aṅkwa (Otyi), n. truth, f. i. aṅkwa wiemo, a true word; interj. truly! see: leleṅ! yeṅ! amalee!

aṅkwafo, -fonyo; pl. -foi (Ot.), n. a true, faithful person; gbomo —, a faithful man.

aṅkwale (Ot. aṅkware), n. truth, faithfulness; ye —, v. to be faithful.

aṅkwaṅ! = aṅkwa ni! it is true!

aṅkwaleyeli, aṅkwayeli, n. faithfulness.

aṅkwayelo, n. a faithful person.

aṅwatere or watere, n. the water-melon.

ansám, n. Guinea-fowl. Ot. th. s.

ansoi, collect. n. brain, brains.

antěle, s. anděle, n. a sea-fish.

antruma, n. a kind of birds.

antiě, n. a play or game with small sticks.

Anum (Ot.; five, the fifth), n. pr. of the fifth son.

anumnyám (Ot. anuonyam), n. glory; grace (comp. ani anim, Ot. eye, face and nyam, Ot. and Gā, glory, beauty); wo m. k. anumnyam, to glorify, to honour s. b.; to be gracious to s. b., wo m. k. hie nyam, th. s. also kpā anumnyam. Comp. חֵן and כְּבוֹד, χάρις, gracia.

anumnyámwo, n. glorification; favour, grace.

anumnyám-gbomo, n. a glorious person, a person who is graceful or gracious.

anununsá, n. a kind of large red ants feeding on sweet things, see also gbese.

anyansé, s. anansé; and aninanse, n. a kind of flax.

anyemi, pl. anyemimei, n. brother, sister (Geschwister), only used with the init. augm. „a“ in an address without possess. pronoun, s. „nyemi“ and comp. „añā, awu“ etc.

anyenyéli, n. an eatable kind of fruit or berries.

anyenyelitšo, n. shrub of it.

- ao! hao! interj. woe! also used to express amazement (comp. ao, awo, mother).
- ao, s. awo, n. mamma, mother (vocat. case).
- Aonla, n. pr. = Ahla, country, language and people of the slave-coast.
- aoñme, s. awoñme, n. a kind of nuts.
- apá, 'pa, n. hire; Ot. th. s.; bó —, to hire; ye apa, to do hire-work.
- apábo, n. hiring.
- apabolo, n. a person who hires.
- apabonii, n. pl. wages for hire.
- apafonyo, apafo, pl. -foi, n. hireling; hired person.
- apapam, apabohō (Ot. from papa, popa hō, to wipe one's self), n. towel. See also papam and hañkle.
- apayeli, n. hire-work; s. ye apa; stipulation, condition.
- apayelo, n. hired person, s. apafonyo.
- apayelilo, n. th. s.
- apasa, n. (perhaps of Otyi-origin, from pasa, v. to commit falsehood, be false, lie) falsehood, lie; comp. amale, n. a similar form with the same signification.
- apasafu and opasafu, n. a false person, liar, hypocrite; see osatofu.
- aputupata (= afutufata), old pronunciation, still in use, esp. in Teši and by old people; n. bat.
- asá (sa, to prepare), Ot. th. s., n. hall; central room of a house, when shut; when open: kpatā. Eye asá le nō, he is in the hall.
- asa, asañ, asañ hū, conj. and adv. again, afterwards, once more (comp. the iterative auxiliary sa, to repeat, the Adñ. v. kpa; the Ot. verb sañ, and the adv. ekoñ). Tšutšu le eke ake: Eyeñ; asa eke ake: Ebeñ; at first he said: It is so, then he said (again): It is not so.
- Asabi, n. pr. of a Niño-Village.
- asabla, n. distemper of children.
- asafo, n. Otyi, company; division of an army; mass of men; asafo yū, a large multitude of people, toi asafo, a flock of sheep or goats.
- asafobii, pl. n. men of a company.
- asafotšē, asafoatšē, asafoiatšē, n. leader of a company or companies, headman; officer, captain.
- asafoiatšēnukpa, n. headleader; general, chief-captain.
- asafokañ, Ot., n. head of an army, van, vanguard.
- asafoku, n. part of a company, division; herd, flock.
- asafonyo, pl. asafobii, n. member of a company; comrad.

- asāgbā, n. a kind of wasps; s. adšanali, n.
 asamañ, n. Ot. samañ, ghost; asamañ, hades; s. sisa and
 gbohlādše.
 asamanukpa (asamañ, Ot. hades; ghost, specter). n. chim-
 panse, living on the islands of the river Volta, where
 the „sisai“ or ghosts are said to have their towns (s.
 gbohlādše, hades), whence the name: headghost. Comp.
 adadekramā.
 ašana, n. a kind of food prepared from a kind of wheat,
 nma, and country-beer.
 asāne, pl. -nei (old: asande), n. boil, sore, ulcer, abscess.
 asañma, n. a large kind of blue wasps.
 asañmatšu, n. their nest.
 asanqwa! int. truly!
 asayere, n. a dance of the women, when the men are
 gone to war.
 asēglēmtete, n. and
 aseklēmtete, n. a plant with an eatable fruit.
 asēkreme, n. a kind of berries.
 asekremsō, n. their shrub.
 asēmsro, n. Ot. curious story, strange matter, — palaver;
 hint, information.
 asera, asra, n. snuff.
 asese, n. Ot. th. s., small hut made of branches, in war
 or other exigences.
 asetao, n. a kind of beads or coralls.
 asipatre, n. shoe; see aspatre.
 asisā, n. civet; s. kañkañ.
 aso, initial interrogative particle, s. § 43 (comp. ani, nto):
 Aso mibe neke hegbe ne? Should I not have this
 liberty? Expected answer: Yes! I have it.
 aso, n. cart, playing card; fe —, to play at —.
 asofo, n. player at cards.
 asofemo, n. playing at cards.
 asoi, n. razor.
 asoso, n. tinder; punk.
 asoso, n. (Stindēblafe), dfa —, die Blase sprengen.
 asoyi (?), s. asoi.
 aspatre, Ot. th. s., very probably a europ. word, n. shoe,
 boot; s. tokotai.
 aspatrekpelo, n. shoemaker.
 aspatrekpē, n. shoemaking.
 aspatrewolo, pl. -wodši, n. shoe-leather.
 asra, n. (Ot. th. s.) snuff; fū —, to snuff.

- asra, n. a kind of fever, said to be the consequence of poisoning, also called
 asratutruī, n. th. s. (Comp. atruidī, atridī.)
 asrafū, n. snuffing.
 asrafūlo, n. snufftaker.
 asratq (Ot. asratoa), n. snuff-box.
 asrafonyo, pl. -foi, n. soldier (comp. sra, to watch; and nsra, camp). Ot. osrani, pl. asrafo.
 Asrēma, n. pr. of a Village.
 asu, n. (Ot. comp. nsu, water) a kind of religious washing or baptism, connected with feasting, generally after a recovery from a sickness; bq asu, n. to perform this ceremony; Ot. th. s.
 asubo, n. the performance of this ceremony.
 ašāmañ, s. „sisa“ and „gbohīadše“, n.
 Ašante, s. Ašinte.
 Aši, n. pr. of males and females.
 ašifo, n. (an obscene word) whore; whore-monger; see adfamañ.
 aši, n. west s. anai and yiteṅgbę; Adñ. wosi, n.
 ašigbe, n. westward.
 ašinaw, ašinao, n. a kind of beads.
 ašiñ, europ. word, n. vinegar; &ffig.
 Ašinte, n. pr. Asanti.
 Ašinteblohūñ, Ašintēbrūm, -bloñ, n. pr. (Ašanti-Street) of a quarter in Osu.
 Ašintényo, pl. Ašintémei, n. Asantiman, Asanti-people.
 ašitū, n. stupidity; fe —, to be stupid.
 ašitufo, n. a stupid person.
 ašitufemo; n. stupid behaviour.
 Ašiye or Ašiye (Ot. = asiye), n. pr. of a village („Wel-built“, „welsituated“; „Bohlgelegen“).
 Ašoñ (Ot. asoñ, seven), n. pr. of the seventh son or daughter.
 Ašoñmañ, n. pr. of a village (Ashongs town), also called Tilamiñ.
 (Words beginning with ašu — see under af —.)
 Ata, Ot. n. pr. of twins (a twin, s. nta; and comp. hādši; Akuete, Akwele, Akweto and Akwoko).
 ata, pl. atamei, n. Papa, father; address to married men in general, but only used in the vocative case, initiating a sentence and without possessive pronoun; in all other cases „tše“ is used; f. i. Ata, ba bię! Father, come hither! — Mítše, ba bię, my father come hither! See also „awo“; and „tšatše“ in Adāñme.

Ataboniaye, n. pr. of a village.

atade, atale (Ot. atade), n. european dress; wo —, to put on or wear dress (see mama, lu mama); dšie —, to undress.

atadebii, pl. n. the little ornamental things belonging to dress and dressing espec. of women; f. i. comb, sweet odours, brushes etc.

atadedšiemq, n. undressing.

atadewq, n. dressing, wearing of (europ.) dress.

atāñme, n. (s. adañme), adāñut; a kind of sweet oily nuts, tiger-nut? of which the, here so called, „elephant's-milk“ is prepared.

atatu, n. firmament; single cloud; atatu ewo, the firmament is covered, cloudy; see also oblqtu and omukuñ, omlugu, n. afua, n.

atatuwō, n. cloudiness.

ateke, adj. short = tekeṭeke.

ateñ, n. (Otyi?) in the phrase bu ateñ, to judge, to decide, pass sentence. But compare the Gā-word: te, middle; teñ; ateñ, their middle, bu ateñ, to decide (between them?); ye ateñ, to judge; yi —, and yiyi —, th. s.; also Ot.

ateñ, n. s. te, middle; ateñ, in their midst.

ateñbu, ateñbu, n. judgement, decision. Comp. kodšo.

ateñbuhe, n. place of judgement.

ateñbulq, n. judge.

ateñbusa, -buasa, n. judgement-hall.

ateñyeli, n. judgement, decision.

ateñyelihe, n. place of judgement.

ateñyelq, -yelilq, n. judge.

ateñyilq, n. judge.

ateñyimq, n. judgement.

atfele (Ot. ntwere), n. stairs of wood, ladder comp. atrakpe.

atfere, n. fist; bq —, to make a fist; comp. kqkq and bq kqkq; mā —, v. to strike with the fist (Ot. bq —, v. th. s.)

ati, n. a large kind of seafish, mermaid (?), dolfin (?).

ati, n. a kind of peas growing on a shrub; chickenbeans.

atitšo, n. the shrub of them.

atia, n. a kind of apples with a nut at their end, which, if roasted, is eatable and tastes like walnut. The apples are in form and taste very similar to some kind of european apples; cashew-nut. There are two kinds: mei-didši-atia and blqfō-atia.

atiatšo, n. the tree of them; cashew-nut-tree.

- atibi, n. a country hoe.
 atidī, atiridī, Ot. th. s., n. s. atridi.
 atifo, n. colour, paint; wo —, to paint; to colour; to die.
 atifowo, n. colouring, painting. 'fɛi
 atifowolo, n. painter, dier.
 ato, n. ladle (here generally carved of soft wood).
 atō, n. a small bird.
 atq, n. a kind of mice.
 atómo, n. sweet potatoes; batatas; also used of vagabond persons; s. sidšelo, n. perhaps on account of the weedy nature of the batatas.
 atrakpe, n. (Ot. ntraboa) step, steps, stairs (if made of stone; comp. „staffel“ and „stiege“ in southern Germany); comp. also atfele.
 atridi or atruidi (comp. atiridī, Ot. lit. the eating or aching of the head, head-ache), n. fever.
 atšánali or adšanali, n. a kind of wasps. See asāgbā.
 atšanalitsu, n. their nest.
 atše, n. a kind of fang-net, used in smaller brooks for fishing.
 atšentšēñ, s. adš., n. unripe palmnut a kind of crocodiles.
 atšikidōdoi, n. (perhaps natural sound imitating the voice of the bird named) a water bird, white and black speckled, with large bills.
 atšoke, n. a lame or halting person. Comp. tšq, v. to halt; and otšqlq, tšqlq, n. th. s.
 atšua, n. scar, cicatrice.
 atū, n. or adv. (Otyi?) used in the phrase: here m. k. atū, to embrace one, to receive one joyfully (ñō yitšo fō m. k. kuē nq, v. th. s.); lo —, s. th. s.
 atūheremo, n. embracement.
 atūlomq, n. th. s.
 atūa, n. revolt; tšē —, to revolt, to rebel.
 atūatšēmō, n. rebellion, revolt, revolution.
 atūatšēlo, n. rebel, revolter.
 atui, = ati, n. a large kind of sea-fish, dolphin. (Pronunciation of the Těši-people.)
 atófo, and
 atufu, n. the pillow worn by women on the back, where they carry children on; ši-atufu, to put on this pillow; comp. ši otofo, v.
 atufuši, n. wearing of this pillow or putting it on.
 atule, n. (Fanti dial. of the Otyi) blossom of country-wheat (ñma).

atunkpā (Ot. atumpaŋ), n. square bottles, gin-bottles, used at this coast; s. abɔdiamo.

au! int. s. ao, hao!

avɔ = abɔ, n. field, garden.

awále, n. spoon.

awisā, ayisā, n. (Ot. perh. = awuisā, left by death), orphan.

awie, n. a kind of sea-fish.

awo, n. (Ot. from wo, to bear), pl. awomei; mother, mam-ma; only used vocatively and without possess. pronoun, but in address to any married woman of middle age. See nye; ata; ni; na etc.

awɔba, ahɔba (Ot.), n. bondman, bondwoman, people serving some body for a sum of money, which their owners, parents or they themselves owe.

awoši, awofi, s. ahofi.

awofibɔ, s. ahofibɔ.

awui (Ot.), n. murder (s. wu in Otyi); ye awui, n. to murder, hurt, wound; comp. gbe; pila.

awuisā, n. (s. awui, death, and sā, to be done in Otyi; comp. also awisā) orphan.

awuiyeli, n. murder; wounding.

awuiyelɔ (Ot. awudifo), n. murderer; kolo —, a beast of prey; lofiɔ —, a bird of prey.

awulewule or awilewile, n. a bird (so called from its call).

awunā (comp. wu and nā, n.??), n. jealousy; ye —, to be jealous, envious; kɛ m. k. ye —, to be jealous of s. b.

awunāyeli, n. jealousy; envy.

awunāyelilɔ, -yelɔ, n. a jealous or envious person.

awyerɛ, n. Ot. (= „mī“ in Ga. S. this) chest.

awyerɛho (Ot. from wyere ho), n. sadness, grief; fetɔ grieve; s. dɔ; wyere ho he, v. to be grieved; awyerɛho ehā m. k., th. s.

aya, n. cat; s. alante etc. Aya is seldom used.

ayawa, n. (Ot. ayɔwa) brass.

aye! int. (s. ye, v.) be it! let it! all right! laɖ gut seɣn!

aye (Ot. ayeŋ and baifo), n. hag, witch; sorcerer. It is said that these people are able, to burn like a torch at night-time and to do many other curious things; ye m. k. aye, v. to bewitch s. b.

ayekpemɔ, n. the shining of a witch.

ayeyeli, n. bewitching.

ayefare (Ot. fr. fa ye or yire, to take away a wife), n. adultery of men; punishment or fine for adultery.

ayeforo, ayemforo, ayeñforo (Ot. ye foro = yere —, new wife), n. bride. See siyire, th. s., before the wedding; ayeforo used at the wedding.

ayemforoba, n. bride-leaf, a plant used for wreaths.

ayemforokpemq (s. kpe), n. wedding.

ayemforowu (s. wu and awu), n. bridegroom.

Ayigbé, pr. n. of the so-called Krepe-or Eipe-people, their land in the east and west of the river Volta and their language. They call themselves Ewe and their language Wegbe; s. gbe and Adãñme.

Ayigbenyo, pl. Ayigbemei, pr. n. Ayigbe-man; -people.

ayilo (Ot. hyirow), n. white clay used for white-washing etc.; ye ayilo, to be justified; s. this verb.

Ayere, n. pr. of women.

ayirebii, coll. n. a kind of berries.

B.

Ba, v. imprt. s. bá, inf. bā, to come (Ot. th. s. Ad. ma, Ay. fa), used very extensively, also of things, f. i. able eba, corn has come, grown or ripened; niyenii ba, food came; faleeba, the river is swollen; neke nu ne baā, this water is spring-water; kakla le na ba, the knife is sharp. Sometimes it is transitively used, f. i. šikpoñ eba nii, the earth has produced food; ba m. k., to make s. b. come, ba n. k., to make something come; to bring; but generally the auxiliary v. ke or ñō is connected with it to make it transit.; ke n. k. ba, to bring s. th. Peculiar sentences connected with it are: „Miyá maba!“ „I will go (and come again)!“ or „May I go and come (soon)“. Answer: Ya ba! Go and come! also used as a parting salutation „Miyá ba!“ „I am going!“ „Good by!“ Answer: „Ya ba dšogba!“ „Go (and) come well!“ Ya-ba, v. to go to and fro; „ēya ēba ēya ēba,“ he is going to and fro; a peculiar use of it is: „eba momo eto, as he had ordered it to come. Still more extensive is its use as an auxiliary verb to express various relations of direction, place, time and manner. It is as in Otyi and Ad. the auxiliary of the future tense pos., and in Gā, besides that, of the pot. mood pos., but in both cases the „b“ is changed into wa or mostly lost. About the other uses of it see § 28 and the tables.

ba, v. imprt. bá; inf. bā, prs. n. balq; to beg, to petition (perhaps only a modification of the former v.); s. kpa fai and sisē.

- ba, n. leaf; vegetable; dšie bai, to produce leaves.
 bā, n. comming; advent.
 bā, n. the largest kind of crocodiles, of blackish colour and unwieldy form; comp. adšentsen and mampam, n.
 bā, n. a figure on playing-cards.
 bā, pl. form, inf. and impert. sing. pos. bāmō, v. to cut, to lance; anebāmō klante, they stroke with the sword.
 Bāmō neke tšo ne hewō, cut some off round about this stick. Comp. fo; to; gbu.
 ba dšēn, v. to behave. See dšē, dšēn and dšēnbā.
 ba he ši, v. reflex. to humble one's self. S. ba ši and hešiba.
 ba mli, bañ, v. to come to pass, to be fulfilled, to come in (Ot. bam).
 ba ši, v. lit. to come down; to incline; to be humble, to be lowly; s. also hīe ba ši, th. s.; v. tr. to humble, mibale ši, I humbled him; but generally: ke m. k. ba ši, v. to humble one; s. šiba.
 ba tšine, v. to produce desire; see tšine, palate; lo ba mi-tšine, meat comes to my taste, I have a desire after meat. Comp. dšē tšine and akonō; hīe kō etc.
 ba yi, v. tr. to spare, to save; to care for, to be attentive to some body or some thing. Eba eyi, he spared him.
 baba, n. water; only used in childrens language; s. nu.
 baba, n. a kind of leprosy or sickness of the skin; s. adša-tō, kpiti etc.
 baba, redupl. of ba, to come.
 babao, adj. and adv. much, plenty, many (but without plur. form). Babao nì mikē lē babao nì mife dši no, as much as I said, as much I did also. S. pī, pii (Ot. bebrē).
 baduruntšo, n. mortar for pounding „fufui“, s. this; fufui-tšo, th. s. Ot. wqduru.
 baduruntšomlibi, n. the pounder, s. fufuitšomlibi.
 bafolō, n. (fr. fo ba, to cut leaves), leafcutter, despisably used: poor fellow, hungry fellow.
 bakpalō, n. th. s.
 bage, n. (dan.) waiter.
 bai, inf. mō, to enlarge, extent, = goi, v.
 bala, pl. balabii (scarcely used in the sing.) locusts, which sometimes destroy the plants along the coast. Comp. agā, gōgōnigōgō. Ad. th. s.
 balō, n. comer; petitioner (beggar? s. sisēlō); irreg. imperative of ba, v. = nyebaa, come ye.
 bam, adv. and

bambambam, adv. very probable a natural sound imitating strokes; f. i. eyilē bambambam, he beat him bambambam; then: vehemently, hastily.

bami, n. cakes or bread of cassada.

bañ, n. kind; character; see „su kē bañ“ and subañ.

bañ n. k. na, v. to hem s. th. in with a ribbon; s. kante na, v.

bañkū, n. a kind of pap, made of wheat (ñma).

basabasa, adv. and n. (Ot. the s.) hubbub; disorder; disorderly; fe —, to be in a bustle; s. bisibasā etc.

base, n. dan. jailor.

batafo, n. wild hog. (Ot. th. s.).

batarā, n. cutter, boat with one mast.

bayā, = lekete, adj. and adv. wide, broad; -ly.

bayare, bayere, n. lit. leaf-yams, an inferior kind of yams.

bayelo, n. leafeater, a kind of beautiful antelopes as large as a roe, with regular white lines on their back, of a reddish colour.

bayisā, n. a plant („orphans' plant“) = gbekē-bii-amadā, n. senna?

be, n. to be boiled, done, hot enough (of iron); to be ripe (ironically used of men).

bē, v. to quarrel, strife, dispute; inf. bē; prs. n. belō; eke-mi be, he quarrelled with me; ebē ehāame āhū, he disputed for them a long time.

be, n. time. About the pronominal and adverbial use of this word see the following words and Gr. § 33, 34.

bē, bēi, n. quarrel, strife, dispute; Ad. pei.

bē, v., inf. bē, to pinch, to squeeze, to cramp, to bite (of ants etc.); to fasten between two sticks (building exp.); used of the face etc. of old men: ehie ebē, his face is contracted, mida ebē, my mouth is contracted by age; bē gū-gō — wie, to speak through the nose. Comp. abele, tongs.

'be, s. abe, n. proverb.

bē, irreg. neg. voice of ye, v. to be somewhere, to have etc. defective v. to be absent, to have not (or nothing), to be untrue; to want; interrog. part. at the end of questions = is it not, f. i. Osumgmi, bē? Thou lovest me, is it not? also used in the beginning, f. i. Bē, eke? Is he not long (grown)? About ō at the end s. § 17.

A. th. s. with be, v.

bē, inf. bēmo, prs. n. bēlō, v. to sweep.

bē, m. k. hīameii, to beckon to s. b. with the eyes.

be moko wo mli, double v. to have prejudice against s. b.
be mli, neg. of **ye mli**, v. to be untrue, s. **be** and **ye**.

bēbe, n. (redupl. of **be**, time) long time; adverbially used:
ke-dšę blema bēbe, from old times already; **nye sę bēbe**, already some days ago etc.

bedē, **bedebēde**, adj. weak; **fe** —, to be weak. S. **bodq-bódq**.

Bedekpo, n. pr. (Ad. „hyen-hill“) of a village.

bedeo, n. a basket made of palm-leaves.

beglo, n. coopers work, -trade.

beglofonyo, pl. -foi, n. cooper.

bēi, n. strife, s. **bē**; Ad. **pei**.

bele or **be le** (**be**, time and **le** def. art.), conj. then, consequently, therefore; adv. consequently. Comp. **no le, keke le, le le, ene, agbene** etc.

belekē, **be le kē**, conj. then-still; then.

bele, **bele ši**, v. to run, to creep (of plants, as gourds etc.).

belq, n. quarrelsome person; disputant; enemy.

bēlq, n. sweeper (comp. also **blq**).

bem (Ot. th. s.), n. right; satisfaction; adverbially used:
bu m. k. bem, to justify s. b.; **hā bem**, v. give satisfaction; **ye bem**, v. to be in the right, to be just (s. **dša**);
 comp. **bu atēñ**, **bu fq**, **ye fq** etc.

bembū, n. justification, acquittance before judgement.

bembulo, n. justifier.

bembāmq, n. satisfaction, giving of satisfaction.

bemyeli, n. justice, right; s. also **ye ayilo**, v.

bemyelo, n. justified person.

bēmq, n. sweeping.

bene, **be ne** (s. **bele**), conj. then (lit. this time), therefore; adv. consequently; this time, now, perhaps etc.
 Comp. **agbene**. Ad. th. s.

beni, pron. and conj. (**be nī**) when. Ad. th. s. Generally this word is followed by the pron. **le** at the end of the sentence it initiates; s. § 34 and comp. **moni**, **noni heni**, **bōni**, **koni**. Sometimes it is used = **bōni**, how and **noni** what; f. i. **beni yq dši no**, so it is (lit. how it is, it is)!
beni mīke ne, this is what or how I said.

beni afe nī, conj. sentence, that, therefore that.

bēñ, v. s. **bē mli** and **ye mli**.

bēñke (Ot. **bēñ**), v. to approach; to be or come near.

bēñkemq, n. coming near, nearness; neighbourhood.

bentuá (Ot. th. s.), n. callabash used as a clyster-pipe.

beo, n. an animal with a very hard skin, resembling a hog.

beste, beṣṭe, dan. n. brush.

bi, n. child; young one; little one; member of a community etc., diminutive, plur. and collective termination etc. S. Gr. § 23, 48. Sometimes, if a mere termination, it becomes mi, s. nyemi, ñulami, gōgomi etc. (S. Ot. ba, ma, wa, a and Ayigbé vi, th. s.)

bi, v. inf. bimọ, imprt. sing. bi, prs. n. bilọ, to ask, to question, to demand; to salute or have s. b. saluted; f. i. mibiamẹ, I salute them, said to persons sent to s. b. Comp. the Aku, Ayigbe and Otyi.

bi m. k. na n. k., v. to ask something from some body (lit. to ask the mouth of s. b., as in Hebrew).

bi ṣi, v. to ask after or for.

biáṇe (s. biẹ), adv. immediately, in this moment, just now; dṣee — not just now.

biáṇebíáṇe, adv. th. s. but strengthened.

bialọ, n. guest, wedding-guest; friend; dṣe m. k. —, v. to befriend s. b.

bibiọ (s. bi), adj. and adv., pl. bibii (Ad. bọbọio), small, little; by old people pronounced: fifio. The plur. is sometimes reduplicated: bibii-bibii, very little (things or persons). See also fiō.

biẹ, n. and adv. this place; here, hither; biẹ kẹ biẹ, here and there.

biegbẹ, n. and adv. this way; here, hither.

biṇye, pl. -nyemei, n. fellow-wife (used by the different wives of one husband).

biíanye, pl. -nyemei, n. lit. childrens mother; mother, a woman who has children, female parent. Also used of animals. See nye. Also used by husbands = ñā, n.

biíatṣe, pl. -tṣemei, n. childrens-father, a man who has children, male parent; also used = wu, n. husband.

biglo, n. europ. word; trumpet (bugle?).

bilọ, n. questioner, enquirer.

bimọ, n. question, enquiry; salutation.

binu, pl. -bihi, n. son.

bisa, n. child's-bed, bed of a child.

bisatṣo, = gbekṣatṣo, n. cradle.

biti or piti, n. fainting, tọ —, to faint, pr. 16 (Otyi).

bitribi, n.

biyo, pl. biyei, n. daughter.

bla, v., inf. blamọ, to come again into the world, be born once more (the natives have the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul); to be or behave

- in the world (comp. ba dšeñ, th. s.); — m. k. to attach one's self to s. b. -tšu, to bind up the lattices on the thatches (comp. wo tšu); to roll one's self up like a snake.
- bla, n. behaviour; character of a person. S. su, dšēnba and bañ, n.
- blabla, adj. violent, fierce.
- blaiblai, n. consumptive person.
- blage, or
- blake, perh. dan. n. tub.
- blakpayō, n. whore; wench. S. adfamañ. (Perh. Gblagbayo, n. woman from Gblagba, an evil reported Ayigbe-Town, near Mlamfi, on the westside of the Volta).
- blamq, n. being born again into the world; binding up of lattices in house-thatching etc. s. bla, v.
- blamonii, n. lattices, lattice-work; s. bla, v.
- ble, v. to lie = kã.
- ble, v. to lay across; to ceil; -tšu, — a room.
- ble-nq, v. to lay or stretch s. b. upon s. th., ble m. k. tšo nq, v. to crucify; s. nqblomq.
- ble ši, v. to lie down, to lie (of snakes etc.).
- ble, n. pipe; kpã ble, to whistle, pipe; nu —, to smoke a pipe; flute; any instrument of this kind.
- bleble, adj. loquacious = gobigobi, adj.
- blebo mlebo, n. (europ. Ot. berabo) liver.
- blegi, n. dan. ink.; -tq, n. ink-stand.
- blekpãlo, n. piper.
- blekpãmq, n. piping.
- blema, n. old time, ancient time; adv. long ago.
- blemabii, pl. n., the ancients.
- blemanyō, n. sing. of the former; an ancient person.
- blemanō, n. pl. -nii, something of ancient time.
- blemasāne, n. history or matter of ancient times.
- blematšemei, pl. n. ancient fathers, forefathers; patriarchs; ancestors.
- blemq, n. laying, stretching, crossing; ceiling; s. nqblēmq.
- blemqšō, n. a kind of cross; stick used for ceiling.
- bleo, n. palm-branches.
- bleō, adj. and adv. (Ot. brēō) soft, slow, mild, peaceful, softly, slowly, mildly, peacefully. Answer to the salutation to people who come from some place: „Henī odše?“ (lit. „Where thou comest from?“ sc. how is it there?) „Bleō!“ „peaceful!“
- bleōbleō, bleble, adj. and adv. redupl. and strengthening of the former.

bleofemo, n. slow action; mild behaviour; meekness.

blibli, s. bribrī.

blikā, n. a kind of poisonous serpents about 5—6 feet long; which are said to poison men and animals not only by their bit, but especially by emitting their venom at them.

blinyañ, n. dan. lead-pencil.

blo, v. (a kind of plural or intensive-form of bo, to cry; but also used independently) to cry; to make a noise; to quarrel. Inf. blomq.

blo, n. (perh. = belo, s. bē, to sweep) broom (Ot. prai).

blo (Ot. brq), radical word for every thing „european“.

It is said that it is = abrow Ot. or „blefo“, th. s. Adñ., corn, maize, because when the first Europeans came to the coast, the women were just grinding corn and said: These men are as white as corn, whence the name.

blo, Ad. n. way = gbē; comp. blohū.

blobo, adj. thin, lean, lank; comp. legelege and tīatīa.

bloblo, adj. sweet, agreeable; s. dōkōdōkō and ñō, v.

bloblo, conj. much less.

blofo, n. any thing european; n. coll. the Europeans; the whole european state and life at the coast.

blofo-aklati, n. an euphorbia-plant.

blofomeiabii, pl. n. mulattoes with european fathers.

blofoñme, n. europ. nut, pine-apple.

blofonyo, pl. -fomei, n. European; white man in general (Ot. obroni).

blofosa, n. europ. bed; mattress; a string of beads.

blofosane, n. europ. matter, palaver, story; relation etc.

blofošqōq, n. europ. pepper; a kind of red pepper of the colour and form of cherries.

blofowiemo, n. european language, any — —.

blohū, n. street of towns and villages, generally shaded by shadow-trees; Ot. brohū, n.

blohūñtšo, pl. -tšei, n. street-tree; shadow-tree; generally a wild fig-tree.

bloq, n. a quarrelsome person, s. blo and belo, n.

bloq, adj. and adv. sick, sickly; eye —, he is or looks sickly.

blošī, th. s.

blomq, n. cry, crying; noise; quarrel.

blanya, bronya, n. new year; ye —, to celebrate it.

blotšo, n. broomstick.

blū, n. engl. blue, wash-blue, adj. blue.

blublu, adj. and adv. all; blublu kwa, altogether.

blúkú, n. (europ. word?) trousers.

bo (Ad. mo, Ot. wo), pron. independent form of the pers. pron. sec. pers. sing., thou (seldom thee); comp. o.

bo, v. to cry; inf. bõ; a kind of subj. plural-form is blɔ, v. th. s., but this latter is mostly independently used; bo dšaidšai, v. (s. Ot. gyai) to cry: silence, to command silence; bo m. k., to call out for s. b.; bo wa, to cry loud or hard.

bõ, n. cry.

bo toi, v. (toi = ear) to listen, to hearken, to obey; inf. toibõ.

bo, n. cover, over-cloth; cloak.

bo, adj. fine (of flower), tender.

bõ, adj. and adv. (the pron. is singing), tender, soft, mild (s. blẽõ, diõ, kpõ); mildly, softly etc.

bo, n.? used in the phrase: he bɔ bo, v. to mix ones self up with a palawer; mihe mibɔ mibo, I mix myself in a thing.

bɔ, v. inf. bɔ, to ball, make round, to compress, form, create, s. ברא in Hebr., schaffen in Germ.; to commit, to exercise; to multiply, to get large (of yams in the ground); ke m. k. bɔ, to agree with s. b. (comp. ke m. k. or n. k. ye egbɔ, th. s.), to make friendship with s. b.; he bɔ-bo, v. to interfere, to mix one's self into a palawer. S. bo. (Ot. to strike etc. see Riis Voc. under bo). This is one of the most extensively used verbs in Gã and Otyi, having numerous significations or far more numerous combinations (comp. ye, ye, ba etc. with which it is a similar case). The most common ones are: sane bɔ m. k., v. to be guilty.

bɔ, v. to wander, stroll about; to be lost; s. bɔ ši and bɔ ko and ladše.

bɔ, m. k. abo = ba abo, v. to flee to some body, to take refuge, s. abo.

bɔ ade (Ot.), v. lit. to create someth., to create the world ade often used = dše, dšeñ, in Gã, comp. this and bɔ dšeñ), to originate, bring into existence; to invent; to begin someth. or somewhere; to exist (comp. ὑπαρχω and ὑπαρχομαι in Greek) etc.; s. adebɔ.

bɔ adfamañ, v. to whore, to commit whoremongery, or adultery; s. ku gblã and adfamañbɔ.

bɔ ahõfi (Ot.), v. to live debauchedly. S. ahõfi.

- bọ, m. k. ahora, v. to blame openly; bọ he ahora, v. to blame one's self.
- bọ akpā, v. to fasten a prisoner on a block, s. akpā.
- bọ apa, v. to hire; s. apa. Ot. th. s.
- bọ asu, Ot. v. to undertake a religious washing or baptism; generally after a recovery of a sickness etc., connected with fetish-ceremonies and feasting; s. asu.
- bọ dšēñ, v. to create the world; to originate? s. bọ ade.
- bọ fō, inf. fōbọ, v. to do something detestable = to' kpa.
- bọ gwa, v. Ot. th. s. (to put chairs around) to assemble for open council; s. adšinā.
- bọ he, v. to double, reduplicate (s. bọ, v. to multiply). But see bọ he ahora.
- bọ hūhūhūwiemọ, v. to murmur, s. wie hūhūhū.
- bọ kakara, v. to make a ring; s. kakara.
- bọ klañma, v. to surround.
- bọ kọkọ, v. lit. to make a fist (kọkọ), to warn, forewarn; to threaten.
- bọ ko, v. to lose one's self in the bush; to be a vagabond.
- bọ kuku, v. to heap up.
- bọ mǎñ, v. to belong to the chiefs of a town.
- bọ mǎñtše, v. to make one king.
- bọ mọdeñ, v. to be diligent, zealous.
- bọ musu, v. to commit a blasphemous act (s. musu), to do mischief, to contract mischief; to blaspheme.
- bọ nannyo, v. to make a friend, friendship, communion.
- bọ nkọ, v. to make holes in the ground for planting yams.
- bọ nkulo, = bọ gwa, v. to assemble, to call people together; to reason or talk in public assembly.
- bọ nọ, v. to surpass; to precede; to be preferred; to add; to remain; to be over.
- bọ nsra, v. (nsra = camp), to exercise (of soldiers), to be drilled; to form a camp; to encamp; s. fe nsra, v. th. s.
- bọ nyōmọ, inf. nyōmọbọ, v. to make debts; s. mō —, v. th. s.
- bọ oše, v. to raise a war-cry (of women, when men are at war or make warlike exercise); to sing a war-song.
- bọ pa, s. bọ apa, v. to hire. (Ot. bọ apa and fa?).
- bọ sū, v. to ball swish, for the building of swish-houses.
- bọ, ebọ, n. gall, bile; poison; verdigrise.
- bọ, n. dew; a kind of flying ants; a ball; = abọ, a fruit-field, a garden (s. bọ, v.); number; manner etc.
- bọ, n. creation (s. bọ, v.); friendship s. kẹ m. k. bọ, v. to make friendship with one.

bq, n. (engl. from barrow), wheel-barrow; **filibq**, th. s., s. **fili**, n.

boápiá, n. a kind of monkeys.

bqbq, n. rum (satyrically used).

bqbq, v., redupl. of **bq**; to squeeze the bush which is cut, together, that it may more completely burn; s. **nēnē**, v. th. s.

bqbqbq, adj. and adv. **kə m. k. fe bqbqbq**, v. to be very intimate with s. b., adv. attentively.

bqbq, n. redupl. of **bq**, n. number; s. **bqni** and **bqbqni**, conj., how, as.

boboi, n. a small sea-fish.

bqbqio, adj. Ad. = **bibio**, small.

bqbqkple, adj. very much stinking.

bqbqkū, adj. lazy, phlegmatical; sickly (with a singing pronunciation); adv. lazily, sickly.

bqbq, and

bqbqli (sung), adj. and adv. the same as **bqbqkū**; adv. of intensity to the verb **fq**, v. to be wet; **efq bqbqli**, v. he is very wet (comp. **plafqnaß**, splashingly wet). S. also **dqdq**, **dqdqli** etc.

bqbqni, s. **bqni**.

bodo, v. to press out of form (f. i. tinwares), to be out of form.

bqdq, and

bqdqbqdq, adj. and adv. soft, very soft; fine (of flower etc.); tender (of sprouts and branches); weak; **efe** —, he is weak, efeminated etc. softly, finely, tenderly weakly. See **bedqbedq**, th. s.; **gble bqdqbqdq**, v. to grind very fine.

bqfēbq, n. and pron. every number, every manner, s. § 34 and **bqni**.

bqfo (Ot., and **obqfo**), n. messenger; apostle; angel; Ad. **tšqlo**, n.

'bqhima, ob., n. green spots in the flesh, produced by a certain sickness; verdigrise?

boi, n. female-undercloth; s. **tekle**; **tšə** —, inf. **boitšə**, to bind it on.

boitšə, n. binding of the female undercloth.

boi = **boboi**, n. a fish.

boi, v. to begin. Inf. **boimq**, s. also **dšə šiši**; **bq ade**; Ad. **bue**, v.

boimq, n. beginning, s. **šišidšə**.

kā, n. east, eastward, s. **nādšjaši**.

bokāgbe, n. and adv. eastward, — s.

bokō, adj. and adv. soft; easy; fe —, to be strong, at ease, not tired.

bokwe, n. Ad. = gbeke, evening.

bole, v. inf. bolemo, to surround; to compass; to walk around.

bolemo, n. surrounding, compassing.

boliboli, adj. weak, sick, = gbedegbede.

bom, v. to unite; s. bo. Ot. th. s.

boñ, n. (pl. boñi) ribband, ribbon (perh. from dan. or engl. band, bond).

boñ = bo ni, bo dši, it is thou.

boñ, older and harder pronunciation of moñ, adv. rather.

(bōñ, v. Ot. to stink, s. fū and dše fū.)

bōñbōñ, adj. and adv. stinking; -ly.

boñi (s. bo, number; manner; and ni, refl. pron.), pron. and conj. how, as much as, as, s. § 34 and beni, noni etc.

The relative sentence formed by it has generally „le“ at the end.

boḃoñi, th. s. but stronger, as much ever as, howsoever.

bofēbo ni, th. s., s. bofēbo.

bonsu, bonso (Otyi lit. strikewater), n. whale.

bónto, n. (europ. word?) european boat.

bósao (bosaw), n. sponge of the natives made of bark and membranes of plantain trees.

bóte, inf. bótemo, v. to enter.

botemo, n. entering.

botokú, n. a very large pot of native manufacture, sometimes containing a barrel or more of fluid.

bribri, bríbribri, adv. expressing a shaking movement and therefore used, to give intension to verbs expressing such, f. i. hoso bríbri, to shake very much; kpokpo bríbribribri, to tremble exceedingly etc. blibli, th. s.

What is not to be found under br, s. under bl or gbl, gbr.

brubru, adj. and adv. hard, unripe; -ly, -ly; s. gbrugbru, th. s.

bu, v. inf. bū, prs. n. bulo, to cover (Ot. to cover, to break). Like bo a very fruitful root in both languages. The principal significations are the following: to consider, to reckon, to esteem, to hold, to compare; to sit or lie down, to deepen? to watch, to observe, to judge etc.; to alarm; to make an alarm; to be thick (of the branches of a tree etc.), to be frequent, not scarce etc.

- bu abe (Ot. bu be), v. to make or use a proverb, to express something proverbially or in a parable; s. to he, v.
- bu akōnta, Ot. th. s. v. to make an account, to reckon.
- bu atēñ (Ot. th. s.), v. to decide, to judge; s. koñp.
- bu ayilo, v. to cover one's self with white clay; see ye ayilo, v.
- bu bem, Ot. th. s. v. to justify, to acquit; ebule bem, he acquitted him.
- bu fq, Ot. th. s., to condemn; to pronounce guilty; ebule fq he pronounced him guilty.
- bu kusū, v. to be very thick or bushy (of trees); to be dark (of clouds etc.).
- bu mama, v. to wear cloth, as the natives do (comp. wo atade, v. and mama and tekle).
- bu moko, v. to esteem s. b.
- bu moko noko, v. to consider s. b. as some thing.
- bu na, v. to cover the mouth, be silent (the gesture of covering the mouth with the hand is actually used to express utter astonishment); bu ona! keep thy peace!
- bu nq, v. to cover (the surface); bu n. k. nq, to cover s. th. to conceal it, bu wqđsi anq, to cover eggs, i. e. to breed; bu m. k. nq, to cover s. b., to lie with s. b. (obscene).
- bu noko, v. to cover one's self with s. th., to wear; ebu kente, he wears country-cloth.
- bu ši, pl. bumq ši, v. to squat down, to lie down; ke hie bu ši, to fall on the face (in prayer or humiliation); to lie on the belly, as beasts do before attacking; as crocodiles when at rest, etc.
- bu tēñtseo, v. to judge unrighteously.
- bū, n. tent; hut (s. asese); covering; estimation, judgement; watch, eye ebu nq dā, he is always on his watch.
- bu, n. grave; hole; well; tša —, to dig a grave, a hole, a well; dšie —, to dig a well; cave.
- bua, v. (Ot. th. s. to answer), to answer roughly, give a hard answer; amebuabua amēhe, they gave each other hard answers.
- bua, inf. buamq, v. to assist (Ot. th. s.) in Gā always connected with the verb ye, which preceds it, as: eye ebuami, he assisted me, he helped me.
- bua na, inf. nabuamq, v. to gather (Ot. boa ano); ebus amēna, he gathered them; amēbua amēhe na, they assembled (together).

uabua, adv. disorderly; enyle buabua, he walks disorderly.

uambuam, adv. th. s.

ua nq, v. in the phrase: musu bua nq, to lie, rest over.

ua ši, v. to lie about motionless; to stagnate (of water).

uada (Ot. abuada), n. fast, fasting; ye —, to fast; comp.

hĩ ñmă, th. s.

uadayeli, n. fasting.

uadayelo, -lilo, n. one who fasts.

bubu, v. redupl. of bu.

bule, inf. bulemq, v. to defile (religiously), to transgress against, to profane; ebule wõn, he has profaned a fetish; to hurt; ebule efla, he has hurt his sore; in a good sense: to make common, give up to common use, f. i. a house; to dedicate (f. i. a chapel); used also of the religious ceremony performed every year before venturing out upon the high sea in August to catch the large fish, called „tšile“, abule nšq (sea), they have begun „tšile“ — catching or -fishing; to destroy utterly (comp. wule); to be consumed, f. i. eseši ebule, his seed is utterly consumed.

bulelo, n. a person defiling himself etc.

bulemo, n. defilement; profanation; transgressing (against a fetish etc.); hurting; dedication, giving up to common use; utter destruction.

bulq, n. watchman, watch; observer etc. etc.

bulu, n. fool, s. kolo, kwašá etc.

bulunišumq, n. foolish business, foolish behaviour.

buluwie mq, n. foolish talk.

bum, adv. and interj. plump! (imitat. sound); egbe ši bum! he fell down, plump! — bum ši kome, with one stroke! comp. gba, gbu, gbo etc. th. s.

bumbumbum, adv. th. s.

bumq, n. lying down, squatting; s. šibumq.

butru, n. europ. word butter.

butru, n. an old custom said to have been introduced by the first inhabitants of Gă, who came from the sea and whose footprints are still to be seen (comp. Gă-Hist. 2.). It is only made by men, the „yokpemq“ (s. this) of women answering to it. It is connected with many fetish-ceremonies, dances, feasting etc. and ensures to him who makes it an honourable funeral according to native-fashion.

butrufemq, n. the performance of this custom.

butu, inf. -mọ, v. to overthrow, to overset, upset; to capsize; to lie upside down, of vessels etc. Ot. th. s. Comp. also futu, lutu etc.

butulo, n. overthrower.

butumo, n. overthrow; upsetting; lying upside down.

D.

D is the third letter in the Alphabet; words not found here most be sought for und. ad-, ed-, od-.

Da, pl. dāra, dra; inf. dale, v. to grow; to be large, great; to be old; comp. kwē, ba; agbo; kpetenkple, kple, wulu; gbọ, gbọdş etc. Nẹkẹ nū ne da fe enyemime, this man is greater than his brethren; amedra akpa, they are very large; efemi dale, he surpasses me in greatness, age etc. Ad. th. s.

da, Ad. v. to stand. S. damọ.

da, v. inf. -mo; to vie; to bet; — to lend, s. fa, v.

da he, v. to poice; to lift with a lever, pick-ax etc.

dā, dāne, n. and adv. (Ot. da, day; dā, always); eternity; always; daily; eternally; s. ahū.

dādā, redupl. of the former.

da, n. mouth, the inside of the mouth (comp. na and nabu); sometimes dañ = da mli; fo dañ, v. to give answer; gbe dañ, v. to scold, bring to silence; şiu dañ, v. th. s. tfa dañ, v. to give answer; neg. to be silent; ta dañ, to chew. Many other combinations are referred to under the verbs combined with da, where also the formation of their pers. and imp. nouns may be seen.

dā, n. pl. dāi (Ot. nsā), wine; any spirit; teidā, n. palm-wine; nmādā, n. lit. food- or wheat-wine, beer; blọfo-dā, n. europ. wine, rum, gin, brandy; blọfoñmādā, n. european beer, ale etc. Pl. different wines etc.

dā, adv. (Ot. dā and ansa) before, ever; with neg. never; minako nẹkẹ noko dā, I have not seen such a thing before; and

dāni, pron. or conj. before. Comp. also fēdā, kpa fēdā; no dani etc.

da şi (Ot. da ase, v. lit. to lie down), v. to thank; midale şi, I thanked him. Ad. th. s. The word is also used ironically.

dabi, adv. (Ot.) no; ọba ló? dabi; wilt thou come (or)? no; but: Obaa ló? Dabi (sc. miba); wilt thou not come (or)? no (sc. I will come). See § 43. Comp. Ohoho, th. s.

dabida, and

dabidabi, dabidabidabi etc. th. s. strengthened, no never!

dabi, n. (child of the mouth) cheek.

dabodabo (Ot. th. s.), n. duck. See also dɔkɔdɔkɔ and kwākwa, n.

dādā, redp. of dā, adv. always.

dadá, adv. childr. lang. nyíe dadá dadá, v. to learn to walk.

dadankpo, adv. always?

dade = adade, n. iron; weapen, arms; hie dade mli, v. to bear arms.

Dadeboase (Ironstoneland), n. pr. of a village.

dadepeñ, n. steel-pen.

dadesen (Ot.), n. iron-pot.

dagbē, dagbēle, n. s. daṅbe, etc.

dagle, dan. n. sealing wax.

dahe, n. lit. the place about the mouth, cheeks, etc.

dahetšqi, coll. n. whiskers.

dāhōlɔ, n. wine- or rum-trader, wine- or rum-seller.

dāhōmō, n. wine- or rum-selling.

dahólo! (Ayigbe) int. a kind of saluting acclamation: well! welldone! S. ei ko! and mo!

daĩ, v. to return, give back; to exchange; f. i. Edaĩ eni ehāle ekoñ, he returned his things to him; s. kpō, th. s.

daĩmɔ, n. returning, giving back.

dale, n. growth, maturity, age, largeness, greatness.

dale and dare, n. dan. dollar.

dālē, adj. slimy; efeg mo dañ dālē, it makes one's mouth slimy. Comp. drete and seblebē, th. s.

daletšakemɔ, n. exchange of dollars.

dalɔ, n. vier, better.

dama, n. a curious war dress of the natives.

damɔ, n. wying, betting.

damɔ (Ad. da), v. inf. damɔ and damɔmɔ, to stand, esp. used of persons and higher animals; compare mā, sō, ye etc.; ke m. k. damɔ, v. to place, set, post.

damɔ, n. standing.

damɔ he, v. to stand about.

damɔ hie, v. to stand before.

damɔ masei, v. to stand at the side.

damɔ mli, v. to stand in; — hā m. k., to stand in for some body, to stand in his place, to represent s. b., to stand good for him.

damɔ na, v. th. s. to be or stand surety.

damo nyomo na, v. to stand surety for a dept. (Comp. gyina obi akawm and akagyinam; and see akadšinam).

damo nq, v. to stand upon; to be sure of.

damo se, v. to stand back or behind.

damo ši, v. lit. to stand the ground; to stand, to stand uprightly, surely etc.; ke m. k. damo ši, v. to place, set, post s. b. Comp. Edamo ši ye tšu leñ, he stood or stands (the ground being) in the room, and: Edamo tšu leñ he stood or stands in the room, s. damo; wa damo ši, to stand still; damo ši šiñ, damo ši wa, to stand immovable; te ši damo ši, lit. to get up to stand = to stand up. Inf. šidamo.

damomq and damo, n. standing.

damqhe, n. standing-place, station, post.

dañ = da nli, s. da, mou'h; -gbo, v. to have a tasteless mouth.

dāne, = dā, adv. always: dāne efeq neke, or: efeq neke dā (dādā), always he does so, he does so always.

dāne, adv. gaily, nicely; ewula dāne, he gaily dresses or adorns himself; egbla —, th. s.

dañfo, n. speaking, answering, fr. fo dañ, v.

dañgbē, n. scolding, fr. gbe dañ, v.

dañgbē, n. voice of the mouth; bi m. k. —, to ask one's opinion.

dañgbesimo, n. asking one's opinion.

dañgbele, n. lit. death of the mouth, tastelessness, fr. dañ gbo, v.

dāni (s. dā), conj. before. Ot. ansana or ansā na.

dañka, n. a kind of music.

dānulq, n. drinker; s. dātqlq, n.

dānumq, n. drinking of wine or strong drink. S. datq.

dao or daw (Ot. daw), v. to depend on one's grace or mercy; f. i. bo midao, on thee I depend (s. adawroma).

dare, dara, s. dale, n. dollar.

dara or dra, pl. of da, v. to grow.

dañšiumq, n. bringing to silence; s. šiu dañ, v.

dañfamq, dañfamq, n. answering; tfa dañ, v.

dañtā, n. chewing, s. ta dañ, v.

dātq, n. drunkenness, fr. tq dā, v. to be drunk.

dātqlq, n. drunken person; drunkard.

dawtšo, pl. -tsei, n. jawbone; kada, n.

de, Ad. v. = ke in Gā, se in Otyi: to say, to tell.

de, Ad. verb = tq, to be satisfied; de dā (s. tq dā), v. to be drunk.

le (dē, dɛ, Ot. nsa), n. without pl. form the palm of the hand, the inside of the hand, sometimes deŋ = de mli (s. da, daŋ); comp. nine; and 𐤇, in Hebrew; hand, power, care, possession etc. as the Hebr. 𐤇. (See also the Otyi root: de, to take, to have, Gā: kɛ). Ye m. k. de (to be), in s. b. hand, power, possession; to be rich; miye miden, I am rich; nō-wo m. k. de, to give over into s. b. hand, power etc. dɛe m. k. de (to come), from s. b. etc. Other combinations see under the verbs, de and deŋ is combined with, where also their pers. and imp. nouns may be found.

deda, s. adeda, n. billhook; hū deda or adeda, to work in the field or bush with the billhook; to cut bush; s. gba ko, th. s.

Dede, n. pr. of the firstborn daughter.

dɛhiemqɔʃo, pl. -tɛi, n. walking-stick.

déka, s. adéka, n. box.

dekā, n. free time, leisure; mibe dekā, I have no time;

dekā nɪ be hewɔ, because their was no time. Comp. be; yino, n.

dekeke, adv. silently, on the tip of the toe, efe —, he acts silently.

dem = trotro, adj. even, plain, flatt.

deŋ = de mli, s. de, hand; f. i. deŋ kpɔ, v. to be liberal;

deŋ wa, v. to be illiberal.

dēh, adj. Ot. hard.

dēndēh, dēndedēh, dēndéndēh (Ot.), adj. and adv. hard, strong; hardly, strongly; ewie dēndedēh, he spoke hard words. S. gegēge, adv.

densò, adj. excellent, peculiar, different, s. soro and srɔto.

deŋwale, n. hardness, covetousness.

derele (sung), adj. and adv. sickly; ye —, to be sickly; s. bloblo, boboli etc.

detamɔ, n. shaking of the hand, salutation, from: ta de, v.

dɛa, pl. dɛra, inf. dɛa, dɛramɔ, v. n. and a. to break, to spoil, to ruin; esp. used of earthen-wares, but also of other things, f. i. of the eyes; ehieŋmeii edɛra, his eyes are spoiled; comp. tɛa, v.

dɛa, n. breaking, cracking, crash; ruin; spoiling; comp. tɛa, n. dɛa (perh. = dɛi, n.), dung; more decent than „fē“, n.

dɛe, adv. hardly (of pain).

dɛdɛdɛ, n. wood-worm; wood-beetle, spoiling timber; timber-sow.

dfeī (sometimes dfoi), coll. n. grass, weed; sweepings, scrapings; useless person; -wo, v. to be dirty (of rooms etc.); wo —, v. to produce grass, etc. „Dfeī po dšio, osa ake aloō afie tumo nq! Thou art an outcast and worthy even to be cast on the dunghill!“ a deprecation.

Comp. tšo, tšqi, n.

dfefo, n. green, fresh grass; pasture.

dfeiañ, n. = dfeī amli; grass-place; ya —, v. to go to privy; = ya tšo nq etc.

dfeiañkolo, n. animal living in a grassy place, wild animal.

dfeitšo, n. grass-stalk, reed.

dfeiwō, n. dirtiness.

dfeñ, Ot. th. s., inf. dfeñmq, v. (the terminational „ñ“ is sometimes cut off in conjugating the verb; f. i. dšēq or dšēñq, imperf. tense; ind. neg. fut. dfeñ) to think, to consider, to observe, to mind, to care etc. = susu, v. Dfeñ he, v. to think about; -mli, v. to consider the contents; -nq, v. to think about, to care for; -se, v. to care after; etc.

dfeñlo, n. thinker etc.

dšēñmq, n. thinking, thought, consideration, care; mind; *vous*.

dfeñmq̄sane, n. matter of consideration.

dfeñe, dfeñe (Ot. a thing of thought, art, consideration); golden ornament.

dfere, s. dforo, v.

dfetei or dšutei, Ot. gwite, n. silver, silvermoney; see šika, n. trema, n.

dfetri (Ot. th. s. either = „silver-lump“ or „trading-capital“, s. ti, n., Ot. and G., and the preceding word, or Ot. gua, Adh. dfa, G. guq, dšra, n. trade), n. a stock of money gathered for a certain purpose, f. i. trade, capital, treasure; bq —, inf. dfetribq, v. to gather such a capital.

dfetribq, n. gathering of money, capital, sparemoney; savingness, husbandry.

dfetribqlo, n. sparing, saving, thrifty person.

dfetei-dale, n. silver-piece.

dfeteikuku, pl. -kukudši, n. th. s.

dfeteinō, pl. -nii, n. some thing-made of silver.

dfeteisōlo, -ñalo, n. silver-smith.

dfine, n. s. dfeñe, n.

dšoro, inf. -mq, v. to lie, to be situated (used of persons, places, towns etc., comp. kã, v. ble, v. mã, v.); -he, v. to lie about; -hie, v. --before; -mli, v. --in; -na, v.

--at; -no, v. --upon, on; -se, v. --behind; -ši, v. inf. šidforomq, to lie on the ground, to lie about; -šiši, v. --down; --under s. th.; -teñ, v. --betwixt; -yiteñ, v. --on, on the top, etc.

dfōromq, n. lying, situation.

dfra (or dfāra), inf. dfaramq, dframq, v. to break, spoil, ruin many things; s. dfa, v.; to decrease (used of a swelling caused by Guinea-worm).

dframq, n. breaking, spoiling, ruin (of many things); decreasing of a swelling caused by Guinea-worm; „fakpā le edše, ši eše dframq, the Guinea-worm (-string) is out, but the swelling is not yet gone (lit. it wants decrease of the swelling).

dfre, v. dfro, v. s. dfēre and dfōro, v.

di, Otyi verb, to eat, use, enjoy, commit, hold etc. like „ye“ in Gā. Di is used frequently in Gā combined with other words; hīe di m. k., v. to be giddy; mihīe dim, I am giddy.

di, v. to be black, to blacken; hūlū edimi, the sun has blackened me; ediq ahū, he is very black.

di he, inf. hedī, v. to be a habit to s. b.

di nq = Gā ye nq (Ot. di so), v. to keep, observe; to hold over s. th.

di se, v. to desire, lust, covet (Comp. Ot. di akyi, to walk after).

didā, v. to stagger, waver.

didei, n. a fish, dace; pl. dideibii.

dideiba, n. a fish.

diéntše, niéntše (Ad. nitše), pl. diéntšemei, pron. lit. who is the father or author; self; own; midientše myself etc.; midientše miwe, my own house.

dim, adj. large.

dim = di mi in the phrase: mihīe dim, I am giddy. See hīe di and di, v.

Dina, n. pr. of Elmina.

dinao, n. (dan.) (žúghobel) groove-plane.

diñ, ediñ, pl. didši, adj. black.

diñ (sung), adj. and adv. silent, quiet; silently, quietly. Femq diñ, be quiet! Nyetraā ši diñ! Sit quietly!

diō, adj. and adv. th. s.

dine, v. = didā, n. to stagger, waver.

dl — see dr —.

dō, adj. and adv. lonely, alone; midō, I alone.

do, inf. domq, v. to be gracious; to grant.

do nq, v. to strain, to filter.

dq, inf. dō, pl. dōrq, drq (Ot. th. s.), v. to be hot; to bend, be bent; to be deep, to deepen; imp. verb: to grieve; edqmi, it grieves me, it pains me; hie dq, v. to be zealous, wild.

dq fū, inf. fūdō, v. to eat to much, to puff up, to be puffed up.

dq he, v. inf. hedq, to love; comp. sumq. Ot. dq.

dq la, v. to be very hot, red hot.

dq nkánali (Ot. dq nkánare), v. to rost; nkánali, n. rost and dq, to deepen, be deep.

dq ntšēn, v. to get or have the itch, s. ntšēn.

dq ntšoi, inf. ntšoidqmq, v. to sigh; also dqmq —, v. th. s.

dō, n. heat; grief, sorrow, pain; love.

dqdō, v. to be weak; to weaken; hela edqdōle, sickness weakened him.

dqdōdq, adj. and adv. tender, -ly; careful, carefully.

dqdō, dodoli, adv. = bōbōli, very wet.

Dófq, pr. n. of an Ayigbe-town in the river Volta.

dqkq, inf. dqkōmq, v. to be sweet, to sweeten.

dqkq na, inf. nadqkōmq, s. nō, v. to sweeten the mouth, to flatter, to persuade; to deceive by flattery. S. nō na and na nō, v.

dqkōdiki, n. tickling; wo dqkōdiki, v. to tickle; dqkōdiki-wō, n. tickling.

dqkq, dqkōdqkq, Ot. th. s., adj. and adv. sweet, feeble, sweetly, feebly. Efeq mo dañ dqkōdqkq, it makes one's mouth sweet; eye dokō or dqkōdqkq, it is sweet, agreeable; na dqkōdqkq, a sweet mouth; mi hewodšiañ fē efemi dqkq, lit. all the flesh(es) about me have made me weak, = I feel weak.

dqkōdqkq = dabōdabō, n. duck.

dqkōdqkōnii, pl. n. sweet things, dainties.

dqkōdqkōmq, and

dqkōmq, n. sweetness.

Dokutšo. pr. n. of a village.

dom, v. to go on a journey; edom, he is on a journey.

dom, adj. and adv. lazy, lazily.

domo, n. a kind of sorcerer; s. kramo etc.

domq, n. (from do) grace; grant.

domq, v. pl. form of do; to be gracious.

domq, v. to settle somewhere = he ši, v.

dqmq ntšoi, inf. ntšoidqmq, v. to sigh.

dõñ, always construed with neg. voice, adv. again (never).

Ebaa dõñ, lit. he will not come again, i. e. he will never come (again). The word used with the pos. voice answering to it is: **ekoñ**, once more, again. Irregularly „dõñ“ seems to be used in that sentence, in which they express their gratitude: **Oyi wala dõñ**, contr. **oyula dõñ**, the life of thy head again or for ever! May thou live for ever!

Dõnko, pr. name of the mostly mahomedan countries in the plains at the upper Volta, in the interior of Asanti, Akyem, Akwamu and Ayigbe towards the Kong mountains and the Niger. Most of the slaves come thence (s. **Odonkonyo**); the land is represented as being well cultivated; elephants, ostriches, camels, horses, asses, cattle, wheat, corn etc. are to be found there; the wilderness Sahara and white people from beyond it as well as articles of trade from thence are known there. The slaves are taken by the Asantis in war and peace and sold in the direction of the coast, where they are generally considered as an inferior race, being mostly caught when grown up already and no more able to learn the language fluently. In general they are a mild and industrious people. It seems that the common name „Donko“ comprises the Mandingo-, Fula-, Felata-, Hausa-, Bornu- and other countries, at least the principal towns of these are known to the „Dõnkos“. They speak of course very different languages, and **Dõnko** can therefore not be used as a name of any particular language.

dqo, dqw, n. a kind of fever, ague.

dõre, inf. **dõremq** (s. **do**, v. **domq**, v.), to be gracious.

dõrelq, n. gracious person.

dõremq, n. gracious act; grace.

dqoq, drq, n. gall, bile.

dqoq, drq, v. pl. form of **dq**, v. to be hot etc.

dotenañ, n. foot-ring of metal for ornament.

dra, v. pl. form of **da**, to be great.

dras, europ. word, n. drawers.

dredre, and

drele, adj. and adv. slimy, slimily; **dālē** and **seblebē**, th. s.

dre, inf. **dremq**, v. s. **dõre**, v.

drq, n. europ. word, chest of drawers, drawers; **Unterschöfen**.

dro, inf. **dromq**, v. (fr. **dq**, to bend); to fold up.

dromq, n. folding up.

dša, v. to be divided; to divide (comp. *dividen*); inf. dšā; to be straight, right (comp. *rihten*, *rehten*, *reht*, ריחט, lat. justus); to fit, to be fitted, to join, as two boards, which were divided, to be necessary; inf. dšale; to worship, adore religiously, to boil, to bring forth; inf. dšamq. See Ot. gwa, tya and the kindred Gā-roots: tša, dfa, tfa, sa etc., and the transitive form: dšadše.

The principal combinations are:

dša gbe, v. to be right.

dša mli, v. to divide, inf. mlidšā; s. gba mli and gbla mli, th. s.

dša nq, v. to fit; inf. nqđšā. See tša and tša nq.

dša and dfa, v. Ad. to trade; comp. dša, n. market and dšra, n. price.

dša, conj. (s. dša, v. to be necessary, must and comp. *đet*); except, unless; dša ake and edša āke (Ot. etya se), it is necessary that; except that. Comp. dše, tše, conj. th. s.

dša, dša nq, pl. dšadši, dšadši anq, n. market; market-place; any large place of a town; judgement-place for open palaver; place for firing gun, drill or exercise of war etc.; dša nq ewo, the market has begun; amēnha lo ye dša le nq, they are fighting for fish (s. ha) in the market, etc.

dša, n. division; mlidšā; boiling.

dšadša, v. redupl. of dša, v. which see.

dšadšai, v. th. s.

dšadše, inf. dšadšemq, prs. n. -lq, v. (trans. form of dša, to be straight, to straighten; to make straight, smooth, f. i. -gbe, — the way; to declare, explain, confess, preach (s. Ot. kā, also used in Gā); dšadše fañ, — openly. Generally this verb is connected with the verb: tšō, v. to show; dšadše n. k. tšō m. k. to explain s. th. to s. b. (Comp. in Ot. kā-kyere.)

dšaidšai! int. (Ot. gyaigyai fr. gyai, to leave off, be quiet) silence! be silent! bo —, v. to command silence.

dšaku, n. friendship, fathers family; home, native tribe; s. weku etc.

dšale, n. straightness, right, righteousness, justice; adv. — straightly, rightly; neke tsei ne nyiee dšale, these trees do not grow (walk) straightly.

dšale, inf. dšalemq (fr. Ot. gware), v. to rinse.

dšalemq, n. rinsing.

dšalenō, pl. -nii, n. righteous thing, act, just matter;
δικαιομα.

dšali, Ad. soap = samla.

dšatō, n. a right, upright, righteous person; a divider; a worshipper.

dšamo, n. worshipping, worship, service, religion, faith.

dšamohetšōmo, n. religious doctrin.

dšandšandšan and dsrandrsandsrañ, adj. and adv. quick; quickly.

dšanotšo, pl. -tsei, n. market-tree, shadow-tree; s. agbami-tšo etc.

dšanta, n. cat; s. aya, alamte etc. and comp. dšata, n.

dšāra, dšāra — s. under dšra.

dšase, n. the people about a king.

dšasefonyo, pl. -foi, n. subject; a person who lives under an other; person about a king; courtier.

dšāta (Ot. gyata), n. lion; cat, s. dšanta, n.

dšatō, n. s. adšatō (Ot. gyatō) yaws, a sickness of the skin.

dšatšu, n. load, burden; amē dšatšui feame, their loads surpass (are to heavy for) them.

dšatšu, pl. dšatšubii, n. a kind of ants; s. tšatšu.

dšatšu flikilō, n. flying ants.

dšawu, n. a kind of yams (s. yere).

dše, Ad. th. s., comp. gye in Otyi, and fi, v. to come out, forth, away; to come, appear; to happen; to arise from (comp. dše), to become (s. dši and tšō), to grow; to give out, emit f. i. blood prv. Gbe kōō gbe edše, a dox does not bite a dog (till) it emits (blood); s. dše lā; to take out, away, to remove (comp. dšie; tšē, tše, tšie), f. i. wiemo kpakpa dšeo mlifū, a good word takes away anger; dše mi nō, go away! be off; edše, it has come out, it is loose, etc. The principal combinations to be remarked are: — dše suffixed to a root expressing an intransitive movement, makes it transitive, s. § 27 and comp. dšadše, wadše, ladše, mādše, sedše etc.; he dše, v. to keep aloof; mli dše, to come forth; musu dše, v. to miscarry, etc. The combinations of this verb must be carefully distinguished from those of the noun „dše“, world, see after that. Comp. the phrases: ke he dše nyōmō, to keep aloof for debts sake; f. i. eke ehe dšemi nyōmō, he keeps himself aloof from me for debts sake.

dše afā, v. to go aside.

dše agbo, v. to grow big, stout; to become great, mighty.

- dše alákpa, v. to joke, to sport; s. also: ye he feo, v.
 dše bai, v. to produce leaves.
 dše bu, v. to open a hole or well of water.
 dše dšeñ, v. to leave the world.
 dše dšō, v. to compose a dance; to give out a dance; s.
 fo dšō, v.
 dše foi (= dšo foi but unused, s. dšo foi, v.), v. to flee;
 inf. foidšē, which is also used for dšofoi.
 dše fū, inf. fūdšē, v. to stink; s. fū, bad smell; lit. to emit
 a bad smell.
 dše gbē hā m. k. v. to give, to concede, to grant, to give
 over and above etc.
 dše kpo, v. to come forth, to appear, s. kpo; dšie kpo,
 fā kpo etc.
 dše là, v. to bleed; be bleeding.
 dše lasu, v. to emit smoke, to smoke.
 dše la wo m. k. he, v. to trouble one for s. th., f. i. the
 fulfilment of a promise.
 dše masei, v. to go away from one's side.
 dše mli, v. to go or come out from (comp. dšie mli); to
 escape.
 dše na, v. to come from the mouth; wiemo ko dše ena,
 he dropt a word (s. Gā-Hist. 1.). Comp. dšie na, v.
 dše nq, v. to go off, away, remove; dše minq, go away
 from me, be off!
 dše m. k. nō, v. to happen to come to some body.
 dše nwane old Gā: nwande (Ot. gye akyinye), v. to doubt,
 to dispute; mikelē dše nwane, I doubted or disputed
 with him. Inf. nwanedšē. Adn. dše nō, v.
 dše oblañ, v. to be a giant, s. dši and kpa oblañ, th. s.
 dše osreñe, v. to speak friendly, heartily; jokingly (s. dše
 alakpa).
 dše se, v. to overdo, to do more than enough.
 dše ši (s. dše kpo), v. to come out to appear, to make
 ones appearance (s. dšie ši). Inf. šidšē. Comp. pue, v.
 Ad. th. s.
 dše šiši, v. to begin; dše šiši ekoñ, begin once more! Inf.
 šišidšē. Comp. šiši, n.
 dše tšgdši, v. to get feathers (of birds), s. tšere.
 dše tšine, v. to disgust, to be loathome; to tire; edše mi-
 tšine, I am tired of it. S. „ba tšine“ and „tšine“.
 dše, dšeñ (= dše mli, but often used promiscue with
 dše), n. Ad. th. s.; world, every thing visible;
 visible heaven, atmosphere, weather; outward appearance,

Behaviour, manners, circumstances, life; common wealth, etc. One of the most frequently employed stems of the Gā-language (comp. ade and wyiase in Otyi), the use and combinations of which must be carefully distinguished from those of its above mentioned root, dše, v. The principal combinations are the following: ba dšeñ, v. to behave; dšeñbā, behaviour, character; be dšeñ, v. to be not in the world; to know no manners etc. s. ye dšeñ, bō dšeñ, v. to create the word; but also like: bō ade, to begin, exist, live, behave; dšeñbō; gbe dšeñ na, v. to end the world, dšeñnagbe, n. end of the world; but also: to make an end to one's life = gbe he; egbe edšeñ nā, he killed himself; to cease to exist, to die; hī dšeñ, v. to be, live, remain in the world; dšeñhile tšere dše, v. to take much; etc. etc., and

dše dšo, v. to be quiet, to be peace; s. dšo. (Ad. s. next word.)

dšeñ fite, v. (the world is spoiled, the times are bad, troublesome) to be difficult, troublesome etc. (used of one's circumstances as well as those of a whole common wealth).

dše na (Ad. dše dšo, s. dšo), v. a curious use of the word „na“, which signifies in Adañme just the contrary (s. dše tšere), to get night, twilight, dusky, evening; dše ena, it is night; dše nako, it is not (yet) night. Ot. ade sã, v.

dše na, v. Adñ. to get daylight.

dšenamō, n. evening (s. gbeke), twilight, nightfall, night; the whole day till night, f. i. ñmęnę dšenamō, to day the whole day till night.

dšeñ tše, dše mli tše, v. (the world is clear s. tše), to be clear weather; dšeñtšemo.

dše tšere (comp. dšeñ tše, v.), Ad. dše na (s. above), v. lit. the world, rents, opens, appears, becomes bright (s. tše, tšere etc.) to become daylight, to down; dše boi tšeremo, it is beginning to down; beni dše etšere le, when it was daylight etc. Comp. dšetšeremo and dšetšerenō; and ade-kyē in Otyi.

dše, v. (Ot. fi, Ad. dše) to come out, to come forth; to go out, forth; aux. v. expressing the direction from some place; „edše Osu eba“ or „eba ke-dše Osu“, he came from Osu; comp. ye, ba, ya, tšō, ke-ba, ke-ya etc. and § 28.

dše mli, v. to come from within.

dše, inf. dšemo, v. to scold, reproach.

tše, v. to be long. Comp. tše, dšeke, v.

dšedše, v. inf. dšedšemq, to disturb, distract, to silence (children) to intertain, to nurse (a child); to go through-out (comp. dše), to spread, be made known (s. hehe, v.), to echo, to trouble (with words), to shine, to make clear etc. — toin, v. the ears hum; s. toi fe heñ, th. s. dšedšelo, n. disturber; nurse of children.

dšee, irreg. neg. voice of the aux. v. dši to be s. th. (comp. Ad. pe and pi, Ot. ye and nye); to be not; = no, not (when applied to nouns and not to verbs, s. § 33, 3.; and comp. be and the neg. voice of the verb). Sometimes it retains its verbal character and some at other times it looses it and becomes a mere particle of negation (adverb it can not be called, because it can not be used with the verb, except in its nominal or infinitive form), f. i. Edšee gbomo or dšee gbomo dšile, he is not a man; dšeemi or dšee midši, it is not I etc. Dšee ene keke ofe, ši no le hū, not only this thou didst, but that also; ani kule dšee gbena dši. ake bo hū ona mq-bq? shouldst not thou also have had compassion? dšee noko, it is nothing; dšee nakai, it is not so, ani dšee nakai? or: Dsee nakai, ló? Is it not so? A peculiar use is made of it, when an action shall be more emphatically denied than by the mere neg. voice: the infinitive absolute (comp. the Hebr.) with this negation is then used: f. i. dšee dšū midšu, not stealing I stole, i. e. I did certainly not steal; dšee malemq mimaleq, not lying I lie; comp. midšuu, mimalee etc. Comp. also kədšee, if not; neg. of kədši, if; both verbal conjunctions. An other peculiar use of it is made in the narrative styl, as well as in speeches (s. Gā-Specimen 2—4): it is used to express the contrary, an affirmation, in the form of a question but without the interrogative voice, as in other languages, f. i. Dšee nū ko ke eñā, ni ameyo, was there not a man and his wife, and they were; = there was a man and his wife; dšee no ni mike ake etc. Was it not then that I said = then I said (dann erst sagte ich) etc.

dšeenmēne, adv. generally shortened into.

dšeenmq, lit. not to day; a long time ago; eba dšeenmq, he came a long time ago.

dšeenmq bēbe (s. bēbe), a long time ago already.

dšegōnyo, pl. -godši, n. people from the mountains?

Akwapim-people, people from the interior; s. dšekonyo-dšehe, n. place from whence one came; native place.

dŕei, pl. dŕemei, dŕeme, adv. there, with verbs expressing a movement (f. i. ya, ba, dŕe) thence.

dŕeĩbii, pl. n. the people there.

dŕeĩnii, pl. noun, the things there.

dŕeĩniiaĩ (==dŕei nii aĩli), n. and adv. thereabout, in that region, in those places.

dŕeĩedŕeĩedŕeĩe, adv. into small pieces; f. i. fo —, to cut —; grised, spotted.

dŕeĩe (s. dŕe and ke, v. to be long), v. inf. dŕeĩemo, to be long, far (of distances, ways seldom of time, see tŕe, v. etc.).

dŕeĩemo, v. length (of ways), distance; gbe ke dŕeĩemo, a long way; gbe le dŕeĩe, the way is long; edŕeĩe tŕõ, it is too far.

dŕekonyo, pl. dŕekõdŕi, n. (s. dŕegõnyo) mountainers, people from Akwapim etc.

dŕelo, n. a remover etc. in this simple form scarcely used; but often in combinations, f. i. foidŕelo fr. dŕe foi, a fugitive.

dŕelo, fr. dŕe, to scold, n. scolder, reproacher.

dŕemei, dŕeme, pl. of dŕei, adv. there.

dŕemeiawõ, contracted: dŕemawõ, n. fetish of a certain place.

dŕemeibii, pl. n. = dŕeĩbii, the people there.

dŕemeinii, pl. n. the things there.

dŕemeiniiaĩ, n. and adv. the region thereabout.

dŕemo, n. scolding, reproaching, reproach; mo hiewiemõ edŕee mo dŕemo, to reproove one is not to scold one, prv.

dŕeĩ (== dŕe, n. and dŕe mli, s. these), n. world; every thing visible; outward appearance; atmosphere, outward heaven, weather; circumstances; behaviour; life; character; common wealth etc.

dŕeĩ-akõõ, n. desire, lust of the world.

dŕeĩ, n. boa; boa constrictor.

dŕenam, n. Ad. morning. S. dŕe tŕere and the next word.

dŕenamõ (s. dŕe na, v. to grow dusky), n. twilight, night; nightfall; the whole day untill nightfall; f. i. ñmene —, to day the whole day. But compare also the Adaĩme use of dŕe na (under dŕe na and dŕe tŕere).

dŕeĩba, n. (s. ba dŕeĩ) behaviour, manners; character (comp. su, bla and baĩ, n.); comming into the world.

dŕeĩbii, pl. n. inhabitants of the world; children of the world; wordly people; s. dŕeĩnyo, n.

dŕeĩbõ, n. creation of the world (but s. also adebõ, n.).

- dšeñbq, n. (Weltfugel) globe.
 dšeñbolo, n. creator of the world.
 dšeñbosane, n. history of the creation.
 dšeñdfeñmq, n. worldly mind.
 dšeñdšqlē, n. s. dšeñ dšq; peace of the world; peace.
 dšeñdšqlō, n. pacificator, peacemaker.
 dšeñdšqm, Ad. n. = dšenamq in Gā; evening; nightfall etc.
 dšeñdšqmq, n. pacification (of the world etc.); peacemaking.
 dšeñfeonii, pl. n. nice things of the world.
 dšeñfitemq (s. dšeñ fite), n. disturbance of peace; revolution etc.
 dšeñgbē, n. voice, opinion of the word; public voice.
 dšeñgbe, n. way of the world.
 dšeñhile, n. live in the world; life, length of life.
 dšeñkpawo, n. „sevenworld“, der große Wagen od. Bär, the great waggon or bear.
 dšeñkpōmq, n. redemption of the world.
 dšeñmādši, pl. n. the nations of the world.
 dšeñniile, n. philosophy.
 dšeññōmq, n. pleasure of the world.
 dšeñnoyeli, n. government of the world.
 dšeñnyo, pl. dšeñbii, n. inhabitant of the world; man of the world; worldling.
 dšeñsamq, n. public arrangement.
 dšeñsane, n. a matter of importance to the common-wealth; great palaver; history of the world; history of the life of a person etc.
 dšeñsaneyeli, n. arrangement of a public palaver; s. ye sane, v.
 dšeñsēdi, n. lust, desire of the world.
 dšeñsegbe, n. way after the word, after the multitude.
 dšeñsuomq, n. love of the world.
 dšeñsuōmq, n. service of the world.
 dšeñsusumq, n. thought of the world; worldly mind.
 dšeñsibhile, n. life in the world; life of the world; worldly life; length of the existence of the world.
 dšeñšišidšē, n. beginning, foundation of the world; s. dšē šiši, v.
 dšeñtō, n. order, preservation of the world.
 dšeñtšemq, n. clearing up of the weather; clear weather.
 dšeñwalaheremq, n. salvation of the world.
 dšera, s. dšra.
 dšere, dšere, v. Plural- or Intensive-form of dšē (comp. tšē, tšere, tšerē, tšere etc.).

dšere ši, s. dšoro ši and dfere ši, v.

dšetšeremọ (dše tšere), n. daylight; getting daylight; day-break; day-time; dā-dšetšeremọ, daily; dšetšeremọ ke dšenamọ, day and night, a day of 24 hours (s. gb1); dšetšeremọ ke dšenamọ gbīl nyomai edfe; forty days and forty nights; comp. gbī; fane, nyōh, lebi, gbekẹ etc. dšetšerenọ, adv. in the morning; the next morning or day. dši, v. defect. to be (some body or some thing, comp. ye); neg. voice: dšee. Other forms of the verb are not used; but forms of the verb fe, to do, somet. to be; tšō, to turn, to become etc. supply the want. About the construction of it see § 33, 3. Sometimes it changes into „ni“ or the term. liquid-augm. „h“; (Ad. „i“) as: Mi-dši, mini or miñ, it is I; gbomo dšile, he is a man; gbomo ni, gbomoñ, th. s. or it is a man. Dšee, the neg. voice sometimes is used with the positive, sometimes without, as: Dšee midši or dšee mi or midšee, I am not (the person), it is not I; edšee gbomo, or: dšee gbomo dšile, he is not a man. Comp. in Ad. dši, neg. dši; pe, neg. pi; Ot. ye, ne, th. s. A most peculiar use of this verb is made in some conjunctions or as a conjunction. About the former comp. the conjunctions kedši (and ke dšee and ke), dšikule; the latter especially appears in two cases, viz. the simple use of dši = whether, f. i. eba dši milee, lit. he came is I do not know, I do not know whether he came; comp. § 43; and the double use of it connected with the second prs. sing. of the pron., dšio-dšio = whether-whether, or: whether-or, as: Mina noko, gbomo dšio, kolo dšio, milee; I saw something, whether it was a man or a beast, I do not know. Niiatše dšio, ohiafo dšio; nū dšio, yō dšio, onukpa dšio, gbekē dšio, kēlē gbō oogbo, whether thou be rich or poor, man or woman, old or young, still thou must die. Osumo enē dšio, osumo enē dšio, kọ noni fe ohīe feo, whether thou like this or that, take what pleases thee! — Sometimes h is added instead of o and sometimes dši is also omitted and only „o“ added to the two disjunctive sentences, eba o ebaño, ekekomi sane ko, he has not told me any thing whether he will come or not. See let. o. If dši stands for a mere copula with an adjective, it may be changed with ye, f. i. gbekē bibio dši, it is a little child, or gbekē lẹ yọ bibio, the child is little, but with a material alteration of the sence; comp. nu nẹ ye

kroñkroñ, this water is clear, and nu kroñkroñ dši ne, this is clear water; about the fut. tense „adši“, adverbially used, s. „adši“, adv.

dšidša, inf. dšidšamq, v. to swagger = dida, v.

dšidše, s. dšedše, v. to sound; to disturb with words; = dšedše, v.

dšidšei, n. a kind of thread made of bark.

dšidši, n. a kind of food of the natives, in lumps or balls.

dšie, inf. dšiemq, prs. n. dšielq, trans. v. (from dše, to come out), to take out or off; to bring out; to produce; to save etc. Ad. dše, Ot. yi. Comp. here. The most common combinations are:

dšie atade, v. to undress.

dšie, m. k. fa, = fo m. k. fa, v. to ferry one over a river.

dšie gbe, v. lit. to take out a way, sc. from the bush or grass; to make, clear or cleanse the way, dšie m. k. gbe, to make way for s. b., to give way, to accompany on the way (s. Table I.); to give leave to go (s. hā gbe), to help on on the way, to send one off etc.

dšie m. k. hie, v. to make one a present for recovering s. th. lost.

dšie hie ye n. k. nq, v. to wink at s. th.; to overlook s. th.

dšie hiena (hīna), v. to shave off the hair from the forehead (to exhibit the forehead).

dšie kpo (s. kpo and dše kpo), v. to bring forth, out; to bring to light; to reveal, to disclose. Imp. n. kpodšiemq; prs. n. kpodšielq.

dšie hq, v. inf. hqđšiemq, and

dšie musu, v. inf. musudšiemq, to effect an abortus, see musu dše, v.

dšie mli, v. to take out from within; to select, to choose.

dšie musu ye m. k. nq, v. to remove the curse from s. b., s. kpa musu, v.

dšie na, v. (s. dše na und. dše, v.); to open the mouth of s. b. or the opening of s. th.; dšie m. k. na, v. to speak for s. b., to interpret; to excuse; edšie ehe na, he excused himself. See nadšiemq and nadšielq.

dšie nyōmō, v. to take off a debt or make one's self paid without the will of the debtor.

dšie ši, v. to bring forth from under s. th., to bring forth, to bring to light (s. dšie kpo), to reveal, disclose; to betray etc. See šidšiemq and šidšielq.

dšie n. k. tšō m. k., double v. to disclose s. th. to s. b.; inf. dšiemq kq tšōmq.

dšielo, n. one who brings out etc.; deliverer, saver, preserver; saviour (s. herelo and walaherelo).

dšieloniitšumo, n. saviours work.

dšiemo, n. bringing or taking out; saving, delivering; deliverance; salvation (s. also: heremo, walaheremo, yiwalaheremo).

dšiemqbē, n. time of salvation.

dšiemqsane, n. history of salvation.

dšikule, conj. (comp. dši and ko, kole, kule) if; but only used in suppositive sentences (comp. ke and kedši); f. i. Osumqmi dšikule ofee neke noko, if thou would love me, thou would not do such a thing, or: Lovedst thou me, thou etc. But: Ke osumqmi, ofee etc. If thou love me, thou doest etc. Comp. kule, which stands sometimes for it. Ad. dšikune; Ot. anka, th. s.

dšim, v. Ot. gym, to be mad, also used of animals, f. i. horses, when wild or unruly. S. ye seke, v.

dšimfo, n. (Ot. gymfo) madman; mad person.

dšin, dšio, s. dši.

dšira —, s. dšra, v.

dšire, s. dšere, v.

dširō, s. dšūrō, adj.

dšitša, v. to shrink, to start back.

dšo, inf. dšō, v. to dance. Comp. the similar roots tšō, to turn; dšō, v. under the dšō, v. to be astounded, stupified.

dšō, n. dance; fo — and dše —, to compose a dance; fā —, to give out a dance; šiki —, v. to go slowly on in dancing; tšē —, v. to begin to dance, to start a dance; s. tšē, v.

dšo, inf. dšomo, v. to be bitter; acrid; midan dšo, my mouth is bitter etc.; mihe nu dšo, lit. my watter is bitter, I am dispised.

dšo foi, v. (= dše foi) to run; comp. hie foi, ša foi, wo foi. Dšo foi is more in use than dše foi, but only from the latter a inf. form and a prs. n. seems to be used for both, viz. foidšē and foidšelo.

dšo, inf. intrans. dšole and dšō, inf. tr. dšomo, Ot. dyo, v. to be cool (comp. do, v. to be hot); to get cool, to cool, v. a. and n.; to be quiet, at rest; to be mild, tame; to quiet, to bring to rest, to tame; to bless; to be thankful to s. b. etc. This relation of ideas seems to be common in many west-african languages. The principal combinations are: dan dšō, inf. dandšole, v. to

loose the tast or appetite; dšēñ dšq, v. s. above; he dšq, v. inf. hedšqlę and hedšq (Ot. hō dyo), to be at rest, at peace, to have peace; to be well or healed again; hewodšian dšq, v. to feel cold by astonishment; hīe dšq, v. to be quiet, have a quiet face (comp. hīe dq, v. the contrary), inf. hīedšqlę; mli dšq, v. to be cool, quiet, mild inside; inf. mliđšqlę; na dšq, v. to be of a quiet mouth or speech; toin dšq (Ot. asom dyo), v. lit. the inside of the ear is quiet, at rest; to have peace, rest; musuñ dšq, v. to feel relief from belly-ache, mimusuñ dšqmi, my belly gets cool or quiet for me; inf. toinđšqlę, etc. etc. Comp. also expressions as: mañ dšq, the town is quiet, it is peace in the salutation: „Mañ fē?” (How is) all the town? Answ. „Mañ dšq!” etc.

dšq bi or gbekē, v. to silence or quiet a child (s. laka and dšqse, v.).

dšq he, v. to quiet, to cool, to pacify, to tame; v. refl. to rest, midšq mihe fio, I rested a little. Inf. for both: hedšqmq.

dšq mli, v. to cool the inside, inf. mliđšqmq.

dšq na, v. to soften the mouth, the edge, to sharpen. Inf. nadšqmq. Imprt. s. dšq na, f. i. dšq kakla na! sparpen the knifel

dšq nq, v. to bless (lit. on or upon, relating to the gesture of the hands).

dšq tšui he, v. to quiet one's heart, desire, anger, thirst etc.

dšq, n. rest, peace; s. dšqlę; dšqmq, n.

dšq, n. ditch, nu-dšq, water-ditch, bed of a brook or river; channel; dale, vally.

dšō, v. only used in the phrace he dšō he, hedšōmq, v. to be astounded, stupified; amazed; amęhe dšō amęhe, they were astounded. It expresses the strongest amazement; comp. fe yā, hīe fe yā, na kpe he, etc.

dšoa, n. a sum of 10 Dollars (in Gold).

dšodšoi, frequentative form of dšō, to dance.

dšofālo, n. person giving out a dance.

dšofāmę, n. giving out of a dance.

dšofō, n. composition of a dance fr. fo dšō, v.

dšofolo, n. composer of a dance.

dšqi, n. (= dfe) grass. Pronunciation of elder people.

dšolq, n. dancer.

- šole, v. to lay or rest the head on s. th.; dšole sune,
— on a pillow; to put a pillow under the head. Inf.
dšolemq; Ot. sum, v.
- lšole, n. coolness; peace; rest; s. dšō, n. th. s.
- lšomq, n. bitterness.
- lšomq, n. blessing, benediction; cooling, quieting, taming etc.
s. dšō; rest, peace.
- lšoñku, n. the thighbone; the loins; s. gboñ, n.
- lšoro, v. to lie about; s. dšoro, v.
- lšoro ši, v. to lie about on the ground; used of people
in masses; of animals, of villages and towns etc. Comp.
kā, kā ši, v. Some people pronounce this word dšere
ši, some also dfere ši, dšoro ši, s. both. It may be a
corroboration of dšō, v.
- dšōroko, n. a morning beverage made of corn and bananas.
- dšōrō, s. dšūrō and edšūrō, adj.
- dšoşuru, n. a measure of gold-dust, about £ 1.
- dšotfa, s. und. odšotfa.
- dšoşikimq, n. slow dancing.
- dšolšēmq, n. beginning of dancing; starting in a dance.
- dšra (also dšāra, dšēra, dšīra), a strengthened form of
dša, dša (Ad. to trade); inf. dšra and dšramq, v. to be
important, difficult, dear (of price), painful, heavy etc.
also transit. used (inf. dšramq), to make important, diffi-
cult; to pain. Comp. also he dšra, na dšra etc. to be
dear, difficult, important.
- dšra, n. importance, difficulty, dearness, price; trade = guq,
ye dšra, v. to trade; inf. dšrayeli, trading; wo dšra, to
offer for sale, inf. dšrawō; to prize, to put prizes on
wares; dše —, v. to sell well, to have a good market;
etc. etc. Comp. also dša, n. market. S. Ot. gua, n.
- dšradšē, n. easy or good selling.
- dšramq, n. importance, difficulty, painfulness = hedšramq, n.
- dšramoa (from the Otyi: agyina moa), n. cat = alamte etc.
- dšrandšrandšrañ, adv. quickly.
- dšranii (from the unused sing. dšranō), pl. n. wares =
guqñii.
- dšraniiatšu, n. shop.
- dšraniiatohe, n. magazine; s. fiase, n.
- dšrawō, n. offering for sale; decision of prices.
- dšrawolq, n. person offering s. th. for sale.
- dšrayeli, n. trading; trade = guqyeli.
- dšrayelihe, n. place of trading.
- dšrayelinii = dšranii.

dšrayelo, dšrayelilo, n. trader; merchant, = guoyelo, guoyelilo.

dšrayelilo-niitšumo, n. merchants business.

dšrayelilo-kaselo, n. shop-boy; merchants apprentice.

dšrayelilo-sane, n. merchant's palaver, matter, cause etc.

What is not to be found under dšü or dšw see under df.

dšu, v. inf. dšü, to steal; to rob; to do something in a thievish or also only in a secret way, s. dšu ši; f. i. „Adšuu ta awuu,“ prv. „War is not secretly made,“ but at day time and after due declaration. A secret attack is deemed dishonest. Comp. also ha, fe fem, v. etc.

dšu, inf. dšü, v. to wash one's-self, according to the daily fashion of the natives, all over the body, comp. wu nšö, wu fa, to bath; fq, to wash (cloth; the hands, face etc.); tšumo, v. to wipe etc. Dšu nšö, to wash with sea-water; — samla, — with soap; — abonua, — with limes etc. A curious expression is: dšu hä m. k., to wash s. b.

dšu he, v. inf. hedšü, to wash one's self (as the former).

dšu mli, v. to come in by stealth; „le tšutšu eba tšö mihle edšu mli,“ he by stealth came in first before me.

dšu ši, v. to act by stealth; f. i. edšu ši ba, he came by stealth; edšu ši efe neke edšürö, he did this good work by stealth.

dšu, n. Monday. According to the etymology of the names of the 7 days of the week there are three pairs and a single one, Wednesday; compare: Ho, Saturday; Hög, Sunday; Dšu, Monday; Dšüfq, Tuesday; -Šö, Wednesday; -So, Thursday; Sohá, Friday; but neither can the signification of these words be stated, though they are all found in Gā, nor the reason for such a division and disposition; it seems however that Monday is considered the first day of the week.

dšü, pl. dšui, n. theft; stealth; stolen article; dšu ke fš, lit. theft and transgression, is an expression designating a very wicked act.

dšu = hedšü, n. washing.

dšüetei (Ot. gwitei), n. silver; s. also dfetei, n. and dfetri, dšulö, n. thief.

dšulö, n. washer (scarcely used, s. dšu, v.).

dšukö, v. to dry meat by fire, to preserve it; inf.

dšukömq, n. drying meat by the fire.

dšünii, pl. n. stolen goods.

šukudšuku, dšukudšukudšuku, adv. lively, full of men; used of places, towns, villages; fe —, to be full of men, to be lively.

šūsane, n. palaver of theft.

šūnyomowō, n. punishment for theft.

šutšu, n. washing- or bathing room.

išūrō, pl. dšudši, adj. good etc. S. edšūrō.

lu, v. inf. dumq, to stick (Germ. stechen und stecken), to pierce, to stab; = gbu; to plant (single seeds f. i. by making a hole with the finger), as: du able, to plant maize; and th. l. (but comp. teo, to transplant, to plant trees or other plants).

šū, inf. dū, v. to leak; to catch animals by traps. dū amā, v. to catch with bird's lime.

dū gbe, v. to loose the way, to go astray; inf. gbēdū.

dū he, v. to catch one's self (in speaking).

dū tšōne, inf. tšōnedū, v. to set a trap; to catch by a trap; to catch; — to be caught in a trap. Comp. tšō tšōne, to make or set a trap.

dū, n. leaking; entrapping, catching.

duaba, n. Ot. = tšeiayibii; fruit.

duadé (fr. the Ot., dua, tree and de, yams), n. stockyams, cassada, manioc. Ad. agbeli, n.

duakoro, n. lit. (Ot.) a onemaster; cutter.

duasodua (Ot. = tšonotšō in Gā), n. lit. treecontrer, parasitical plant.

dudq, n. large pot; = botoku.

dudududu, = yurudududu, adj. tasteless, raw.

due, n. comfort? hā m. k. due, v. to comfort.

due, due! comforting interjection, spoken to people in distress. Ad. and Ot. th. s.

duehāmq, n. comforting, condolence.

duku, n. eur. word handkerchief.

dukuduku, adv. to pieces; f. i. kū —, to break to pieces; but also = sukuuku, adv. very (fat f. i.) fi duk., to be very fat.

dukui, pl. n. buttocks.

dulq, n. planter, s. du.

dùlq, n. trapper; bird-catcher.

dumq, n. sticking, stabbing; planting.

luñ, n. pl. dudši; darkness; dudšian, in the darkness; wo duñ, to get dark. Ad. dibli.

luñ, n. a dark grey kind of antelopes of the size of a goat.

duna, n. the hinderparts; hindparts of animals and things; podex; duna mō ši, v. to settle.

duḡduḡduḡ, adv. natural sound imitating the strokes of beating, like: bambambam, šošošo, tatata etc. yi — to beat severely.

duḡnii, pl. n. things of darkness.

duḡsane, n. dark, secret matter, palaver; mystery, s. temp-sane.

duḡwō, n. getting dark; darkness, fr. wo duḡ, v.

E.

Words not found under vowel e must be sought for under the next following consonant.

„E“ when initiating words is either the subjective pronoun of verbs, he, she, it, sometimes also applied to a plurality of things, but never of persons; or the possessive pronoun of nouns, his, her, its; or a mere formative initial augment. Comp. § 14, 1. a.; comp. also le; f. i. esuomḡ, his love; le suomḡ, the love to him. ee — initiating verbs contains the pronoun e and the augment of the fut. tense posit. f. i. eeba, he will come (= e ba ba, e-aba).

éé! int. he! ha! it is sometimes added to proper names of persons, when called for, f. i. Mensa éé! but to some ō! is added and éé cannot be added, though the exact rule cannot yet be stated.

ē! = ā! and hē! adv. yes! — Comp. also: yō! Ot. yiwl ébii, corrupted pl. of hīeo = hēbii, hīebii, pl. n. single-cowries.

ebḡ, n. gall, bile; poison. One of the strongest poisons the gall of the crocodile is said to be.

edfake = edšake and etfake, conj. because; for. Ad. epeake. édfḡ, Ad. ewyḡ, num. four.

ediḡ, 'diḡ, pl. edidši, adj. black; from the verb di, to be black; modiḡ, black person, negroe.

edšürō, adv. pl. edšudši, right, f. i. nine dšürō, right hand; good, dear, beloved; nanyo dšürō, good friend; n. benefit; good work; kindness; alms; fe —, to do good. „Edšürō feḡ edšürō“; „Good does good“, prv. The word is also pronounced edširō, edšörō and edšrō.

edšüröfelḡ, n. benefactor.

edšüröfemḡ, n. good work; benefit.

edšüröfemḡnii, pl. n. good works.

flo, pl. **efodši**, adj. empty, bare, void; mere; f. i. **wiemq flo**, a mere word; adv. **emtily**, barely only, even; **ekome flo**, only one. Comp. **keke**; **akpa**; **yaka**, adv. and **flo**, n. and **fo**, v.

fõh, pl. **efõdši**, adj. bad, evil; from **fõ**, to do evil; n. evil; **fe** —, to do evil. Comp. **bone**, adj. and **fom**, v. in **Otyi**. Ad. **yayam**. **Mofõh**, bad person; **nõfõh**, bad thing.

efõnfelq, n. evildoer; malefactor; stronger than „**ešafelq**“, n.

efõnfemq, n. evildoing.

efõnfemqñii, pl. n. = **niifõnfemqñii** and **niifodšianii**, evil acts.

efũ, adj. stinking; kept over night.

efäake = **edšake**, **etšake**, conj. because, for (**Ot. efane se**).

efei, **efefei**, adj. ragged, rent (fr. **fe**, v.), adv. raggedly; n. rag, rags. S. **fe**, n.

egbiñ, pl. **egbidši**, adj. dry; fr. **gbĩ**, to dry.

egbq, adj. like; **ke m. k. ye** —, to be like s. b.

ehẽ, pl. **ehẽi**, adj. new; Ad. th. s. and other.

ekã, n. valour, bravery, courage; daring spirit, rashness, arrogance; **ekã na**, by bravery; by arrogance; **fe** —, to behave courageously.

ekafemq, n. bravery; brave deed.

ekãlq, n. brave, courageous person; heroe; a daring fellow; comp. also **ka**, v. and **kekãlq**, n.

ekañ, n. a large sea-fish.

ekäsane, n. matter of bravery.

ekãwõ, n. encouragement, fr. **wo ehã**, v.

eko, 'ko, adj. broken; f. i. **kãko**, broken dish.

eko, num. (**Ot. th. s.**) one = **ekome**; Ad. **kake** (Comp. **ko**); some, pl. **ekomei**; the word is often used when not expressed in Engl. and German, similar to the genitive particle „**du**“ in the French, if a part of something is meant and not the whole; f. i. **hãmi abolo ko**, or: **hãmi abolo lq eko**, give me (some) bread; **enu eko**, he drank (some) etc. If persons and things shall be distinguished, **moko**, somebody, **noko**, something is used. The **e** is only omitted, if the word is used like the indefinite article; s. **ko**. Comp. **Ot. bi**. **Eko** — **eko**, the one — the other; s. **ekroko**.

ekolè (**Ot. ebia**), adv. and conj. perhaps; **ekolè eebe**, perhaps he will come;

ekolè-alo, perhaps-or (not); either-or. Comp. **aleenõ**; **dšikulè**, **kulè**, **kolè** etc.

ekome, 'kome, num. Ad. th. s. one, as the former; pl. ekomei, some; ekōme, adj. unparalleled; einzig; large, enorm etc.

ekomefemq, n. (fe ekome) uniting; unity.

ekomekome, num. one by one; adv. by degrees; eſiteq emi le ekomekome, he spends his goods by degrees. Comp. baakō-baakō in Ot.

ekon, adv. once more, again; but only used in positive sentences and for a single repetition; for negat. sentences „doñ“ and for iterative sentences the auxil. verb „sa“ is used. Comp. dong; sa, asa, asañ, sañ.

ekoro, adj. and adv. single, simple; apart; alone; peculiar etc. s. soro and sro, v. and kroñ.

ékpa, num. six.

ekpakpa, num. six by six; Adñ. th. s.

ekpakpa (Ot. pa and papa), kpakpa, akpa, adj. good; n. good (daś Gute); but impers. nokpakpa and prs. mekpakpa; fe ekpakpa, to do good (s. edšürö); adv. (seldom used, but generally „akpa“ and naakpa) well, thoroughly, indeed, truly etc. The simple form „kpa“ only occurred to me till now in the word: onukpa (nū, man), a good man, i. e. an elder, a grandee, a headman, the first among a number (comp. opanyin and opanini in Otyi). Ad. th. s.

ekpakpafelo, n. a person doing good, a benefactor.

ekpakpafemq, n. doing good; a good act or work; benefit.

ekpakpafemonii, pl. n. good works.

ekpé, n. baboon.

ekro (= ekoro, fr. ko), adj. single; adv. singly; wherefrom:

ekroko, kroko, num. or adj. other (ander), pl. ekrokomei, krokoi; eko (or ekome) — ekroko, the one —, the other (sometimes only: eko-eko, ekome-ekome). Pers. mokroko, imp. nōkroko. Ad. muno. Tšö —, v. to alter, to assume an other form, colour etc. = tšake.

ekrokotšōmq, n. alteration; = tšakemq.

Elaloe or Laloe, pr. n. of the river betwixt Kpon and Gbugbrā (Pony and Prampram), coming from the Akwapim-mountains.

emligidi, adj. green, unripe, of fruits of trees; comp. emmōñ, adj.

emo, emomo, mo, momo, adj. old, pl. moi and momoi; but generally: medši and memedši.

emon, n. strong line to catch fish.

emu, **mu**, **adj.** whole, untouched; entire, full, perfect well (Germ. *ganß*); holy (compare holy and whole, *heilig und heil*). **S.** also *fë, fä*, **all.** The word *emu* (attributively used „*mu*“) is not construed with the **auxil. v.** *ye*, as other **adj.**, but with *ye*, **f. i.** eye *emu*, it (or he she) is whole.

emuyeli, **n.** wholeness; entireness; fulness; perfection; soundness.

Remark.: Words with the initial liquid-augment **m, n, ñ**, sound sometimes to the ear as if an **e** would precede them, because this augment can form a syllable; but the **e** or vowel-element is not initial to this liquid augment, but inherent to it, and these words must be sought for under the letters **m, n, ñ**; or the next foll. consonant; **comp.** § 13, 14.; **f. i.** *ñkû, ñšö, mplañ* etc.

eña, eñañ (*ña, ñañ, ñga, ñgañ?*), **n. pl.** *eñadši*, a kind of canary-birds or -sparrows, living in suspended nests in great flocks, generally together on one tree, sometimes also in the high grass. In their company always a few beautifully coloured birds, called „*entibli*“ or *ntibli*, are found, dwelling in the same nests, but somewhat decorated, wherefore the natives consider them as the leaders or kings. **S. prv.** 33.

ene, **pl.** *enemei*, **pron.** this, **s.** § 34; **so; conj.** = *agbene*, then; but seldom used so.

eñefere, and

eñelfere, **n. dan.** ginger (*Ingwer*).

eñmqmi (or *ñmqmi*), **n.** a fruit, called cashocle by the Europeans at the coast, growing at a small plant about 2 or 3 feet high and used for soup (also called „*ocro*“ by the English).

eñmqmiba, **n.** the herb at which the *eñmqmi* is growing; its leaf used for cabbage.

eñmqmiwonu, **n.** cashocle-soup.

eñmqñ, **adj. pl.** *ñmqdši*, raw, unboiled, unprepared, green; used of yams and the like, of wood, but also of cold, fresh air, as in English. **Ot.** *momono*.

eñqli (from the verb *ñqli*, to be green), **adj.** green, dark green coloured. **Comp.** *abonua*, **n.**

enumq, **num.** five (**Ot.** *anum* and *nnum*; **Ad.** *enuq*).

enumoenumo, **num.** five by five.

enyie? **inter. pron.** how much? how many? (**Comp.** *nyie*, to walk, to go.) **Ot.** *ahé?*

enye enye? how much each?

enyo, num. two (Ot. enu and abien or mmien, Ad. th. s.).

enyoenyo, num. two by two.

eša, adj. bad, evil, sinful; comp. nōša, niša, wōša, naša, n. eša (fr. the verb ša, to rot, to spoil); n. evil, misfortune, ruin; sin; mistake, fault; fe eša, to sin, to do wrong.

A peculiar use is made of this word in the answer to saluting questions, as: „Heni odše?“ „„Ble!““ „Sia?“ „„Eša ko be dšei!““ „(How is it) where thou comest from?“ „„It is quiet!““ „Home?“ „„There is not any evil!““ Comp. the similar words: nōša, niša; efoñ; tōmq etc. and wōša, naša etc.

ešafēlō, n. sinner.

ešafēmō, n. sinful deed or act; sin; = nōšafēmō, niša-fēmō, n.

ete, num. three (Ot. esā, mmiesa).

ete ete, num. three by three. Ad. th. s.

etfakē, or

etšōakē = edšakē, ešākē (Ot. efise, edaņse), lit. it turns that; conj. because; for; Ad. epeakē.

etfakēši, conj. because, for; efē, etfakēši esumqo, he did it not, because he did not like it.

etšuru, tšuru, adj. (fr. tšu, v. to be red, ripe of fruits), pl. etšudši, red; reddish; yellow reddish; ripe, of fruits assuming this colour when ripe; of men with copper or brown red colour, as some natives and Mulattoes. The adv. fa and some others with the same signification is used to strengthen this, etšuru fa, very red.

ewulu, wulu, pl. ewudši, adj. great, large etc. comp. the correlates: kple, kpetenkple; sase; da etc.

eyeñ, yeñ, pl. yedši, adj. white, whitish; from the verb „ye“, to be white; ripe, from cornfields. The adj. and adv. futā, Ot. th. s., is used to strengthen this, eyeñ futāfutā, white white, very white; s. fa, bōbōli etc.

E.

The letter e does not initiate words, but is only used as an interjectional expression, here and there added to a sentence just as is very frequently done in Otyi; with the nasal sound „ē“ it is = ā, hē, adv. yes. See also „yō!“

F.

F is pronounced by many old people hard like p, f. i. pā, river etc.

Fa, v. inf. fā and fale, to be enough, to suffice; to let s. th. be enough; to increase; to forgive (Ot. firi fri, which is also used in Gā), nō noko fa m. k. to forgive someth. to somebody; ke-fa, th. s.; to lend (money only, s. mā); to borrow (money, s. mā); mifale šika, I lent him money; mifa šika ye edeñ, I borrowed money from him. „Okę wöhe-ešai afawo, tamọ boni wọke-faā meini feọ efōñ šiwoọ le!“ „Forgive us our sins, as we forgive etc.

fā, n. forgiveness; lending (money); borrowing (money); river; brook; pool (if sometimes fed by a brook); fa ba, the river comes, swells; — srā, — overflows; — fe, bursts (the sand walls and breaks through into the sea; — tiki, the same. The two latter words are used of lagunes, when they get full and flow into the sea, because at other times there exists only an underground communication).

fā, n. Guinea-worm, thread-worm; a wall of clay, mudwall; ye —, to have the Guinea-worm; to —, to build a mud-wall. Comp. mfa, Guinea-worm in Otyi; fa = fale, n. a dish. Ad. th. s. See also fakpā, n.

fā, adj. and adv. red, blood-red. As adv. it is used to strengthen the verb tšu, to be red and the adj. etšuru, red; tšu fā (also tšu fe) to be very red; etšuru fā, very red; s. etšuru; eyeñ; futā; bọbọli etc.

fā, v. pl. fāmọ and inf. fā, fāmọ (Ot. fa, th. s.), to come out, to be open; to take out (= dšie), to dislodge; to dispossess; to unroot, root out; to part; to open; to call out for help in danger, f. i. efā ewoñ, he called out for his fetish; to overcome; to command; to cry at some body etc. to menace, to stamp with the foot at s. b. etc. The principal combinations are: fa fā, the Guinea-worm breaks out; to get the Guinea-worm; also fā fa th. s.; hie fā, inf. hiefāmọ, v. to be developed (of children); tšui fā, inf. tšui fā, lit. the heart comes out, up; v. to be frightened, cast down, to grow fainthearted, to despair (s. the contr. tšui nyo ši, nyo mli, to be comforted). fā fa, v. to get the Guinea-worm; s. ye fa, v. th. s. and fa fā, v.

fā fla, v. to get a boil, ulcer, wound.

fā gbe, v. to take a way, to enter upon a journey, to travel; gbeḥalo, traveller; gbeḥā and gbeḥāmo, travel.

fā he, v. to defend; fā m. k. he, to defend some body; heḥalo, n. defender, advocate (s. dšie na and nadšielo); heḥāmo, n. defence.

fā kpo = dšie kpo and dšie kpo, v. to come forth; to bring out, forth; inf. kpoḥā; kpoḥāmo.

fā mli, v. to choose, to select; mliḥāmo.

fā na, v. to open, as bottles, casks etc., inf. naḥāmo; comp. na fa, v. to be open.

fā ntia, v. to kick; inf. ntiaḥāmo.

fā seke, v. to light the anker; to depart; inf. sekeḥā, -ḥāmo.

fā wonu, v. to eat soup.

fā yi, v. to cry at s. b., to rate (anḥerr(ḥen), to threaten, to reproach.

fā, n. = afā, half; part; moiety; root; vein, bloodvessel; nerve? adv. partly, half; fā ke fā, half and half; s. fāfā.

faba, n. rising of the river (which is with large rivers, f. i. the Volta, as regular as with the Nil in Egypt).

fabaḥ, s. afabaḥ, n. fence.

fadšiatše (s. fla), n. a person full of sores and wounds.

fadšiatšoḥā, n. medicin for sores, wounds etc.

fadšiemo, fafo, n. ferrying over a river.

fadšo, n. river-bed; ḡluḡbett.

fafā, n. breaking out of the Guinea-worm.

fafale, n. an ulcer; a bad wound; generally of a former Guinea worm, s. fla, n. and fā, n.

fafele, n. breaking through or bursting of rivers; s. fa fa, fa tiki, v.

fai (Ot. kyew), n. hat, cap, any covering for the head; kpa fai, v. to take down the hat; kpa m. k. fai (Ot. pa obi kyew), to take down the hat for s. b., i. e. to beg him for s. th., to beg his pardon; to petition (the gesture used by the natives is that they take of their hats and offer them to the person they intreat or cast it at his feet, whether this fashion is original or introduced by Europeans, can not be stated with certainty; compare the other custom of saluting Europeans by uncovering the chest, s. kpa mama, v. to remove the cloth from the chest. Mikpale fai, I begged his pardon (but mikpa ofai would be: I took down his hat); mikpa noko he fai, I begged for s. th., or I begged pardon for s. th. Kpa fai! beg pardon! Mikpa ofai! I beg thy pardon! Mikpa

ofai nì onō-fami! I beg thee, to forgive me! — Ofai ne! (offering the hat.) Forgive! (lit. Thy hat this!) Fai ne onō! This hat is thine! i. e. It belongs to thee, to forgive etc. But sometimes it is difficult to say, whether „fai“ means hat or „forgivenesses“, s. above; „Fai lē fē onōh!“ All forgivenesses (or „the whole hat“) belong to thee! It may be that the origin of wearing hats would give light about this curious relationship between fa and fai and the curious custom. Comp. also: ba, and sise, v.; and pa kyew, v. in Ot. th. s.

faikpalq, n. a petitioner.

faikpamo, n. begging pardon; petition; prayer (comp. sole-mo and sisemo); Nyontšo lē faikpamo, the Lord's prayer; Gebet. Bitte.

fakpā, n. string of a Guinea-worm (about the thickness of twin and sometimes a yard long. It breaks out at any part of the body).

fakpø, n. river-island.

fakpomañ, n. town on a river island.

fakpobii, pl. n. inhabitants of it.

fala, s. fla, n. bad wound, sore etc.

fale, n. dish; large plate.

fale, n. multitude, plenty; sufficiency; superfluity; s. note-kemo, n.

falefale = farefare, adj. clean, white; adv. cleanly.

falo, n. a creditor = frilo, n. a lender of money; a debtor, a borrower of money, = nyōmōtše, n.

fāmo, pl. form of the verb fā.

fāmo, n. taking out; coming out; dislodgement; dispossession; unrooting, weeding; developement; opening; parting; calling out for help; command etc.

fāmonō, pl. -nii, n. s. th. to take out with; some th. taken out.

fana, n. river-shore.

fanabii, pl. n. people dwelling at a rivers-side.

fāñ, adj. open, straightforward, clear, plain; adv. openly, straightforward, clearly, plainly.

fanes, n. dan. foundation; tfa —, to lay the foundation.

S. šiši, šišidše, n.

fanestfa, n. laying of the foundation; s. šišitfa, šišidše, n.

fankwao, n. an herb used as cabbage.

fao, pl. fabii, n. small callabash with a long neck used for play.

faohökodi (Ot. lit. be off and free!) n. leprosy. People having this horrible sickness, are frequently left to themselves, wherefrom the name (comp. *Außſatz, von außſetzen*); s. *kpiti, baba, n.*

fära, s. fla, fra.

farefare, adj. and adv. = falefale, clean; cleanly.

fasane, n. river- or water-palaver or matter.

fase, n. the other side of the river; adv. beyond the river.

fata (Ot. th. s. but with a somewhat different application, as: *sa, v. in Gã*), v. to join; he *fata* he, to join somebody or some thing. Comp. also: *kpata* and *kpasa* in *Gã*, and *bata* and *pata* in *Otyi*.

fata he, v. to join (v. a. and n.); *mifata ehe*, I join him;

fata he! join something! Inf. *hefatamq*; prs. n. *hefatalq*.

fatalq, n. joiner, assistant, companion, helpmate etc. Comp. *nanyo*; *hefatalq*; *dšielq, hešälq, n.* etc.

fatamq, n. joining, assistance, help; addition, s. *hefatamq*.

fatō, n. making or building of mud-walls, fr. to *fa, v.*

fatolq, n. builder of swish-walls.

fayeli, n. sickness of the Guineaworm, fr. *ye fa, v.*

fayelo, n. person having the Guinea-worm.

fe, v. to do, to make (Ad. *pe, Ot. ye*), inf. *femq*, prs. n. *feloq*. This is one of the most extensively applied words of the language, its principal significations and combinations are the following: to produce, to commit; to behave, to show one's self, to appear, to seem; to be about, *afe ohá*, about 100; to be (s. Ad. *pe* and Ot. *ye* th. s. and *Gã ye*, to be; *dši*, to be; *tšō*, to become), to become, to get; to be more than, to surpass (as such it is the auxil. verb to express comparison), s. Ot. *kyeñ* and *señ*; as: *mifeo*, I am more, greater, stronger than thou, I surpass, excel thee; *mifeo hewale*, I surpass thee in power, or: *mihewa feo*, th. s.; to accomplish (without object, comp. *עשה*); *ofē!* thou hast acted well, thou hast accomplished something! as imprs. verb it has the signification to seem: f. i. *efeqmi ake Nyohmo bane*, it seems to me as if it would rain; *ke-fe, nō-fe*, to do s. th. with s. th., f. i. *šika añō-feq wulamonii, ši dade ake-feq nānii*, of gold ornaments are made, but of iron implements of art. Combinations: he *fe feo*, v. to be beautiful; he *fe oyá*, v. to be, quick; he *fe vi*, *hewo-dšiah fē fe vi*, to feel weak; *hie fe yā* and *fe yā*, to be astonished etc. *efe ake = kedši*, if.

n. k. *ablo*, v. to be hard against s. b. = *wa m. k. yi, v.*

- fe eſo, v. to be or become empty, come to nought.
 fe eſong, eſpakpa, eđšürö etc. s. these.
 fe fē (fē = fear, fright), v. to be afraid, to fear, to be
 a coward; inf. feſemq; prs. n. feſelo, s. feſo, n.
 fe feo, v. to please; s. feo and feſeo, adj.
 fe ſlonö, v. = ſo, to be wet; ye —, th. s.
 fe gidigidi, v. to be in disorder, in a hubbub.
 fe m. k. fem, v. to plunder one out.
 fe gwañ, v. to shine.
 fe n. k. hã m. k., v. to do s. th. for s. b.
 fe he n. k., v. to do s. th. with someth., to make one's
 self something; eſe ehe nyontšö, he made himself the
 master; to use; eſee he n. k., he does not use it; see
 ye he niitšumq, v. th. s.
 fe hedšö, v. to be lazy. S. hedšö; inf. hedšofemq.
 fe hō, v. to make a noice, to roar, to be tumultous etc.
 inf. hōſemq.
 fe klalo, v. to be or make ready.
 fe koñkontiele, v. to play the blind mouse buff.
 fe mqoq, v. to be pitiful, to be miserable, to appear so;
 to mourn, to complain; s. mqoq, n. and ye mqoq, v.
 fe moko, v. to surpass somebody; to imitate s. b., see
 kaſe, v. ſoa, v.
 fe nãdšian, v. to retribute, to repay; s. to nãdšian, v.
 fe nine, v. to surpass the (ability of the) hand; to reach
 the highest pitch.
 fe niiseniiianii, v. to use one despitefully; to illtread one;
 s. ſe, ſe, v.
 fe nū, v. to be a man, manly; to behave like a man (comp.
 the Germ. den Mann machen).
 fe numo, v. to become or be an old man.
 fe ſane, v. to become a (sc. bad) palaver.
 fe ſe, fe ſe le, adverbial or conjunctive sentence, = after-
 wards; then; comp. ye ähü; no ſe le; eſe ake = ke,
 keđši etc.
 fe sroto, v. to make a difference.
 fe šö, v. to be slow, slack.
 fe toi, v. to listen = bo toi.
 fe yã = hie fe yã, n. to be astonished, amazed; to wonder;
 inf. yaſemq. Comp. he dšö; na kpə he, v. etc. and yã, n.
 fe yã, and
 fe yara, fe yera, v. to mourn for a dead person according
 to native fashion by loud lamentations etc. etc. to make
 the funeral custom for a dead person by firing guns,

drinking, dancing, singing and processions. These customs ruin whole families, towns and tribes. Where it can be done without the knowledge of the European Government, slaves are still slaughtered on the graves of important personages that they may accompany them into the other world. Inf. yera- or yarafemq, sometimes shortened yāfemq; but see the preceding word; pers. n. yera- or yarafelo.

fe yeyēye, v. to be in trouble, in perplexity; = ye tšui and tšui ye, v.

fe yukuyuku, v. to be broken into small pieces; to be full of little one's, little things, life, activity.

fē, n. fright, fear; s. fe fē, to be afraid; inf. fēfemq, n. The word is perh. Ayigbé, s. fētq (= fēlq? kaketq = kaselq in Gā).

fē, n. dung. S. the decent expression dfa (or dfeiañ), n.

fē, v. pl. flē; inf. fē, flēmq; to spit (only used of animals which do so, f. i. some serpents; s. blikā, n.); to root, to scrape, to cut, out or up, esp. grass for thatching roofs; efē dfei, he is gathering thatch-grass. A peculiar expression is: yi fē, to suppose: eyi fē, ake enye ni, he supposes, that it is his mother; it seems to stand for „yi fē dšī, ake; s. yi, yih, n. and fē, adj.

fē gugō, v. to blow the nose; comp. tšine, v.

fē = fīa and piā, adj. all, every; put betwixt the reduplicated singular form of a noun, it conveys the signification every, f. i. mofēmo, every body; nōfēnō, every thing; tšō fē tšō every tree, s. § 22; fē tfem, fē kwā, altogether. The construction of this word does sometimes exhibit it as a noun (comp. the hebr. כֹּל), f. i. it excepts not only the article, but if it stands with a plural in the possessive case, the augment „a“ which ought to follow such a possess. case is generally left out, etc. Comp. „Gbomei fē niitšumqi“ instead of gb. fē aniitšumqi, the works of the whole of men; a peculiar use of fē or fīa is made in summing up a series of assertions etc. f. i. mikpalē fai, miwie āhū, mifā eyi se: fē tfem ekplee, I begged him, I spoke long to him, I pressed on him, all together (sc. in vain) he did not agree to it. Fīa and piā, th. s. Ad. tīa, tšoa, tšō; Ot. nnyina.

fē, s. fēl, n. cold.

fe, pl. fele and fle, inf. femq; felemq, flēmq, v. n. and act. to burst; to break; to burst eggs, i. e. to hatch;

- to bend; to kick; break through the sandbar (of lagunes and rivers in the rainy season); s. fa, n. and tiki, v.
- fē**, adj. = fa very red, highly red; adv. used to corroborate the adj. tšuru, red and the verb tšu, to be red; etšuru fē, very red; etšuq fē, it is very red. S. flā, futa; boboli etc.
- fēli**, **fēlō**, **fēlū**, **flekū**, th. s. as the former and as fa, to corroborate „tšu, to be red.“
- fēdā** (kpa), **fēdā**, adv. = dā, before, efe fēdā nì ete, he did it before he went; kpa fēdā obaā ne? but now thou comest; not before now thou comest (nun erst kommst du)?
- fēfelq**, n. = fēto, coward.
- fēfemq** (s. fe fē), n. cowardness.
- fēfeo** (simple form fēo, s. § 22 about reduplication of adjectives, Ot. th. s.), adj. beautiful, nice.
- fēi**, n. cold, coldness; cold fever; fēi ye, v. it is cold; fē yemi, I feel cold, I have the cold fever.
- fēi gugō** (comp. fē, v.), v. to blow the nose; s. fē gugō, v.
- fēi**, n. beauties? bē fēi, to have no manners, lee fēi, th. s. but compare the Otyi fyē (or fē), with neg. „nothing“.
- fēibe**, n. cold time, winter, cold season (s. aharabata).
- fēihe**, n. cold place.
- fēiyelo**, n. person feeling cold.
- fēiyeli**, n. coldness; cold fever; s. fēi ye, v.
- fēlē**, v. corroboration of fē, inf. fēlēmq; to feel itching, to itch; s. flē, v.
- fēlemq**, n. bursting (of many things); hatching; kicking; s. fē, fēle, fle, fēmō, fle, mq.
- fēli**, s. fē and fēlō, adj. and adv. red, very red.
- fēlō**, th. s.
- fēlq**, n. maker, doer; s. fe, v.
- fēlū** = fēli and fēlō, adj. and adv.
- fēmō**, n. deed; making; act; becoming, getting etc. etc. s. fe, v.
- fēmō**, n. bursting (of one thing), s. fē, v.; hatching; kicking. fē, and
- fēmō**, n. rooting up of grass; spitting (of snakes and the like); s. fē, v.
- fēnfēn**, adj. dirty, sickly.
- fēne**, v. to open, unloose. Old pronunciation fende; Ad. pēne.
- fēnelq**, n. unlooser.
- fēnemq**, n. opening, unloosing.

feo, v. n. to flourish.

feo, adj. = fefeo, beautiful, nice; Ot. th. s.; n. beauty; adv. beautifully; fe feo, v. to please; efemi feo, it pleases me; ye he feo, v. to mock at, to deride, to joke; comp. gbe he guo, which is stronger; ye feo, v. to be beautiful. Comp. also fei.

feofemo, v. pleasing; pleasure; comp. hōmq; omanyefemo.

feonii, pl. n. beautiful things; beauties.

feoyeli, n. mockery; wit. S. hefeoyeli.

fes, n. dan? a small fruit of a tree used by native women to make yellow signs on their faces.

feslšo, n. the tree bearing it.

fete, and

fetefete, adj. thin, s. legelege; weak; light; tasteless.

fētq, n. coward, s. fefelo, gbeyēlq and gbeyešelo; fe fetq, v.; to be a coward; s. fe fē, v. th. s. (According to the form „fētq is Ayigbe.)

fetqfelq, n. coward.

fetqfemo, n. cowardness; fēfemo, th. s.

fetšu, n. privy; but not a decent word; s. ko na, tšo nq etc.

fī, v. pl. and inf. fimq (inf. fī); imprs. v. to perplex, to bring into straits; efīmi, I am in perplexity; noko efīle, something has brought him into trouble; to be hard; ta efī, the fight is hard (inf. fimq); to draw on, to advance; to become thick (of milk), fat etc. to press together, to be close together (of people). Ad. th. s.

fī hē, v. to bind the loins, to girt; hefī.

fī sē, v. to strengthen the back; to back s. b.

fī ši, v. to be firm, stand firm; inf. šifimq.

fī! interj. The signification of this word can not be given; it is used in the swearing formula, which is like that of the Hebrews without an expressed principal sentence; fī takes the place of the latter: f. i. „Mikā kitā, akē: kēdši effio, kē oye amane mli, kē oba miñō ni miyee mibuaao lē, kēdši akē neke klante nē foo miyitšo fī! I swear, that if thou art in perplexity, if thou art in trouble, if thou come to me and I do not assist thee, if not with this sword (in the hand of the person swearing), my head is cut off, then —!

fī! int. (for scolding) = fye, pfui!

fiā = fē, piā, adj. all, every; n. the whole of s. th. comp. fē and § 22. Adn. ifa, tšo.

fiase (Ot. fi, house, ase, under part), n. the lower story; the cellar, store; prison. S. tšū, tšūn.

iš, n. Ad. = fei, n. cold; fever.

ldiboro, n. dan. a kind of borers (Zeiſtbohrer).

ldšiatše, n. lit. a possessor of wings, winged creature of any kind (Geſtügél, כנף); s. fine.

ldšitefdšite, adj. and adv. unruly, unquiet; fe — or ye —, to be unquiet; fitrifitri, th. s.

fiš, pl. n. (either from the verb fi, to be close or fišo small) narrow places; fiišan, in narrow places, in the corners, in secret; comp. fōdšan, under fiš, n.

fišo, old pronunc. of bibio, pl. fii, adj. small, little; adv. little; s. also fio.

fila (Ot. fra), v. (seldom used) to be blind; s. fula and fila.

fiti, v. s. fii.

filq, n. binder.

fimq, n. binding; pressing together; press; closeness; trouble, straits; congealing, curdling.

fiš, fišfiš, adj. perh. europ. word; fine, nice, beautiful.

fine, old pronunc. finde, n. pl. fidši, wing.

fišfi, adv. in the highest degree; exactly; fāne fišfi, high midday, about 12 o' clock; s. ketekete, th. s.

fišō, adj. narrow; s. legelege.

fiš, fišfiš, adj. and adv. little, small, = bibio, fišo; few; n. a little.

fiša, fišfiša, adj. and adv. white (Ot. the s.), s. futā; ye fiša (comp. ye, to be white), to be very white; eyeš fiša, very white, clean, clear.

fiše, inf. fišemq, v. to spend, to use up; to spoil; s. kpata hie, v.

fiše hie, v. to darken the face; to mar — —.

fišelo, n. spender; spoiler.

fišemq, n. spending; spoiling. S. hiekpatamq.

fišfišfišo, adv. exactly; carefully; accurately, precisely; thoroughly.

fiša, s. also fra.

fiša, inf. fišmq, v. to salute; ēšlanye, he salutes you; to welcome.

fiša, fala, pl. fadši, n. boil, ulcer, bad open wound; different from „asāne“, abscess. Comp. fašale; fadšiatše, n. a person full of „fadši“ or boils.

fiša, n. the fruit of a tree; s. fišfišo.

fišada, s. ašada, n. a kind of pap.

fišfiša, adj. sanguinic, lively, active; unruly; ye —, to be —; adv. actively, rashly etc.; s. fišfiše and klāmāklama, th. s.

flaka, n. europ. word (Štrād?), coat of men and women; frock.

'flaņa, s. aflaņa, n. flag.

flašo, pl. -tšei, n. a tree of beautiful, hard red wood, but generally crooked.

flē, v. to itch, to feel a tickling sensation; s. fli, v. (corrob. of fē, v.).

flēfle, adj. light; lightminded; frivolous; ohie ye flēfle, lit. thy face is light, i. e. thou art lightminded, frivolous.

flēkū, = fā, fē, feli etc. very red; tšu flēkū, to be very red.

flēmō, n. itching, fr. flē, v.

flēmtšo, v. (europ.?) to ram.

flēntšo, n. window-frame.

flēn, = šōn, adv. far away, far behind; damō se flēn! stand back! — aside, separately.

fli, v. inf. flimō, to feel a tickling sensation; to itch = flē; to blow; to whistle (s. kpā blē and fli blē; kpā or fli tetremantre); to peep at; mli fli, v. to be joyful, cheerful, glad; inf. mli flimō; mihewolo fē flimi, all my skin itches; mimli flimi; I am glad, joyous etc.

fli = fri, fri, s. fri.

flifli, adv. early in the morning = mañkē, ademañkē, mañkpa.

fliki, v. to fly; inf. flikimo; prs. n. flikilo.

flikilo = fidšiatše, n. a winged or flying creature of any kind (Šeflūgel); f. i. tšatšū flikilo, n. flying ant.

flikimō, n. flying; flight.

'flikiti, ofl. n. flying ants.

flimō, n. itching; itch; s. gbīn; blowing, whistling.

flo, = eflo, attributively used; adj. empty, vain, mere; wiemo flo, an empty word; a mere word; ekomeflo, only one; mokomeflo, only one person; with neg. not any thing, not any person; mokomeflo be dšei, not any body is there.

flo, floflo, v. to be dry (of grass).

flō, pl. form of the verb fo, to cut; to cut severall things; to cut into pieces; inf. flomō.

flō na, n. pl. form of fo na to inform; to denote; to denounce; eflo mina, he denounced me; inf. naflomō; prs. n. naflōlō.

flō, pl. fōdši, n. hole; cave; corner (comp. koñ), small narrow place, narrow lane; fōdšian, in holes; in small, narrow places, lanes etc.

floflo,

fiōfiōfiō (ploplōplo), corroboration of fiō, empty, vain etc. adj. distant, remote; thorough; adv. remotely; thoroughly; throughout = šōñ.

fiōfiōi = afōfiō, afiōfiōi, n. blossom.

fiōke, inf. fiōkemō, v. to come forth; bai —, leaves come forth.

fiōlō, n. one who cuts into pieces.

fiōmq, n. cutting to pieces, s. fo.

fiōnō, frōnō (lat. furnax, port.), n. oven of every kind.

fiōnto, n. velvet.

fiōntofai, n. velvet-cap.

fiōtō, n. a kind of raw bags for corn, salt etc. Comp. kafū, ablabutu, kotoku etc.

fiōu, v. (corroboration of fo, fiō, to cut), to prepare meat into a favorite dish of the natives, called fiōu or fiōufiōu, by cutting it into small pieces and stewing it with fat or palm-oil, water, red pepper and some soup-plants, esp. „sebe“ and „enmōmi“.

fiōu, n. and

fiōufiōu, n. meat-stew, native fricassee.

fiū, v. corroboration of fū, to crumble (of bread), s. fiūfiū and fufudši.

fiūfiū, n. lungs.

fiūfiū (s. fiū and fū), v. to crumble; comp. fufiū, fufūdši, n. crumbs; fragments.

fo, obj. pl. fiō, inf. fō, fomō; fiōmq, v. to be cut (perh. with the inf. fō); to weep (inf. fōmq and yāfo from the Adñ. v. foya, th. s., no pl. form but with the frequent. fōfoi); to cut (inf. fomō, pl. fiō or folō, inf. pl. fiōmq); the principal combinations are: na fo, v. inf. nafō, to cease (the mouth or end is cut, s. fo na) = fō; se fo (the back or end is cut), v. to cease, as the former; inf. sefō; etc.

fo ba, v., pl. fiō bai, to cut leaves (a despised work); inf. baifiōmq, pers. n. baifiōlō.

fo ba, s. fo m. k. yi ba.

fo m. k. da (or dañ), lit. to cut s. b. mouth; to cross s. b. mouth, to give answer; mifoo edañ po, I gave him not even an answer.

fo fa, v. to cross a river; inf. fafō.

fo he, v. to weep for s. th.

fo hie, v. inf. hiefō, to endeavour, to try; mafo mihie mafe nyoñlo, I will try and do it at once.

- fo ketia, v. (Ot. tya tyetia) to circumcise (lit. to cut short); inf. ketiafō; circumcision is generally practised among the Gā-, but not among the Otyi-people (s. folo). It is performed as with the Mahomedans from whom the custom may derive (Comp. Gen. 17, 25.), by a certain person (not a priest) when the boys are about 12—14 years of age; the act does not seem to bear a religious character. Of circumcision of females as is customary in Abessinia and has been said to be in use also in these parts, nothing seems to be known here, though Gā-girls do not like to marry uncircumcised natives, s. folo, n.
- fo kpitio, v. inf. kpitiofō, and
- fo kuku, v. inf. kukufō, to cut short, to shorten, f. i. a way, a speech, a time; flo kukudši, pl. form of the former, to cut into pieces.
- fo mli, v. n. to weep inwardly; to grudge; to pass over; to be too much; f. i. Ašantemei awonu nō, ši nō efo mli tšō, the soup of the Ašantis is tastful, but there is too much salt in it; fo mli, pl. flo mli, to cut asunder, in two; mli fō, mli fomō, mli flomō.
- fo moko, v. to weep for somebody.
- fo m. k. na, flo m. k. na, inf. nafō, naflomō, v. to denounce; mli flo ona ma hā onyontšō, I denounce thee to thy master. This act is considered by the natives most hateful, even if duty requires it.
- fo se, v. to make to cease, s. se fo.
- fo ši, v. to go about, especially in procession, as it is custom of the natives at their plays, dances, weddings, funerals and other customs; inf. šifō; pers. n. šifolo.
- fo tako mli, lit. to cut the pad asunder, to cause a separation between relations, friends etc. inf. takomli fō.
- fo teñ, flo teñ, v. to cut in the midst, asunder, s. fo mli; to insert, put between; inf. teñfō, atēñfō, atēñ flomō.
- fo m. k. wiemoñ, v. to address one during his speaking with another person, to interrupt.
- fo yafonu, yafonui, v. to weep tears.
- fo m. k. yi ba, lit. to cut the leaf of one's head or price, s. yi; v. to buy one entirely as a slave, not only take him as a bond or in pawn; in the former case the person becomes a member of his owner's family for life and death, calls him father and is called child (son or daughter), and the owner is answerable for his behaviour, debts etc.; in the latter case the bond-person is only a surety and the person who has given him, is

answerable for him (s. awqba); wherefore bond-people are often worse off, than slaves. The word or phrase „fō yi ba“ refers to a custom (of cutting a leaf asunder over the head of a person bought; inf. yibafō; prs. n. yibafolō.

fō = fose and fote, v. to pour out.

fō = yāfō and fomō, n. weeping.

fō, ofō, n. a kind of black monkies, the skins of which are merchandise.

fō, v. inf. fō, fomō, prs. n. folō; to be wet (Ot. fow), to wetten; to wash f. i. cloth; face and hands or feet (s. dšu, and dšale, wu, tšumō, v.); to beget (Ot. wo); to bear, bring forth children, young ones (of animals), to produce etc. fō m. k., to beget, bear s. b., but also to midwife (folō, yo folō, n. a midwife; fomō, n. widwifery). Combinations; ke m. k. fō bi, to beget a child with s. b., a decent expression; f. i. „Okele afō bii nyoñma ke enyo!“ „Mayes thou beget 12 children with her (or him)!“ A common wedding salutation or wish. „Mikele fō bii nyoñma,“ „I begot 10 children with her“ (my wife). These expressions and many similar plain ones (comp. musunbi) are used not only because it is a great honour, as under the Old Testament, to have many children; but especially, because young relations, slaves etc. are also called children and on account of polygamy.

fō atade he, v. to wash cloth; atadehefomō, prs. n. atadehefolō.

fō bi, v. to bring forth or beget a child; inf. bifomō, bii-afomō; prs. n. bifolō, bii-afolō, parent; comp. folō, bii-anye, biiatšē; awo; yofōyo, n.

fō bōbōlī, v. to be very wet; s. bōbōlī.

fō dañ, v. to wash the (inside of the) mouth.

fō dē, v. to wash the hands.

fō n. k. femō, v. to be accustomed to do s. th.

fō he, v. inf. hefomō, to wash; fō nii ahe, to wash cloth; niahefomō; washing; niahefolō, n. washer.

fō hīe, v. to wash the face; witty expression, to drink too-much; inf. hīefomō.

fō mli, v. to wash the inside, to cleanse (f. i. glasses, pots etc. with water); fō mli! wash it; inf. mli-afomō.

fō ñmāfi, v. to bear sons and daughters alternately; inf. ñmafifomō.

fō nii ahe, v. to wash cloth; s. fō he.

fə sa, v. to wetten the bed.

fə, n. wetting.

fə, n. fat; slime, phlegm; sperm; to fə, to be fat; wo —, th. s.

fə, n. (Ot. th. s.) condemnation; guilt; adj. condemnable, condemned; guilty; bu fə, to condemn; fəbu, condemnation; comp. bu atēn and bu bem; ye fə, v. to be in the wrong, guilty; fəyeli.

fə, adj. green, fresh, soft, unripe, undried; dḡfə = dḡei fə, fresh grass; able fə, half-ripe maize, as it is roasted or boiled and eaten; comp. eḡmōḡ; eḡqli, adj.

fə, v. inf. fə and fəmq; to cease; to cast; to be wicked, bad, to act wickedly; s. efōḡ; impert. sing. fəmq! but in compounds only fə, f. i. nō fə ši, cast it down. The principal combinations are: nō (or kə) hie fə m. k. nq, lit. to take the face and cast it on s. b. i. e. to trust in him, to hope upon him; comp. hie kă m. k. nq; kû hie fə n. k. nq, to wink at s. th., to overlook s. th.; nō yitšo fə m. k. kue, to take the head and cast it on s. body's neck, to fall upon or around one's neck, to hug, to embrace; s. here atū, th. s.; šə-fə, obj. pl. šere-fə and šere-fie (ši), v. to cast down, away; mišə-fə or mišə mifə, I cast it away; mišəre nibii ne mifie (ši), I cast these things away.

fə abisá, v. to cast the lot; inf. abisafə; fə-ye m. k. nq, -- over one.

fə abqṭiri, v. to wrestle; s. abqṭiri, abqṭirifə, abqṭirifəlq.

fə hie, v. s. combinations under fə; inf. hiefə, hiefəmq; to cast one's face on s. th. or s. b.

fə mli, v. to cast in; to give over and above; to add; inf. mlifə; comp. wo mli, v.

fə nine, v. to move the hand to and fro, to wink, to beckon.

fə nq, v. to cast upon; to give over and above = wo mli; inf. nqfə; nō hie fə m. k. nq, to trust in s. b. See combinations under fə; fā fə n. k. nq, to boast with s. th.

fə m. k. nō, v. to cease or give up some body's manners, Gā. Fables 1.

fə oṡiki, n. to cast or to throw dice; to cast the lot; = fə abisá; — ye m. k. nq, — over s. b.; inf. oṡikifə; prs. n. oṡikifəlq.

fə se, v. to cast back.

fə ši, v. to cast down; to lay down; inf. šiḡ.

fõ te = tfa te, v. to cast a stone; fõ m. k. te, - - - at s. b.; inf. tefõ.

fõ yā, v. to cast the net; inf. yāfõ.

fõ, n. corner; s. flo, koñ, n.

fõ, n. cast; dirt; wickedness; adj. dirty, unclean; ofe fõ, thou art dirty, unclean. Dšu ke fõ, robbery (or theft) and wickedness, is an expression to disign a very wicked secret act; dšu ke fõ dši nõ ne, this thing is very wicked; bõ fõ, v. to do 's. th. detestable = jo kpa.

fõbite, n. pebble; marble.

fõbõ, n. a detestable act, fr. bõ fõ.

fõbu, n. condemnation.

fõbulõ, n. condemnator.

fõfida, n. a distinguished day.

fõfloq, adj. uttermost.

fõfoi, coll. noun, flowers, flower.

fõfoitšo, pl. -tsei, n. shrub or tree bearing flowers.

fõfole, adj. and adv. tender, -ly; soft, -ly; especially also used of an effeminate education; milee mibii fõfole, I do'nt bring up my children softly.

fõfolele, n. effeminate education.

foi, n. run, race? used in the combinations: dšo foi, v. hie foi, v. ša foi, v. to run, to flee; wo foi, v. to make to run, to drive away, to turn to flee; comp. in Otyi: tutu mirika; in Adñ. du fo, hẽ fo, sa fo, tu fo, v. th. s.

foidše, n. running; fleeing.

foidšo, n. th. s. but unused.

foihemq, foishamq, n. th. s. but scarcely used.

foitšẽmq, n. running.

foiwõ, n. turning to flight.

foiwomq, n. running.

fõi, ofõi, n. horsefly.

fõkle, n. dan. apron.

fõlõ, n. one who cuts; weeper, weeping person, also yāfõlõ.

fõlõ, n. uncircumcised man; an abusive name for men of surrounding tribes, who have not the custom of circumcision.

fõlõ, n. washer; parent, genitor; s. fõ; yo fõlõ = fõmqoyõ, n. midwife fr. fõ, to midwife; comp. also yõfõyõ, n.

fõlõ, n. a wicked person; a dirty fellow = mudšiatše, n.

fõmq, n. weeping; s. fõ and yāfõ, n.

fõmq, n. washing (of cloth, face, hands etc.); begetting; generation; production; birth; midwifery; nature.

fōmq, n. ceasing, ending, end; casting, throwing, thrust; wickedness.

fōmqbe, n. birth-time.

fōmqgbena, n. birthright.

fōmqgbī, n. birthday.

fōmqhe, n. womb, matrix.

fōmqnu, n. *Kindswasser*; mother-water.

fōmqnii, pl. n. after-birth. Prv. Alo gbomo lē afie sē ni ake fōmqnii lē ba šia, the man is cast away and the after-birth brought home.

fōmqse, sē, n. th. s.

fōq, pl. fōbii, adj. tender, young; comp. fufōq, fōfōle etc.

fōse, v. and

fōte, v. to pour, to pour out; s. fie šī; inf. fōtemq, fōsemq.

fōte, n. (Ot. mfote, mfotie) white ants, termites. S. gbq-tšui, n.

fōsemq, n. and

fōtemq, n. outpouring.

fōtetšē, n. queen or mother of the white ants, s. gbq-tšui; a kind of snakes falsely supposed to produce white ants.

fōtoli, n. a kind of frumenty; s. aflata.

fōtō, n. and

fōwō, n. getting fat; gathering fat; s. to fō and wō fō, v.

fōyeli, n. guiltiness; guilt; s. ye fō (Ot. fōdi).

fra, s. fla and fa, obj. pl. of fa, to lend; to borrow.

fra (mā), v. to grind (ground corn, s. mā), the second time; comp. fra Otyi, to mix and wyie; gble; inf. framq.

Frafra, pr. n. of a Gā-village.

frāke, inf. frākemq, v. to loose meat from the bones or fish from the fishbones; — hīnmei sē, v. to draw up the eye-brow.

frākemq, n. loosing the meat from the bones.

framq, n. second grinding.

fre, fere; s. fle, fele, pl. v.

fri, fri (Ot.) = fa, v. to lend, to forgive; to give (money) in advance; to give free? to liberate? inf. frimq; prs. n. friq.

fri, adj. (perh. of europ. origin or from the preceding word); free; hā fri, v. to liberate, = kpō; hā m. k. ye ehe; ye fri, to be free, inf. friyeli = heyeli from ye he.

fri-gbomo, n. freeman.

frihām, n. liberty, liberation.

friq, n. lender, creditor; = falq.

frimq, n. lending; = fa.

frimq, = flimo, s. flī, v.

friyeli, n. liberty; = heyeli, n.

friyelq, n. free person.

frq, v. s. flq, v.

frōfrō, adj. fresh, watery, soft (of land well watered); fe —, to be watery, well watered.

frōfrōfemq, n. state of being well watered.

frōnō, adj. cold; ye —, to be —.

fru, adj.

frufu, adj. = flu, fluflu, v. dusty, powdered.

fu, v. Ot. th. s. to grow luxuriantly.

fū, n. immoderateness, immoderation; adj. and adv. greedy; gluttonous; greedily; gluttonously; pale, yellow, sickly; whitish of colour = futā; luxurious; fe fū, inf. fufemq, n. to be greedy, gluttonous; pale, yellow; sickly; luxurious; dō fū, inf. fudq, n. to be cloyed, puffed up. Comp. fu, v. and fū, v.

fū, adv. exactly, closely; used to define the verb na, to see; kwē to look; kwē fū, to look closely; s. fufufu, th. s., and altogether, Adn. th. s.

fū, v. inf. fū; to scent, to smell, to stink, to snuff, to bury, = to; to swell, to make to swell, to have or get the dropsy, to clysterize.

fū, n. bad smell, stink; scent; - dše -, to stink; inf. fūdšē.

fū asra, v. to snuff, inf. asrafū, prs. n. asrafūlq.

fū he, v. to smell at.

fū hīe = tū hīe, fite hīe, v. inf. hīefūmq; to darken the face, to frown, to look black (upon), to make a sour face.

fū, n. burial.

'fu, efu, adj. what is kept overnight (bread, meat etc.); stinking.

fudq, n. puffing up, being cloyed; s. dō fu, v.

fūdšē, n. stinking, bad smelling; bad smell.

fufemq, n. gluttonizing, gluttony.

fufu (s. fu, flu, fluflu), v. to crumble.

fufu, generally pl. fufudši, n. crum, crumb, crumbs; fragments.

fufq, n. female breast, udder, milk; hā —, v. to give suck, to suckle; nā fufq, v. to milk; nu —, v. to suck.

fufqbii, pl. of fufqo.

fufqbālq, n. woman that gives suck, nurse, milking animal.

fufqbāmq, n. suckling, giving suck; milking.

fufqakplelētšo, pl. -tšei, n. a tree bearing fruits of the size and form of the breasts of old women (fufqakplelēš).

fufonulo, n. suckling = fufoo.

fufonumo, n. sucking.

fufonā, n. milking.

fufoo, pl. fufobii (s. abifao), n. suckling; baby; generally: gbeke fufoo, gbekebii fufobii; comp. also foo, adj.

fufu = futā (Ot. th. s.), adj. and adv. white, whitely.

fufu and fufui, n. a favorite food of the natives, a dough of mashed yams, cassada or plantains, eaten to soup; ši —, to mortar or beat or pound or mash it in a wooden mortar; s. badurutšo, n.

fufufu, adv. thoroughly, be —, to sweep —.

fufuitšo, n. the wooden mortar, in which the fufui is pounded or mashed; s. badurutšo, th. s.

fufuitšoŋbi, and

fufuitšomlibi, n. the pestle or beater or pounder, by which the „fufui“ is pounded; s. badurutšomlibi, th. s.

fufuba, n. a plant.

fufudši, pl. of fuflu, crums.

fufufu = fu, adv. exactly, closely; na —, to see exactly, thoroughly.

fufui, v. frequent form of fū, to swell, to swell every where and very much; to have the dropsy.

fūhe, n. burial-place; Ad. pumhe, n.

fukufuko = hikohiko, natural sound, n. hiccough; — fele, he has the hiccough.

fula, v. (Ot. fra) = fila and fila, Ad. th. s., old pronunciation; to be blind; sometimes combined with hīnmei, hīnmeii fula, to be blind; v. a. to blind; fula hīnmeii, to blind the eyes; inf. fulamq (the lit. signification is: to be overspun).

fulafo, pl. fulafoi (Ot. onifraifo), n. a blind man; s. filafo, n. fulamq = filamq, n. blindness.

fulq, n. glutton.

fulu, n: a kind of fever, nervous fever; comp. fei, asra, atridi, n.

fūmama, n. burial-cloth.

fūmq, n. being luxurious, s. fū; swelling, dropsy, clyster.

futa, inf. futamq, v. to stir = lota; mitšine nq futami (or lotami), I have stomach-ache, inclination to vomit.

futā (Ot. fitā), and

futafuta, futafutafuta, adj. and adv. white, very white; ye futā, ye futafutā, to be very white; eyeñ futā, very white; comp. ye, to be white; fa, fē, fei etc. futamq, n. stirring.

fufefufe, adj. mixed? hie —, adverbially used: early at twilight = hie mātāmātā, dšetšerenq etc.

futu, v. inf. futumq, to mix; comp. also butu.

futu mli, v. to mix into; inf. mlifutumq.

futufutu, n. mixture, confusion; adv. promiscue, confusedly, pell-mell.

futufutumei, pl. n. mixed people.

futufutunii, pl. n. mixed things.

futulq, n. mixer.

futumq, n. mixing; mixture.

fūwe, n. burial-house.

fūyei, pl. n. burial-women; women attending a funeral; *Rlagemeiber*.

S.

S has been chosen as the seventh letter of the Alphabet for the peculiar sound given it by the natives, between f and š, s. § 2. Formerly we expressed it with šu; sometimes it changes with f and sometimes with š.

fa, v. to blame; to twin, twist (cord on the lap; comp. nyēne, v.).

fā, v. inf. fāmō; to scatter, to sprinkle, to water; Nyoñmo fā, to drizzle; to comb; to conjure; the principal combinations are: gbe-fā, v. to scatter (v. a. and n.), amē-gbe amēfā, they scattered themselves; egbe amē efā, he scattered them. fā m. k., v.

fa he, v. to repent of s. th., to be sorry; mi fā mihe ye neke sane hewq, I repent this matter; efa ehe ye ehe ešai le ahewq, he repents his sins; inf. hefāmō; prs. n. hefalq.

fā nq, v. to water, moisten, sprinkle, wet; nqfāmō.

fā nq nu, v. th. s.

fā yi, v. to comb the hair; comp. gba yi; inf. yifāmō.

fā-fō n. k. nq, v. to boast with s. th., s. fō, v.

fā moko yi nq, v. to boast against; to conjure against s. b., inf. yinqfāmō, yinqfā.

fālq, n. scatterer.

fāmō, n. scattering, watering, wetting, moistening, sprinkling; s. fā and fāmō, v.

fafafa = fififi, adv. hurriedly.

fāne, n. midday, noon; old pronunciation: fande; Adn. plane; Ot. awyia, n.

fāne fīnti, n. high noon, exact noon, hottest part of the day.

- fo ketia, v. (Ot. tya tyetia) to circumcise (lit. to cut short); inf. ketiafō; circumcision is generally practised among the Gā-, but not among the Otyi-people (s. folo). It is performed as with the Mahomedans from whom the custom may derive (Comp. Gen. 17, 25.), by a certain person (not a priest) when the boys are about 12—14 years of age; the act does not seem to bear a religious character. Of circumcision of females as is customary in Abessinia and has been said to be in use also in these parts, nothing seems to be known here, though Gā-girls do not like to marry uncircumcised natives, s. folo, n.
- fo kpitio, v. inf. kpitiofō, and
- fo kuku, v. inf. kukufō, to cut short, to shorten, f. i. a way, a speech, a time; flo kukudši, pl. form of the former, to cut into pieces.
- fo mli, v. n. to weep inwardly; to grudge; to pass over; to be too much; f. i. Ašantemei awonu nō, ši nō efo mli tšō, the soup of the Ašantis is tastful, but there is too much salt in it; fo mli, pl. flo mli, to cut asunder, in two; mlifō, mlifomō, mliflomō.
- fo moko, v. to weep for somebody.
- fo m. k. na, flo m. k. na, inf. nafō, naflomō, v. to denounce; miflo ona ma hā onyontšō, I denounce thee to thy master. This act is considered by the natives most hateful, even if duty requires it.
- fo se, v. to make to cease, s. se fo.
- fo ši, v. to go about, especially in procession, as it is custom of the natives at their plays, dances, weddings, funerals and other customs; inf. šifō; pers. n. šifolo.
- fo tako mli, lit. to cut the pad asunder, to cause a separation between relations, friends etc. inf. takomlifō.
- fo teñ, flo teñ, v. to cut in the midst, asunder, s. fo mli; to insert, put between; inf. teñfō, atēñfō, atēñlomō.
- fo m. k. wiemoñ, v. to address one during his speaking with another person, to interrupt.
- fo yafonu, yafonui, v. to weep tears.
- fo m. k. yi ba, lit. to cut the leaf of one's head or price, s. yi; v. to buy one entirely as a slave, not only take him as a bond or in pawn; in the former case the person becomes a member of his owner's family for life and death, calls him father and is called child (son or daughter), and the owner is answerable for his behaviour, debts etc.; in the latter case the bond-person is only a surety and the person who has given him, is

answerable for him (s. awqba); wherefore bond-people are often worse off, than slaves. The word or phrase „fō yi ba“ refers to a custom (of cutting a leaf asunder over the head of a person bought; inf. yibafō; prs. n. yibafolq.

fō = fōse and fōte, v. to pour out.

fō = yāfō and fomq, n. weeping.

fō, ofo, n. a kind of black monkies, the skins of which are merchandise.

fō, v. inf. fō, fomq, prs. n. fōlq; to be wet (Ot. fow), to wetten; to wash f. i. cloth; face and hands or feet (s. dšu, and dšale, wu, tšumq, v.); to beget (Ot. wo); to bear, bring forth children, young ones (of animals), to produce etc. fō m. k., to beget, bear s. b., but also to midwife (fōlq, yo fōlq, n. a midwife; fomq, n. widwifery). Combinations; ke m. k. fō bi, to beget a child with s. b., a decent expression; f. i. „Okele afō bii nyoñma ke enyo!“ „Mayest thou beget 12 children with her (or him)!“ A common wedding salutation or wish. „Mikele fō bii nyoñma,“ „I begot 10 children with her“ (my wife). These expressions and many similar plain ones (comp. musunbi) are used not only because it is a great honour, as under the Old Testament, to have many children; but especially, because young relations, slaves etc. are also called children and on account of polygamy.

fō atade he, v. to wash cloth; atadehefomq, prs. n. atadehefōlq.

fō bi, v. to bring forth or beget a child; inf. bifomq, bii-afomq; prs. n. bifōlq, bii-afōlq, parent; comp. fōlq, bii-anye, biiatše; awo; yofōyo, n.

fō bōbōli, v. to be very wet; s. bōbōli.

fō dañ, v. to wash the (inside of the) mouth.

fō dē, v. to wash the hands.

fō n. k. femq, v. to be accustomed to do s. th.

fō he, v. inf. hefomq, to wash; fō nii ahe, to wash cloth; niahefomq; washing; niahefōlq, n. washer.

fō hie, v. to wash the face; witty expression, to drink too-much; inf. hiefomq.

fō mli, v. to wash the inside, to cleanse (f. i. glasses, pots etc. with water); fō mli! wash it; inf. mli-afomq.

fō ñmāfi, v. to bear sons and daughters alternately; inf. ñmafifomq.

fō nii ahe, v. to wash cloth; s. fō he.

G.

Ga, n. ring.

Gā, pr. n. of Akra or Jamestown; of the people, language and land between the rivers Volta in the east, Sakumo fio in the west, and the sea in the south and the Akwapim-mountains in the north, of the Gold-coast, Western Africa; in Ot. „Nkrāh“ (wandering ants), of which the Portuguese formed „Akra“. The people are an industrious and powerful tribe, well grown, of a somewhat reddish - dark colour and good mental and bodily abilities; they reckon the Añwala-, Ayigbe-, Agotim-, Akwāmu-, Akwapim- and Akyem-tribes to their army, all having one common chief, hitherto the chief of Dutch Akra or Kinkā (s. this). The Gā-language, spoken by about 100000 — 120000 souls, is divided into two principal dialects, sc. Gā-akpa (Gā proper), spoken by the people betwixt the sea and Akyem and Akwapim along the coast from Akra or Jamestown to Tema, by about 40000 souls and the Adāñme (Adā-gbe, language of Adā) by the rest of 60—80,000. The latter consists of several dialects and is purer and less mixed, but also less developed, than the Gā proper. Some tribes of both dialects have emigrated beyond the river Volta, the Agotim-people, speaking Adañme from about Nuño, and the Popo-people, partly still speaking Gā proper from Gā, Kinkā, Osu etc. The country forms a plain and is watered by a few small continual brooks. It is divided into two different parts, sc. the coast with its seatowns and the dry grass-plain or savanna, 5—10 miles broad along the sea and the fertile bush along the Akwapim-mountains with its many villages and plantations. In the N. E. of the latter part are situated the mountains Šai (or Šiai), Osudoku, Asadšale (or Noiyo Noya), Křořo and Yogāgā, all foremountains of the Akwapim-chain, the first four each containing the principal towns or town of the tribes of the same name. Seven cities on the west-bank of the Volta, from Agrafe in the south to Batq in the north, speak the Ayigbe language.

gā, adv. staringly, immoveably; ekwe ñwei gā, he looked up staringly.

gā, ugā, n. a kind of grasshopper; a small animalcule; adv. with neg. voice: nothing.

Gábii, pl. n. = Gāmei, Akra-people.

gabogabo, adj. deep, furrowed (man's face f. i., or some kinds of cloth) = vōvō, adj.

gadšā, adj. large, broad, great; nabu gadšā, a large broad mouth.

gaŋlo, n. dan. fork.

gāgā, n. a large black ant.

gāgā, adj. Adñ. long, high, = kakadañ in Gā.

gai, n. bow, arrow; tšē gai, to shoot an arrow; sting (tšē, to sting).

gaikpā, n. bowstring.

gaĩmlibi, n. arrow.

gaĩtšēlq, n. archer.

gaĩtšēmq, n. arrow-shooting.

gaĩtšo, n. bow.

gālā, glā, n. a kind of reed or rush.

galitšo, n. spear; s. akplq.

galo, n. (europ. word) gold-border; gold-lace.

Gānyo, pl. Gāhī, masc. n. Gā-man, Akra-man.

Gānyo, pl. Gāmei, com. n. Gā-man, Akra-man, - person; pl. Gā- or Akra-people; s. also: Gābii, n.

Gāĩšemei, pl. n. = Gāmei, Gābii, Akrapeople.

Gāyo, pl. Gāyei, n. Gā-woman.

gba, inf. gba, gbaŋ, gbaŋq; pl. gbła, inf. gbłamq, n. and act. v. to divide (= dša, Ot. pai); to saw, to rend; to strike, to smite; to cast lots; to distinguish, to relate, to declare (s. dšadše), to talk; to prophesy, to soothsay (but comp. kra), to indicate; to cease = fō; to get sour, to ferment (s. also kpa); prs. n. gbalo, gbłalq. Principal combinations: he gba, he gbła, v. to hurt one's self; to be divided, rent about the body or outside; mli gba, — gbła, v. to be divided inside, inf. mligbamq, mligbłamq; na gba, v. to be divided at the end, etc.

gba afofro, v. to shoot out blossoms, to blossom; inf. afofro-gbamq.

gba ahwánya, v. th. s. said of maize; inf. ahwányagbamq.

gba dañ, v. to rend the mouth.

gba enyo = gba mli enyo and gbła enyo, v. to rend in two. gba fū, and

gba futā, v. to be white for harvest (used of maize) = ye fū, futā, fufū etc.

gba m. k. hīe mā, v. to strike s. b. in the face.

gba kō = hū adeda, v. to cut the bush for making a plantation; inf. kōgbā, prs. n. kōgbalq.

gba mã, obj. pl. gbla mãi, v. to give one a stroke with the palm of the hand; inf. māgbamọ and maĩgbamọ.

gba mli, pl. gbla mli, v. to divide, to confess; -- enyo, to divide, split in two; -- kpo to confess; inf. mligbamọ, mligblamọ; = mliđša.

gba na (lit. to rend one's mouth), v. to trouble, esp. with words; to grieve; gba he na, v. to trouble one's self; inf. nagbamọ, henagbamọ.

gbā, = bum, int. and adv. with one stroke, s. gbo and gbu.

gba ta, n. to put into battle-array.

gba te, v. to break stones, to quarry.

gba yi, v. to divide the hair; yigbā.

gbā, n. division; s. gbamọ and gblamọ; prophesy, telling; s. gbale, sanegbā etc.

gba, n. Ad. = aboño, barn and akpa, s. this.

gbā! interj. indeed! adv. still, really, truly, however etc. = kē, adv.

gbā and gblā or gbālā, v. inf. gbā, gblā, gbālā; to marry (only used of the woman, comp. kpe and wye), to take a husband; egbā nū or egblā nū, she has taken a husband; to live with a man (unlawfully), comp. wye, v. and fe, v.

gbā, n. marriage, matrimony; s. gbla and wye, n.

gbā, n. a kind of large seafish; gbāñšāla, gbāñšla, th. s. dried (lit. stinking „gbā“).

gbadša, n. a leather girdle of the natives containing their cartridges; girdle.

gbala, s. gbla.

gbālā, s. gblā.

gbale, v. to turn in somewhere (from the way, journey), to arrive, s. where; to happen; ene akagbaleo! may this not happen to thee! Adñ. kpale, v.

gbale mli, v. to part, divide.

gbale, n. prophesy, soothsaying; s. gba, v.; relating of a story, s. sanegbā, n.

gbalọ, n. prophet; soothsayer, s. kramo, okomfo; teller of a story; imprs. crack, chink = kañ, n.

gbāmi, s. agbāmi; n. fig.

gbamu, s. agbāmu, n. fruit of cactus.

gbamọ, n. division, s. gblamọ and gba, v.

gbantēng = gwantēñ (Ot. the same), n. sheep, s. to; to-gbantēng, toabotíá.

gbatšũ, n. a fetish-house, in which the soothsayers have their business (soothsaying-room).

gbe, v. inf. gbē and gbemọ, to fall, = nyo, v. a. and n.; to kill (inf. gbē and gbele), to murder, to slaughter; to quench; to strike, beat, flog; Ad. th. s. to strike out; kẹ-gbe, v. a. to fall, to cast down; gbe nii, v. jocose expression: to eat, devour s. th., to drink hastily; comp. fe, fe ase in Otyi.

gbe dañ, v. to kill the mouth, i. e. to make it tasteless; to stop the mouth, to make ashamed to speak; inf. dañ-gbē, dañgbele; comp. dañ gbo, v.

gbe he guọ, v. to kill the trade, i. e. to despise, inf. he-guogbē, -guogbele; comp. he guọ gbo, gbe hie; hie gbo etc.

gbe he, v. to kill one's self, egbe ehe, he killed himself = egbe edšen na; inf. hegbē, hegbele.

gbe m. k. he guọ (s. gbe guọ); v. to kill one's trade, to despise one; inf. heguogbe, heguogbele; prs. n. heguogbelọ.

gbe hie, v. to meet face to face (comp. kpe); to come into close conflict; to banquet, to be in merry company together eating and drinking and making merry; to despise = gbe guọ, gbe he guọ (lit. kill the face, comp. hie gbo), to make ashamed; egbe mihie, he made me ashamed; inf. hiegble, hiegbale, hiegble; hiegbē.

gbe la, v. to quench the fire; comp. la gbo, v.

gbe mli, v. to fall in, to fall into; egbe bu leñ, he fell into the pit; inf. mligbemọ.

gbe na, v. (to kill the mouth, to finish the end), to finish, to accomplish; egbe eniitšumọ le na, he finished his work; to make ready; agbe na, it is ready; inf. nagbē, Ad. gbe nya, v.

gbe moko nādšiañ, v. to fall before one's feet for supplication, adoration or prayer;

gbe m. k. nādšiaši, th. s. inf. nadšiañgbemọ, nādšiašigbemọ.

gbe nü, v. to eat much, to devour; to smooth.

gbe ñma, v. to thrash country-wheat (s. ñma); comp. gble, v.; to eat much, s. gbe nii, v.

gbe nọ, v. to fall on or upon; inf. nogbemọ.

gbe m. k. nọ, v. to fall upon s. b.; to attack, to surprise, to overtake; inf. nogbemọ; but compare also tua and nina, v.; hē, v.; ti m. k. ši, v.

gbe ši, v. to fall down; to cast down, also kẹ m. k. or n. k. gbe ši, to cast s. b. or s. th. down; — to fall short, to loose (in trading) etc. inf. šigbemọ.

gbe ta, gbe ta no, v. to finish the war, to conquer, to gain the victory; inf. tagbē, tanagbē; comp. ye nọ, ye kōnim, v.

gbe yi, v. to fill up, to make up a certain sum of money; egbe daleiohā lẹ yi, he made up the hundred dollars; inf. yigbē.

gbē, n. killing, slaughtering; murder; see gbele and awui-yeli; falling, fall; comp. gbemo and šigbemo.

gbē, gbei, Ad. gbī and gbē, Ot. nẹ, n. voice; gbe wa, strong, loud voice; egbē eša, his voice is harsh; sound; word; language, = wiemo (in Adanme gbī is always used so), nu m. k. gbē, bo m. k. gbē toi, v. to obey s. b. (comp. קָי in Hebr.); gbeiañ nme kpọ, v. to be hemmed in the voice (lit. to have a knot in the voice).

gbē, n. dog; = šifulọ; a kind of harmless sickness of the skin (called red dogs by Europeans at the coast), comp. gbē, gbei, n.

gbẹ, v. inf. gbemo; to sound, to crash, to crow; Adn. kpā, v.

gbe, v. inf. gbē; to dissolve, to scatter (n. and act.), to spread, to be in disorder (of hair, thread etc.); gbẹ-fā, th. s., amegbe amefā, they spread out, they scattered themselves; migbeame mafā, I will spread them out; I will scatter them; gbẹ yiñ, v. to dishevel the hair; inf. yingbē.

gbē, n. spreading, dissolution; disorder of hair, thread etc.

gbe, v. pot, waterpot made by the natives; comp. kukwei, kulọ, botoku etc. Ad. buẹ, n.

gbẹ, n. way (Ad. blọ, Ot. kwan); used as in other languages in the most extensive manner; the principal signification and combinations are: Opportunity, custom, manner; access, allowance, liberty, power (comp. hégbẹ) etc.; it is adverbially used = ward, wards, as: biẹgbẹ, hitherward; dšẹigbẹ, thitherward; hīegbẹ, forward, on; segbẹ, backward; nšọngbẹ, seaward, i. e. southward (comp. דָ' in Hebr. = west), s. also ninedšūrōgbẹ; koyigbẹ, bushward, i. e. northward; yiteṅgbẹ, (headway) westward, windward; anaigbẹ, th. s.; nāđšiašigbẹ (feetward), eastward, leeward; bokāgbẹ, th. s. Combinations with verbs are also very frequent, as: Dū gbẹ, v. to loose the way, to err; fā gbẹ, kọ gbẹ and yi gbẹ, to take a way, to enter a journey; nyle gbẹ, to journey, to travel; dšẹ gbẹ and dšie gbẹ, to open, make, prepare a way; to accompany on the way; hā gbẹ and nme gbẹ to give

- way, allowance, liberty; to allow; tši gbē, to stop the way, to hinder; wo gbē, to dispatch one; na gbē or na hegbe, to have allowance; tšō gbē, to show the way; kwē m. k. or noko gbē, to expect s. b. or s. th. Comp. the infinitive or nominal impers. nouns and the prs. nouns of these combinations in the sequel. The regular pl. is: gbei, but gbēdši in the phrase: to gbēdšianq, to order.
- gbē, gbēi, n. a kind of itches, s. gbē, n.
- gbē, adv. much, very much = gbogbōgbo.
- gbēbimq, n. asking the way, allowance.
- gbede, v. to be weak; inf. gbędemq.
- gbedē, gbēdegbedē, adj. and adv. weak, weakly; fe —, to be weak.
- gbēdēfelq, n. weak person.
- gbēdēfemq, n. weakness.
- gbēdelq = gbēdēfelq.
- gbędemq = gbēdēfemq.
- gbēdšē, n. waymaking; = gbēdšiemq, n.
- gbēdšelq, n. waymaker.
- gbēdšēgbē (Ot. and also used in Gă, tempon), n. headway, highway, highroad; s. also okponogbe.
- gbēdšianqōtō, n. ordering, order.
- gbēdšianqōtolq, n. orderer.
- gbēdšielq, n. way-maker, -cleanser etc. companion.
- gbēdšiemq, n. making, preparing, cleansing of a way; accompanying on the way; = gbēdšē, n.
- gbēdū, n. loosing of the way; wandering (s. tšomlo), erring.
- gbeena, agbeena = gbiēna, n. first rainy season.
- gbefā, n. entering upon a journey; departure, parting, setting off; s. gbeyimq.
- gbefā, gbefān (s. fā, afā), n. part; proper part; due, duty; right; accordance; comp. also gbēna.
- gbēhāmq, n. allowance; liberty.
- gbēhe, n. place, way, point etc. comp. he and gbē.
- gbēhenmon, n. dog-louse, i. e. flea, because it is here only at the dogs; s. lopo, n.
- gbei, pl. nonn; ways; the testicles; name; in this latter signification, which is most extensively used, it is sometimes treated as a plur., f. i. yē egbei anq, in his name, sometimes also as a singular; hā m. k. gbei, wo m. k. gbei, to give a name to s. b., to call him; but: tšē m. k. gbei, to call s. body by the name; bi m. k. gbei, or bi m. k. gbei aši, to ask some body's name, — after s. b. name; fe —, to make a name, to make s. b. of

renown (comp. שָׁם and שָׁמָּה in Hebr.); nō m. k.
gbei wo m. k., to call s. b. by s. body's name; ye
gbei, v. to have a (great) name, to be of renown;
etc. etc.

gbeihãmq, gbeiahãmq, n. namegiving = gbeiwo.

gbeiwō, n. th. s.

gbekē, pl. **gbekēbii**, m. **gbekēnu**, pl. **gbekēbihi**; f. **gbekēyo**, pl. **gbekēbiyei**, n. child; young person (esp. from 3–15 years, but also under and above that age, comp. **gbekē-abifao**, — **fufō**; and **oblanyo**, **oblayo**); younger person of any age (s. **onukpa**), f. i. **nonē dši onukpa**, **ši moko lē dši gbekē**, this one is older and the other one is younger; **mibi gbekē**, my younger or youngest child; **minyemi gbekē**, my younger brother or sister (= **miseo**); sometimes the word is also applied to higher classes of animals.

gbekẽ-abifao, n. a young child, babe.

gbekẽ-fufọo, n. a suckling babe.

gbekêbii, pl. n. the young folk, youth (die Jugend), young people.

gbekēbiiamadā, lit. children's plantains, Ot. mmofrabrode,
n. th. s. a plant = bayisā, n.

gbekēbiianiitšumq, n. childrens' business; business carelessly done.

gbekebiianõ, pl. -anii, n. childish thing; thing pertaining to a child.

gbekēbīiasane, n. childrens' palaver, matter of little importance (s. onukpa).

gbekēbūiaši, n. youth, childhood.

gbekêbiiatšõmq, n. teaching of children.

gbekēbiiatšu, n. children's room.

gbekēlakamō, n. silencing or quieting of a child.

gbekêlê, n. nursing of a child.

gbekělelọ, n. child's-nurse.

gbekěňō, n. some thing of a child.

gbekēsa, n. child'sbed.

gbekēsātšo, n. child's bedstead; cradle.

gbekêsu, n. child's behaviour.

gbekêwomò, n. carrying of a child.

gbekěyō, pl. -yei, n. female child; little girl.

gbòkè (Ad. gbokwè), n. even, evening; adverbially used:
in the evening.

gbẹkẹbe, n. evening time.

- gbekenaši, n. late evening, adv. late in the evening.
 gbekenō, pl. -nii, n. something of the evening.
 gbekeniiyenii, pl. n. supper.
 gbekeniitšumq, n. evening-business.
 gbekesane, n. evening-palawer.
 gbekōmq, n. entering upon a journey; departure; setting off; = gbefā and gbeyimq, n.
 gbekpamq, n. going to meet one, fr. kpa gbē.
 gbekpāmō, n. harmony, union.
 gbekwelo, n. expectator.
 gbekwemo, n. expectation, hope; s. me and hie kā nq, v.
 gbeladšemo, n. loosing the way; = gbēdū.
 gbele, adv. Ad. = pēñ in Ot. and Gã, ever, at any time; gble, th. s.
 gbēle, gble, n. death (comp. gbo, to die and gbe, to kill), dying, killing, expiring, extirpation, ineffectiveness etc.; s. also gbonyo. With the signification = death the word is as extensively and variously used and also personally as in the semitic and japhetic languages (comp. owu in Otyi). Death is said to be the first person created by God. A few combinations are: na gbele, to see death; sa gbele, to be worthy of death, inf. gbelesale; sa na gbele, v. to taste death; še gbele gbeye, to fear death; hie-gbele, hiegble, higble, n. lit. death of the face, i. e. shame, s. hie gbo and gbe hie, v. Ad. gbenō and gbe-gbē, n.
 gbēle, v. s. gble; to open.
 gbelebe, n. time of death; mokomoko lee egbelebe, nobody knows the time of his death.
 gbelefo, n. death-fat, a plant.
 gbelegbeyešemo, n. fear of death.
 gbelehela, n. deadly sickness, mortal sickness.
 gbelekakra, n. collar-bone; Ščŭŭŭelbrin.
 gbelesa, n. dead-bed.
 gbelesale, n. deathworthiness.
 gbelesane, n. criminal, deathly palawer.
 gbelese, n. time or state after death.
 gbeleşemo, n. = gbelegbeyešemo.
 gbeleşiši, n. reason, cause of death.
 gbēle, s. gble, v. to grind.
 gbelo, n. slaughterer, murderer.
 gbemi, n. (obscene, but less than so), vagina.
 gbemo, n. fall, falling.
 gbemqhe, n. a dangerous („falling“-) place.

- gbemq, n. sounding; sound, noise, crass etc.
 gbemonō, n. a kind of preserved fish, rotten and mashed.
 gbemonō, n. sounding instrument.
 gbemq-okadi, gbemokadi, n. letter; note.
 gbena, n. end, side of the way (s. gbetoi); part, right, privilege; due, duty; wages, payment, punishment, = gbeñā, n.
 gbenanii, pl. n. things due or right.
 gbenme, n. = gbehām, waygiving, allowance.
 gbenyielq, n. traveller.
 gbenyiemq, n. travelling, journey.
 gbenyiemq-atade, n. travelling-dress.
 gbenyiemqonō, pl. -nii, n. any thing used in travelling.
 gbenyiemqotšo, n. travelling-stick.
 gbese, n. a kind of red ants, which are very fond of sweet things, espec. sugar; and live on trees, esp. on coffee-trees; Ot. ahoho.
 gbeši, n. the inward voice, whether bad or good, therefore not fit to represent the word conscience properly (comp. kla, n. and heniile, n.).
 gbese, n. backside, outside; menstruous courses of women, because they must on such occasions leave the house and go to a separate place, s. tšuse, th. s; ya gbese, to have the menstr. courses; adv. aside, outside.
 gbeseya, n. the monthly courses, catamenia.
 gbešōlq, n. potter, s. šō gbē.
 gbešō, n. potters work.
 gbeteñ, n. middle of the way, halfway; adv. in the way.
 gbetoi, n. lit. way-ears, wayside.
 gbetšeli, n. corn-stick, stick of maize.
 gbetši and gbetšimq, n. stopping of the way, hinderance, hindering.
 gbetšilo, n. person hindering.
 gbetšōlq, n. one who shows the way, way-leader, guide; s. tšō gbē.
 gbetšōmq, n. showing the way, way-leading, guiding.
 gbewō, n. despatching, despatch, waymoney; s. sise, n.
 gbewolo, n. dispatcher; person paying the travelling expenses.
 gbeyē, gbeyei, n. fear, awe, sublimity; Ad. th. s. ye gbeyē, v. to be fearful, awful, sublime, to impress with fear etc.; še —, v. to fear, to be afraid, to respect; še m. k. gbeye, to fear, respect one (Ad. ye gbeyē, th. s.); wo gbeyē and wo he gbeyē, v. to frighten, to make afraid; to im-

press with awe; comp. fě, n. fetq, fěfemo; kpokpo, v., ñmiñmi, n. etc.

gbeyesane, n. horrible, fearful, awful story, matter, accident.
gbeyěšélq, n. coward; = fetq.

gbeyěšémq, n. fear, awe, respect.

gbeyěwō, n. frightening, overawing, threatening, hegbeyěwo, th. s.

gbeyěwolo, n. a person who makes people afraid.

gbeyěyem, n. Ad. = gbeyěšémq.

gbeyimq, n. = gbefā, gbešémq, n. entering upon a journey; departure, setting off.

gbeyilo, n. person departing.

gbī, v. inf. gbīmq, to be dry; to dry; to be ripe, to ripen (of corn etc., comp. tšu, ye etc.); also used of persons in a satirical way: egbī, he is dry, ripe, precocious; shrewd.

gbī, n. Ad. = gbē, voice.

gbī, n. pl. gbīī, day (Ad. ligbī, Ot. da) of twenty four hours; but comp. the contrasts: fāne, day; nyōñ, night, also: dšetšeremq and dše namq, evening and morning; day and night. Gbī is very frequently and extensively used, f. i. gbīī ete ne, lit. these three days, now, this time some time; ñmene dši gbī ete ne; to day is the third day, the day before yesterday, some time ago; gbī ko and gbī ko lē, adv. once, ever, one day; gbīko-gbīko, adv. with. neg., never (comp. dabi, dabidabi in Otyi, and ligbiqko in Ad.); te gbī nì dši = te be nì dši? when was it? what day was it?

'gbiēna, agbiēna, n. large rainy season, early rains, about April — June.

gbīgbāle, adv. firmly.

gbīmō, v. drying, ripening.

'gbīñ, egbīñ (fr. gbī, v.), pl. gbīdši, adj. dry, ripe.

gbītō, n. appointment of a day; fr. to gbī, v.

gbla or gblāla, v. inf. gblamq; a kind of plural form of gba, v. (s. this), to divide; to rend to pieces; to draw, to withdraw; to drag; to dress gaily (perh. = to diversify). Combinations s. under gba; mli gbla, v. to be rent asunder; s. gbla mli; inf. of both: mligblamq; comp. also: kpla, v.

gbla sao, v. to draw a saw.

gbla mli, v. a. to rend asunder, into pieces; - - enyo, - - in two, inf. mligblamq.

gbla na ši, inf. našigblamq, v. to try to catch in speaking.

gbła n. k. fie sę, v. to drag after.

gbła m. k. toi, v. to pull one's ear, to rhastize.

gbła nii, v. to cast the lot (according to Hanson).

gblalo, n. divider etc.

'gblama, agblama, n. lime.

gblamo, n. division; rending, rent; gay dressing, dress etc.

gblā, gbālā, n. marriage, matrimony, married state of women;

comp. gbā; wye; kpe, v.; kû gblā, v. to commit adultery.

gblākūlo, n. adulterer, adulteress.

gblākūomo, n. adultery; s. ayefare, n.

gblānii, pl. n. things given to a girl and her family in the time of marriage; things pertaining to marriage.

gblānō, n. singular of the former; any thing pertaining to marriage.

gblāsane, pl. -sādši, n. marriage-palaver.

gblāyō, yogbāyo, n. married woman.

gble or gbēle, v. (Ot. and Ad. bue; comp. also pue in Ot. and Gā and gbu in Gā), inf. gblemo, to open (f. i. a door, a box, any thing shut; comp. fēne, fā na); gblemo šīna le! open the door! to take into use (= bule); he gble, inf. hegblemo, to be open at the outside, s. gble he; hīe gble, v. n. to get daylight to be civilized, inf. hīegblemo, s. gble hīe; mli gble, v. n. (the inside is open) to open inwardly, inf. mligblemo, s. gble mli; na gble, v. n. to be openmouthed, to be open at the opening or door (s. na kā), inf. nagblemo, see: gble na; nō gble, v. n. to have an open surface, inf. nōgblemo, s. gble nō; sę gble, v. n. to be open at the back, inf. segblemo, s. gble sę; yīngble (comp. yīnkā), v. n. to be openheaded, i. e. mad, comp. ye sęke, inf. yigblemo, s. gble yīn, v.

gble he, inf. hegblemo, v. a. to open the outside, to begin common life again after mourning etc.

gble hīe, v. a. to open the face, be friendly, inf. hīegblemo, s. hīe gble, v.

gble mañ, v. to enter a town (in war).

gble mli, v. a. to open the inside, inf. mligblemo.

gble mōñ, v. to force a fort, fortress.

gble na, v. n. to open the mouth, opening, door etc., inf. nagblemo, s. na gble; gblemo na, open it!

gble nō, inf. nōgblemo, v. a. to open the surface, upwardly; s. nō gble.

gble sę, inf. segblemo, v. a. to open the backside, backwardly; s. sę gble.

- gble tšui, v. a. inf. tšuigblemō, to open the heart.
 gble yi, v. a. inf. yigblemō, to let ut; s. nã yi, v.
 gble yin, v. to madden, to make mad.
 gble = gbële, n. death.
 gble and gbële, gblemō, v. to grind roughly (f. i. ñma, wheat; able, corn etc.), to thrash; gble n. k. mlumlu, v. a. to grind s. th. to dust.
 gblelō, n. opener.
 gblemō, n. opening.
 gblelō, n. grinder, thrasher.
 gblemō, n. grinding, thrashing.
 gblemonō, n. an instrument for opening.
 gblemonō, n. a grinding, thrashing machine.
 gbligbli, n. a kind of epilepsy; lunacy; ye —, v. to be lunatic, inf. gbligbliyeli, prs. n. gbligbliyelō.
 gbligblitšofā, n. medicine against lunacy.
 gbligbliyeli, n. lunacy.
 gbligbliyelō, n. lunatic person.
 gblo, n. a kind of thread used to ment nets.
 gblo, plur. v. fr. gbō, v. to smooth, to plane, to wash (f. i. - dañ, - - the mouth).
 gbloṃṃ, n. smoothing, planing.
 gbo, inf. gbō or irreg. gbele, s. this (seldom gbomō), pl. ghoi, inf. gboimo, v. to die (comp. gbe, v. a. to kill); to become ineffective, powerless, tasteless; to go out, to end, expire, die away, fade, to be effaced, spent etc. to be done, fully ground, clean, fully smashed; comp. qar, fein, adv. tšofā gboko, the medicine is not yet fully ground. The principal combinations of this very frequently and multifariously used verb are: da or dañ gbo, v. n. inf. daṅgbō, daṅgbële, to be tasteless (of persons), to have a tasteless mouth, s. gbe dañ, v.; he gbo, v. n. to be without feeling at the outside, inf. hegbēle, hegbō; hīe gbo, v. n. to have a dead face, i. e. to be ashamed, inf. hīegbō and hīegbele, hīgble; ke owekunyō gbo lē, oghoo; ši ke ehīe gbo lē, ohīe egbo, if thy relation died, thou doest not die, but if he was ashamed (his face died), thou hast been ashamed (thy face has died); comp. gbe hīe; hīe fie ši; mli gbō, v. n. to be inwardly dead etc., inf. mligbō, mligbele; na gbo, v. n. to have a dead mouth or be without sharpness or taste; f. i. kakla lē na gbo, the (mouth of the) knife is not sharp (štunpf); ngo lē na gbo, the salt has lost its savour; toi gbo, v. n. to be dead-eared, disobedient =

gbo toi, th. same, inf. toigbō, toigbele; comp. toi sa; bo toi, etc. etc. Sometimes such grammatical subjects are put behind the verb with a kind of absolute objective signification; f. i. gbo toi (= toi gbo), v. n. to be dead respecting the ear, gbo hīe etc.

gbo toi = toi gbo, inf. toigbēle and toigbō, v. to be disobedient.

Ogbo, pr. n. thou diedst, s. gbobalo.

gbō, n. dying; gbō dši nì ogbo! dying thou shalt die! (Hebr. מוֹרְתָא מוֹרְתָא) gbō kē ogbo! gbō ogbo! th. s. pl. gboimō nyeagboi, dying ye shall die! plur. form.

gbo, n. the second or small rainy season, the latter rains from September or October to December. Comp. Ahabata and agbiena, n.

gbó, adv. and int. = bum, gba, gbu, with one stroke; egbe ši gbó, he fell down, plump! adv. however, still, completely etc.

'gbo, agbo, n. gate; — na, place before the gate, adv. outside; „ἐν ταῖς θύραις;“ at the door, gate.

'gbo, agbo, adj. mighty, powerful, great.

gbq, v. n. gbq and gbqle, to be old; infirm, weak, decayed; to be frequent; comp. bq, bu, wu he; v. a. to smooth, to plane, pl. gblq, inf. gblqmo.

gbq, pl. gboi, n. stranger, foreigner (accord. to Hanson: „mokpoñ“), guest; fe m. k. gbq, v. to show hospitality to s. b.; comp. kē m. ye egbo = kē m. k. bq, to become or be one with s. b.; s. fe ekome, bq nanyo etc. Ad. kpā, n.

gbq yi, v. to plait the hair.

gbobalo, n. lit. deathcomer, i. e. a child born after an other who died, which is supposed to be born again (s. bla). Many curious ceremonies are made with such, their faces are cut, they are put into an oven, dragged in the street till some body takes them up etc. and peculiar names are given to them, as: Ogbo or (Ot.) Owu, thou diedst; Abiata, Alema, Abēbio (come again) etc.

gbqbi, inf. gbqbiṃq, v. to hunt; used of men and animals, f. i. leopards, dogs, cats (šiagbqlq, s. this); comp. mī, v. to hunt with dogs.

gbqbilq, gbqlq, n. hunter.

gbqbiṃq, n. hunting, s. mile.

gbodšo (s. gbq), v. to become weak, to be weakened; ehe gbodšo, he is weak; to be sick of the palsy; to be laid

up with the gout; inf gbodšomo. See gbede, kũmo, vi etc.

gbodšolo, n. a person sick with the palsy; a weak person.

gbodšomo, n. weakness = gbedemo; palsy = kũmo.

gbodšomotšofa, n. medicine against palsy.

gbodšui, n. a kind of antelopes; s. odabo and odabote, th. s.

gbofelo, n. hospitable person.

gbofemo, n. hospitality; fr. fe gbo, v.

gbogbõgbo, adv. very much.

gbogbo, n. wall; Wand, Mauer.

gbogbotfa, n. wall-building, i. e. masonwork; ele —, he is a mason.

gbogbotfalq, n. mason. S. fatolo, n.

Gbogbolulu, pr. n. of a village on the road from Osu to Krõbõ.

gbohĩ, pl. of gbonyo; the dead.

gbohĩadše, -dšeñ, n. the world of the dead, supposed to be situated on the islands of and beyond the river Volta; hades; Ot. asamañ.

gbohĩafũ, n. burial.

gbohĩafũhe, n. burial place.

gbohĩagbe, n. the way of the dead, the milky way.

gbohĩañ = gbohĩ amlĩ, in or among the dead.

gbohĩañõ, pl. -nii, n. s. th. appertaining to dead persons.

gbõiatohe, n. lodge for strangers, inn, hotel.

gbõiatolo, n. a person lodging strangers; inn-keeper, host.

gboimo, n. dying (daß Sterben von Vtelen); infinitive n. of the pl. verb: gboi, s. gbo, v.

gbõle, n. old age, weakness; s. gbo, v.

gbõlo = gbõbilo, n. hunter.

gbõlo, n. an old, weak person.

gbomo, he, v. to warm one's self, inf. hegbomo.

gbomo, pl. gbomei; n. man (perhaps mortal person, s.

gbo, to die and mo, pl. mẽi, person); person, therefore also used of God, angels, but this should perhaps

be discountenanced and only „mo“ used. Sometimes it is applied to superior kinds of animals. Comp. also:

adesã, mo, etc. Ot. onipa; Ad. nõmlo, nõ, n. Ay. ame, n.

gbomobañ, n. human kind, mankind, human nature.

gbomodšeñ, n. human existence, being, character etc., s. dše, dšeñ, n.

gbomodšũ, n. men-stealing.

gbomodšulo, n. men-stealer, s. odšotfalq, n.

gbomogbē, n. murder, manslaughter; s. gbe, v. and awui-yeli, n.

gbomogbelo, n. murderer.

gbomobi, n. child of man; *Menschenkind, Menschensohn*.

gbomohenō, n. kind of men.

gbomohōlo, n. slave-dealer.

gbomosu, n. shape, form, character of men, s. su; bañ, dšēñ, n.

gbomotšo, pl. -tšei, n. body (of man); comp. kanetšo, sa-tšo etc.; Ad. nōmlotšo, Ot. onipadua, n.

gbomotšōmq, n. incarnation, becoming man.

gbōmq, v. to decrease (f. i. water), comp. gbō, v.

gboñ, n. joint of the body, hip.

gbonyo, pl. gbohī, n. dead person; corps; dead body of any kind; carcass; the word is used appositively like an adjective to indicate any thing dead, rotten, useless etc. f. i. kakla gbonyo, a knife which is not sharp; fili gbonyo, a carriage which does not go etc. s. gbo, v.

gbonyobi, n. posthumous (person).

gbonyobu, n. grave.

gbonyofū, n. burial.

gbonyofūhe, n. burial-place.

gbonyowomq, n. carrying of a corps.

gbonyowu, n. bone of a dead person.

gbonyoyitšo, n. head of a dead person.

gboši, n. leaving after death.

gbošinii, pl. n. things left by a person deceased, inheritance; ye —, to inherit these things.

gbošiniiasane, n. palaver about inheritance.

gbošiniiyeli, n. inheriting, inheritance.

gbošiniyelō, n. heir, s. wofase.

gbōtō, n. reception, lodging of strangers.

gbōtohe, s. gbōiatohe.

gbōtšui, n. a kind of antelopes; anthill of the white ants or termites, about 5—8 feet high and exceedingly hard; their form is pyramidal. They contain inside a mass of cells like a honey-comb, in the middle of which the dwelling of their queen (fōteiatšē); is found, consisting of a hard piece of clay as large and twice as thick as a man's hand, perforated for ingress and egress of the labourers who feed her and carry her eggs away; she herself, being of the size of a small finger and in shape like a caterpillar, is immured in it (s. fōte and fōtetšē). All these heaps are considered as holy and for this reason sometimes fenced in by an „aklabatša“ or holy fence.

gbɔwyei, or

gbɔwyei, n. a kind of pepper, strangers pepper; s. wyiei.
gbɔyeli, n. perhaps originally hospitability, s. gbɔ; unity,
friendship; harmony; fr. ye egbɔ, v.

gbɔyɔ, pl. -yei, n. female stranger.

gbu, pl. gbulɔ, inf. gbū, gbulomɔ, v. to perforate, to stab,
to dig through = du; comp. Ad. bue, pue, bli; gbu, v.
and bu, n. boĩ, v. in Gã.

gbū and gbulomɔ, n. perforating, stabbing.

gbu, adv. and int. = bum, gba, gbo, with one stroke,
plump! —

gbunɔ, gbulomɔnɔ, n. instrument for perforating, boring,
stitching etc.

gedšē = gadšā, adj. large, broad.

gegēge = dēndedēn, adj. and adv. hard, hardly; fe —, v.
to be —.

gegēgefemɔ, n. hardness.

gēgēnu, agēgēnu, n. a kind of pap or thick beverage made
of bread, water and honey.

geŋgeŋeŋ, adv.

ge-, -ge, s. dšē-, -dšē.

gi-, -gi, s. dši-, -dši.

gidi, gidigidi, adj. and adv. unruly, wild, disorderly, distur-
bed = basabasa and bisibasā, giddy; ye —, v. and
fe —, v. to be unruly etc.

gidigidifelɔ, n. an unruly person.

gidigidifemɔ, n. unruly, unquiet state; disorder, disturbance;
giddiness.

gidigidiyelɔ, n. = gidigidifelɔ.

gidigidiyeli, n. = gidigidifemɔ.

gīgīntšɔ, pl. -tšei, n. a stick to stir up food in cooking.

gīgōnigigó = gugōnigugó, n. a kind of grasshoppers.

glā = gālā, n. a kind of reed.

gli, v. to be hot; to be angry, in a rage, inf. glimɔ; s.
gri, th. s. and mli fū, mli wo la, v. etc.

gligli, adj. very hot.

glili, grili, n. Grille, cricket.

glilɔ, n. enraged person.

glimɔ, n. anger, rage; s. mlifū, mlila, n.

gō, v. to become stale by hard cooking.

gloŋ, adj. great, high; s. groŋ.

glɔ, adj. rough, unkind (perh. eur. word); s. gro, th. s.

gō, s. agō! int.

gobigobi, adj. loquacious, = blēblē.

- godšo, adj. and adv. high long; slender, -ly.
 godšogodšo, adj. and adv. th. s.
 godšoglógo, adj. and adv. th. s.
 goe, v. to extent, enlarge; get larger.
 gōgō, s. gūgō.
 gōgōmi, pl. -mii, n. worm, caterpillar; wo —, v. to be or get wormy; to grow or produce worms. Comp. šiwo and adudoñ, n.
 goi, v. to belch.
 goimq, n. belching.
 golegu, n. Ad. thumb = gonti.
 gōñ, n. pl. gōdši, mount, mountain; hill; hill; Ad. yō, n.; s. also kpoñ, n.
 gōñti, n. thumb.
 gošigoši, adj. and adv. odd, strange, perplexed; oddly, strangely; fe m. k. gošigoši, to produce a strange feeling; efeqmi gošigoši, I feel very strange; he fe —, to be in perplexity; yin fe —, v. th. s.
 gošigošifemq, n. strange, odd feeling.
 grq, n. dan. rough word; ehāmi grq wiempī, he gave me rough words.
 groñ, = gloñ, adj. high, great; comp. also kwq, kwōñ, kwōñkwōñ and kroñkroñ or kononkonoñ, in. Otyi.
 gu, v. inf. gū, to forbid, to speak against, to gainsay.
 gū, Ad. v., to turn.
 gua or goa, n. (Ot. th. s.) the guava-fruit.
 guatšo, pl. -tsei, n. the guava-tree.
 Gua, pr. n. of Cape Coast.
 Guanyo, pl. Guamei, man from C. Coast; Cape-Coast-people.
 gūfa or gulfa, n. (dan. gul farve) yellow colour; a root to be had in the market for yellow-colouring or dying.
 gūgō, n. nose; fē —, v. to blow the —.
 gugōfē, n. blowing of the nose.
 gugōnigugō, n. a kind of large grass-hoppers; s. agā, bala, n.
 gugwe, n. Ad. = tšitši, chest, breast.
 gum, n. a large snake-eating bird of the size of a stork.
 gumq, v. inf. guomq, to peel.
 guna, n. = duna.
 guq, n. (Ot. gwa, th. s. and „seat, s. gwa and ablogwa) trade = dšra; ye =, v., = ye dšra, to trade; whole behaviour, conversation, character, combined with he in the phrases: gbe m. k. he guq, s. to despise one, to mock at one; he guq gbo, v. to be despised. Comp. dfa, v. in Adū.

guogbō, n. s. heguogbō, n. despised state; s. he guo gbo, v. guogbē, n. th. s., s. heguogbē and gbe he guo, v.

guogbēle, n. th. s.

guomō, n. peeling, s. gumo; comp. kumō, sumō, sumō, v.

guonii, pl. n. wares = dšranii.

guoyeli = dšrayeli, n. trading, trade.

guoyelo, guoyelilo, n. trader; marchant, = dšrayelo, n.

gwa, n. (Ot. th. s.) seat, stool; sitting together for consultation, especially in open council on the marketplace;

bō —, v. to place seats around, to sit together, to consult; inf. gwabō (Ot. th. s.). Comp. adšinā (Ot. agyinā), n.

gwabō, n. sitting; open consultation, council; open assembly of the people; s. agwaseñ, akwašōñ, n.

gwabolo, n. member of a consultation or sitting of a council.

gwāñnyo, gwāñmei, n. = dšekōnyo, Akwapim-man, -people, people from the interior; according to some persons the signification would be; uncircumcised people (s. folo), according to the Akwapim-people it is the name for the Kyerepoñ-people. If written kwañnyo, which the pronunciation allows, it would signify: way-man, way-people (Ot. kwañ = way).

gwantēñ, pl. -teñi, n. (Ot. gwañ = to, sheep or goat;

gwanteñ, sheep; teñ = long); sheep; generally to-

gwanteñ; s. to, n. and to — abotia.

gwantēñbi, to — gwanteñbi, n. lamb.

gwanteñhetšqi, n. wool.

gwanteñyō, pl. -yei, n. ewe; comp. to — agbo, n.

gya, gye — etc. s. und. dša-, dše-, or dfa-, dfe-, etc.

H.

Ha, v. inf. hā; to be covered, to cover (comp. kata and hata in Ot.); to draw s. th. over s. th., to cover s. th. for the purpose of snatching it away, to snatch, to raff; to huddle; amēha lō yē dša lē nq, they snatched up the fish in the market; to rob, to plunder; ha m. k. to plunder s. b. Combinations: he ha, v. n. to be covered outside; inf. hehā, s. ha he; hīe hā, v. n. to have the face covered; hīehā, s. ha hīe; ñwei lē hīe eha, the heaven is covered; nq ha, v. n. to have a covered surface; inf. nqhā, s. ha nq, etc.

ha dfai, Ad. = hō, v. to sell.

ha he, inf. hehā, v. a. to cover round about; to cover one's self; eha ehe mama, he covered himself with his cloth (s. mama).

ha hīe, v. a. to cover the face, surface; inf. hīehā.

ha momo, v. inf. momohā, to stutter, to falter; prs. n. momohalq.

lia nq, v. inf. nqhā, to cover up, to cover the surface.

hā, n. covering, plundering; s. ha, v.

'ha, ohā, num. Ot. th. s., pl. ohai, hundred; ohai enyo, two hundred; ohai ete ke ekome, 301; ohai edfe, 400 etc. ohaha, hundred by hundred. Comp. huhā, indef. num. and lafa, Ad. num.

hā, n. torch.

hāl int. oh!

hā, v. to give, inf. hāmō (Ot. mā, Ayigbe na), this is one of the words, in the form and use of which the relation of most of the languages of Africa south of the Sahara may be observed; s. ke, nō etc.), to give one's self, to show one's self; to let, to allow, etc. etc. This word is most frequently, extensively and multifariously used and gives the greatest difficulty to Non-Africans. It not only serves as an auxiliary verb like „to let“ (lassen) but also as a „verbal preposition“ (Comp. Riis Outline and the word „mā“ in his Vocab., and § 28, § 31 and Tab. II. 1. b. bb. etc.) used to express the relation of the Dative-case of other languages or of prepositions like „to“, „for“, „instead of“, „of“ etc. or as the language does not like to combine an impers. and a pers. object with one transitive verb, it is used to supply one object with a formal verb (comp. in Engl. the preposition „to“ supplying the same want of a dative (case); f. i. mihe šika mihā m. k., I received money for s. b. nō n. k. hā m. k., to take s. th. for s. b. or to give s. th. to s. b. If it is always kept in view, that the language has no prepositions but instead of them auxiliary verbs (as: ke, nō, tšō, dšē, ye, ba, ya etc.), the difficulty will be easily overcome. A peculiar use of „hā“ is to be noticed, because not included in the three categories above alluded to. It is similar to the Engl. and Germ.: to give or show one's self (sich geben, sich zeigen) but more frequently employed, f. i. bōni eyo hāā, as he is; bōni efe ehā dši nō, how he did, as he did (is this), or: so he did (wie er ist — und sich gibt; wie er that ist das —, oder: so that er, so machte er's). As in these cases the verb „hā“ takes the place of the reflective „he“ self, so it is used also in a few words for „he“ outside, body, f. i. dšu and dšu he, to wash one's self, dšu m. k.

- he, to wash s. b. or dšu hā m. k., th. s., dšu being treated as an intrans. v. Comp. נתן and ירב in Hebrew.
- hā bem, inf. bemhāmō, v. to give satisfaction, s. bem.
- hā due, inf. duehāmō, v. to give consolation, to comfort; s. due. Ad. th. s.
- hā fq, inf. fqhāmō, v. to give condemnation, to condemn, s. fq and bu fq, v.
- hā gbe, v. inf. gbēhāmō, to give way; to allow, s. hā hegbe, v.
- hā hegbe, v. inf. hegbehāmō, th. s.; to give power; to empower, to authorize, s. hegbe (Ot. hō kwan).
- hā se, v. inf. sehāmō, to put back, cast back; s. tši hā se, double v.
- hā tšui, inf. tšuihāmō, v. to give heart, = hā due, to comfort, to hearten, to encourage.
- habahaba, adj. and adv. thin, light, meager; fe —, v. to be or become thin etc.; thinly. Comp. helehele, adj. th. s.
- 'habia, ahabia, n. a plant, the black round seed of which is used for gold-weighing, s. mei, n.
- hādši, plur. or dual noun, twins; the sing. hañ seems not to be used (comp. ata and nta in Otyi, and nta in Gā; s. also Akwete and Akuete; Akwete and Akwōkō); pr. n. of two hills near the Šaimountain: "The Twins."
- hāhala ši, inf. šihāhalamō, v. to delay, to tarry, to linger; s. lila ši, and comp. la, v.
- hai, s. hayi, n.
- ha! interj. to drive birds away; haiha! th. s.
- haiha! (s. the former), adv. in: hie m. k. haiha!, to treat s. body contemptuously.
- hala, inf. halamō, v. to choose, to elect, to select; to divide, to judge (αφαιρειν, comp. bu and kodšo); to catch in words, Mt. 22, 15., according to Hanson, to entangle; comp. la, hahala (perh. only a kind of reduplication of ha-la), lila etc. The h in this and the following word approaches the german ch or strong guttural h. Ad. hara, v.
- hala mli, v. inf. mlihahamō, to select etc.
- hala, n. turtle,-seaturtle. Comp. akpokplóptō, n.
- halañoño, n. turtle-shell.
- halawqlo, pl. -wōdši, n. turtle egg.
- halabata, harabata, ah., n. harmatan season.
- halalo, n. elector, selector.
- halamō, n. choosing, electing, selecting, choice etc. s. hala, v.

halamɔbi, n. elected person, chosen person.

halitonpei, n. dan. a kind of chisel.

halɔ, n. coverer; plunderer, s. ha, v.

hãfɔ, n. giver, s. hã.

hamle, n. dan. hammer.

hamletšo, n. handle of a hammer.

hãmɔ, n. giving etc. s. hã, v. gift; s. kě, v. and n.

hãmɔ, n. = hie, the place or time before s. th. or s. b.

(Ot. kãñ), comp. esp. the salutation „hãmɔ fě“? addressed to people who went or came before one, lit. (How is) „all before“? Answ. „hãmɔ ye dšogba“ or „eye dšogba“ or „hãmɔ dšɔ!“ it is well, it is quiet (Comp. se, heni, šia etc.), adv. before; tšö hãmɔ, to turn before, go, come before etc. s. se; nyie hãmɔ, to walk before, etc. Etšö mihãmɔ efe, he turned before me did it, i. e. he did it before me.

hãmɔbii, pl. n. people who went before, s. seɓii, pl. n.

hãmɔ, n. (obscene), penis, s. nütšo.

hañ, adv. (Ot. th. s.) brightly, shiningly; s. kane, kañ, kañkañkañ and heñ.

handspa, n. dan. spade.

hañkle, n. dan. towel, s. papam, n.

hanö, n. pl. hanii, cover, covering.

hao, inf. haomɔ (Ot. hã and haw), v. to trouble; to be in trouble; to disturb; to be disturbed; to care; to sorrow; to be frightened; some times the verb is connected with one or the other of the gram. subjects or objects be, hie, mli, nɔ, tšui etc. Comp. gba na.

hao he, v. inf. hehaomɔ, v. to be in trouble; to trouble one's self.

hao mli, v. to stir up.

haolɔ, n. troublesome person, disturber = nagbalo, n.

haomɔ, n. troubling, disturbing; trouble disturbance, care, fright.

haomɔsane, n. troublesome news.

hase, n. ton, pipe (perh. europ. word).

hätšo, n. torchtree, a large tree full of thorns; its wood is used for torches (hã).

hai, hayi (Ot. th. s.), n. forest; high grown bush, which has not been cultivated for a long time; perh. from ha, to cover; s. lakpa. The arable land is here not an open field, but a forest, though sometimes thickly inhabited. The farmer cuts a piece of it down every year, burns the wood and plants his corn or yams without digging

up the stumps or turning up the ground between the former; the power of production is ~~so~~ great, that the land, manured as it is by the ashes, yields about four or five good harvests, of corn it produces two in one year. As soon as the produce gets too small, which is the case in two—four years, there being no great change in the kinds they grow the land is left to become bush again and new bush is cut. It is natural that a farmer wants a large piece of land to get his livelihood, in consequence of such an unreasonable farming. Every kind of such fallowbush has its peculiar name according to its age or hight; s. lakpa, n. lakpa-tša, n.; kō, n.

he, v. inf. hemq (Ot. gye), to take, to receive to buy; to accept; to contain, to sustain. Comp. also the verbs: here, hie, nō, kē, kq, wo etc. The verb is especially used of taking with the hand from the hands of s. b. (s. hie, to have or bear in the hand), f. i. he n. k. ye m. k. deñ, to take, receive, accept, buy s. th. from (the hand of) s. b.; but he m. k. noko, to take some thing from s. b. by power, to punish him, amehelē šika, they took money from him (against his will, fie nañmen iñut Geld ab); therefore: to extort, to exact; combined with hō, to sell, it has the signification, to cost, as: Ahō wq ahe kpañma, they sell a fowl they buy (for) 10 strings, i. e. A fowl is sold (or bought), or costs 10 strings. As aux. v. = to begin; f. i. šia ne mīhe afite, this house begins or is about to spoil; sometimes with infin., f. i. ehe hūmq, it wants tilling; s. tao, v.

he hekpa, v. to take usury, interest; which is not less than 50—100 per cent among the natives and even far more according to circumstances.

he ebq, v. to receive poison, to be poisoned.

he m. k. nō, v. to receive one?

he m. k. to, v. th. s.

he ši, v. inf. šihemq, to settle in a place.

he - ye, double verb, inf. hemq kē yeli, irreg. heyeli, lit. to take (and) eat (or use, own etc., s. ye), to believe; mihe noko mīye, I believe s. th., mahele maye, I will believe him; ehe enō eye, lit. he believed his palaver, i. e. him, or in him; imperat. hemq oye or he oye! believe; pl. nyehēa nyeyēa! believe (ye)! Comp. gye-di, in Otyi; gba - gbq in Aku or Yoruba. Pers. n. heyeli-lq, n. (irregular) believer. Comp. he ye, v. to be sick

(with he as gram. subj.) and ye he, v. inf. heyeli (with he as gram. obj.) to be free.

he, n. without pl. (Ot. hū or hō) outside, exterior; body, member (s. henō), self; place; state, station; s. also hewō; adverbially used: outside, about, at, on, off etc. This very frequently and multifariously employed word is one of the nouns, employed as formwords or postpositions s. § 23—29, § 34. 35., like: da, dañ, de, deñ, hie mli, na, nō, se, ši etc. See esp. § 29. It defines the relation of locality as the outside, the exterior, the body (contrary „mli“) and as such the prepositions: At, about, of, on etc. German: An, um, von, auf, wegen, bei, bei—, an—, zu— in verbs, as also the adverbs: about, at, on etc. can be compared but must not be confounded with it. Connected with this it expresses the reflexive relation s. § 34 (self). It takes either the place of the (grammatical) subject or object of the verb it is combined with, as the combinations will show, though the space will allow only a part of them to be mentioned, the others will then easily be understood or found under their respective verbs; the most common are: ba he, v. inf. heba, to come at (ankommen); bā he (or hewō, s. this), v. inf. hebāmō; to cut s. th. round about (behaugen); be he, to quarrel about, inf. hebemo; bi he, v. a. to ask about bō he, v. to reduplicate (verdoppeln), inf. hebō; bō he ahōra, s. ahora, v. to cast blame on one's self; bu he, v. to watch about, to respect one's self; hebū; da he, v. to vie for, hedamō dō he, v. to be hot for or about a thing to love; dšō he, v. to rest; hedšō, hedšōle and hedšōmō, s. dšō; dšu he, v. to wash (abwaschen), hedšū; fā he, v. to defend; hefāmō; fata he, v. a. to join; fo he, v. to cut one's self; hefō; fo he, v. to weep about or for (beweinen, erweinen), inf. hefomō; fō he, v. to wet, to wash (benetzen), hefomō; fō he, v. to leave off (ablassen), hefōmō; fū he, v. to smell at, hefū; fa he, to repent; gbe he, v. to kill one'sself, hegbē, hegbēle; gbu he, v. to perforate, hegbū; ha he, v. to cover (bedecken), to cover one's self; hehā; hā he, v. to give for, to give one's self; hehāmō; hō he, v. to sell one's self, hehōmō; ho he, to pass over (vorbei-, vorübergehen); hū he, v. to till, dig about (behacken); kā he, v. to lie at, to move, to live; to continue (anhalten, anliegen) hekāmō; la he, v. to hang at (anhängen); le he, v. to know about; le he,

to live by, to subsist (šič ernāšren); li he, to mock, to sneer at (bešpōttein); mā he, to build about; nō he, to fight about; nu he, to hear about, to feel; sa he, to prepare one's self; ša he, to whitewash; še he gbeye, v. to fear for one'sself, to fear; šc he, to reach, to arrive; to shave; ši he, to knock at; ta he, to touch, to sit about, te he, to conceal one's self; tīl he, to scratch at or about; to he, v. to compare; to answer, comp. here nɔ, v.; tši he, to move one's self; tšō he, v. to turn one's self; tšu he, to cleanse, sanctify; wa he, to pain; wo he nɔ, to lift one's self up, to be proud; wo he nɔ, v. to begin again; wɔ he, to watch about (be- wašen); wu he, to make war about, to be frequent, common; ya he, v. to go near, at (binjugeben), ye he, to eat, enjoy one's self, i. e. to be free, inf. heyeli; ye he, to be about; ye n. k. he niitšumɔ, v. to want; yo he, v. to acknowledge one's self; etc. etc. By these examples the many other combinations of „he“ with verbs (as their gramm. obj.) will easily be found out and also the nominal combinations be formed; to mention them all would lead too far. As gram. subj. compare it in the following verbs:

he bɔ, v. n. to be double, inf. hebo.

he bɔ bo, v. to interfere; to meddle with (unnecessarily).

he dɔ, v. n. to be hot (outside or round about), to be heated; to be dear to, f. i. ehe mīdomi, he is dear to me; inf. hedɔ.

he dšɔ, v. n. to be cool, quiet, peaceable, tame, s. dšɔ, inf. hedšɔ, hedšɔle; he dšɔ m. k. also used = hewo- dšian dšɔ, v.; mihe dšom', I am at ease, happy.

he dšō, v. n., and

he dšō he, v. n. to get cold, eine Gänsehaut bekommen; to be amazed, astounded (stronger than hie fe yā, fe yā, na kpe etc.), inf. hedšomɔ.

he dšra, v. n. to be difficult; painful; important; hedšramɔ.

he fe m. k. nii, and

he fe m. k. uii, v. to be touched, to feel compassion; to be in trouble; = he hīa m. k. v.

he fe oyá, v. n. to be or act quickly; to be in a hurry, s. oyá, fe —, oyáfemɔ.

he fī, v. to be in straits.

he flē, v. to feel a tikling sensation.

he fɔ, v. n. to be wet, inf. hefomɔ; comp. fɔ he, v.

he fū, v. n. to be swollen or to swell, to stink; inf. he-fūmō, hefū.

he gbła, v. to be rent.

he guō gbo, v. n. to be despised, s. gbe he guō; mihe guō egbo kwra; I am entirely despised; inf. heguoggbēle.
he hīa m. k., v. inf. hehīamō, to be troubled, tired.

he kā, v. n. to be uncovered, exposed; to be alive, to move; to be free or at liberty to move; to have leisure, s. na dekā; comp. kā, hīe kā etc., inf. hekāmō.

he kōmō m. k., v. n. lit. the body bites (s. Germ. *beißen*), to itch; mihe kōmōmi, my skin itches me.

he kpō, pl. — kplō, v. to crack, to loose the skin, bark etc.

he kpetē he, v. to adhere to, inf. hekpetēmō.

he kpokpo, v. n. to shake to tremble (of fear etc.), inf. hekpokpomō.

he kūmō (s. kū), v. n. to feel broken all over, inf. he-kūomō; comp. hewodšiañ kūmō, v.

he lo gbeī, v. to get the itch; s. lo, v. and gbeī, n.

he sa, v. n. to be bodily fit or ripe, inf. hesale; s. sa.

he tā, v. n. lit. the body is done, to be well again, healed; to be clean from a sickness of the skin; s. tā. Comp. Ot. hō sa.

he tše, v. n. to be clean (bodily and spiritually), to be holy, inf. hetšēmō; comp. tšu he, v. and hetšumō, n.; Ad. he tšō, v. th. s.

he tšē m. k. v. a. to loathe, to hate, to detest s. b.; inf. hetšēmō; s. tšē, v.

he wa, v. n. to be strong, sound, well; to be tough; ehe wa tamō bā, he is as tough as a crocodile; to be hard; ehe wa tamō tē, he is as hard as a stone; inf. hewale; comp. wa, hīe wa, na wa, tšui wa, yi wa etc.

he wa he, v. n. to feel pain; mihe wa mihe, I feel pain in or over my body, s. wa he and comp. hewodšiañ wa he; yitšo wa he, v. etc.

he wo fō, v. to be fat.

he wo la, v. n. to be hot, feverish; to be greedy; - - - frafra, he is very greedy.

he wo mudši, v. to be dirty.

he ye, inf. heyē, -yeli, v. n. (lit. the body eats, labours), to be sick; mihe miye, I am sick; ehe aye, he will get sick; inf. heyeli, but scarcely used; s. hela; ye he and heye, v.

he ye, v., s. ye, v. to be somewhere etc.

he ye nii, neg. he be nii, v. to be fortunate; - - kololē,
- - - in raising cattle; mihe ye kēnii, I am fortunate in
getting presents etc.

he yi, v. to be full (all about).

'hē, ehē, adj. new; Ad. th. s.

he and hē s. after he —. Words being combined with
the noun he and not to be found under the following
must be sought for without he.

he-ahorabo, n. self-blaming; s. bo he ahora, v.

he-atade, n. dress, just on the body.

hebā, n. coming at or about some thing; s. ba he, v.

hebā, and

hebāmo, n. cutting off around s. th., s. bā he, v.

hebē, n. quarrel about s. th.; tao —, v. to seek strife;
fe —, v. to contend.

hebēlo, n. quarrelsome person (about s. th.) s. be he, v.

hebē, n. pinching, pressing round about; binding up of a
stick-wall or fence; pl. heblemo.

hehimō, n. asking, questioning about s. th. (Nachfrage); s.
bi he, v.

heblemo, n. stretching or binding about, s. ble, v.

heblamo, n. th. s.

heblomo, n. cry or quarrel about s. th.

hebo, n. cover, sheath; case; f. i. sune-hebo, pillow case.

hebo, n. reduplication, addition, joining of one thing 'to
an other, multiplication; s. bo he, v.

hebolemo, n. surrounding; fr. bole he, v.

hebū, n. watching about s. th. (Bewachung); estimation etc.
s. bu he, v.; self-esteem.

hebulō, n. watch, sentinel.

hedamo, n. betting for; vying for, emulation.

hedalo, n. emulator.

hedamomo, hedamo, n. standing about.

hedo, n. outward, heat; zeal for s. th.; love; s. sumo,
v. and n.

hedolo, n. lover, s. suolo, n.

hedomo, pl. -mei, n. beloved person.

hedšadšemo, n. straightening about s. th.; -- of one's self.

hedšō, n. dancing about.

hedšō, n. rest; = hedšole; peace.

hedšole, th. s.; s. he dšō, v.

hedšolo, n. resting person, peaceful person, peacemaker;
s. he dšō and dšō he, v.

- hedšomq, n. resting, rest-giving, taming, appeasing, peace-making; fr. dšq he, v.
 hedšö, n. laziness; fe —, v. to be lazy.
 hedšöfelq, n. lazy person = hedšölq.
 hedšöfemq, n. laziness.
 hedšölq, n. = hedšöfelq; lazy person.
 hedšömq, n. astounding, amazement; s. he dšö he and comp. yäfemq, nakpē, n.
 hedšrä, n. price; wo —, v. to price s. th.
 hedšramq, n. difficulty, pain, importance; s. he dšra, v.; Adñ. hedšam.
 hedšramqwo, n. paining, troubling.
 hedšrawö, n. pricing, offering for sale.
 hedšrawölq, n. a person offering s. th. for sale.
 hedšü, n. washing (all over the body), bathing at home; s. dšu he, v. and comp. wu v., fq, v. and dšale, v.
 hedšübe, n. washing- or bathing-time.
 hedšulq, n. person washing another.
 hedümq, n. planting, sowing about; stabbing, piercing one's self, s. du, v.
 hefäq, n. defender, advocate.
 hefämq, n. defence, s. fä he, v.
 hefämqwiemq, n. defending speech.
 hefa'alq, n. joiner, partner, companion; helper, assistant.
 hefatamq, n. joining; partnership; companionship; help, assistance, s. fata he and comp. kpetē he, kē m. k. bō; ye-bua m. k. v.
 hefeo, n. outward beauty.
 hefeoyelq, n. mocker.
 hefeoyeli, n. mocking, s. ye he feo; comp. heguogbē.
 hefeoyelilq n. hefeoyelq.
 hefēhe, hefiähe, hepiähe, adv. every-where, comp. fē, fiä; Ad. hetfahe, hetsohe, n.
 hefi, n. self-binding, girding.
 hefimo, n. strengthening; fi he, v.
 hefitemq, n. self-spoiling.
 hefö, and
 hefomq, n. cutting of one's self; weeping for —; s. fo and fo he, v.
 heföq, niaheföq, n. washer-man, -woman.
 hefomq, n. washing (of face, hands, cloth, s. dšu), s. fq he, v.
 hefomqonö, pl. -nii, any thing used for washing.
 'hefomq, chefomq, n. new birth.

- hefōmq, n. leaving off; s. fō he, v.
 hefusemq, n. spilling, pouring about.
 hefū, n. smelling at; s. fū he, v.; smell.
 hefūmq, n. swelling all over fr. he fū, v.
 hefāmq, n. repentance, s. fa he, v.
 hegbā, hegbale; hegbalamq etc. comp. gba, v. and gbla, v.
 hegbalamq, n. division about s.b.; breaking off; fr. gbla he, v.
 hegbē, n. suicide, s. gbe he, v.
 hegbē, n. place, s. also gbehe.
 hegbē, n. way to s. th., access; allowance; liberty; privilege, right (Bollmacht, ἐξουσία); duty.
 hegbēhālo, n. person giving allowance.
 hegbēhāmq, n. way-giving; allowance; Bevollmächtigung; fr. hā hegbē, v.
 hegbelo, n. person killing himself; Selbstmörder; fr. gbe he, v.
 hegbeyewō, n. frightening, threatening; s. wo he gbeyē, v.
 hegbeyewolo, n. threatening person.
 hegbīmq, n. drying (outside).
 hegbomo, pl. -mei, n. person about one, neighbour, s. nanyo; nanyo-gbomo, n.
 hegbomo, n. warming of one's self.
 hegbōle and hegbōdšomo, n. bodily weakness, infirmity (of age etc.); palsy; s. gbō and gbōdšō, v.
 hegbō, n. planing; s. gbō, v.
 hegbū, n. perforation.
 heguogbē, n. mocking, s. gbe he guo, v.; self-despite.
 heguogbēle, n. th. s., and despisedness; despite, fr. he guo gbo, v.
 heguogbelo, n. mocker.
 heguogbō, n. despisedness, fr. he guo gbo, v.
 hehā, n. covering, s. ha he and he ha, v.
 hehamama, n. cloth for covering.
 hehanō, pl. -nii, n. covering, cloth; shield = tšēn, n.
 hehawolo, n. leather-cover.
 hehāmq, n. giving of one's self; s. hā he, v.
 hehalamq, n. choosing, selecting; s. hala, v.
 hehe, v. to spread (of a rumour), inf. hehemq; comp. here, v. both from he, v., and dšedše, v.
 hehemq, n. spreading of a rumour; buying of one's self, s. he, v.
 hehīamq, n. uneasiness, trouble, fr. he hīa, v.
 hehīemo, n. liberty, s. hīe he and comp. ye he, he kā, v. etc.; independence.

- hehīle, n. outward goodness, s. hī v. to be good; self-
 abhorrence, s. hī, v. to abhor.
 heho, n. passing, s. ho he, v.; out-doing = nahō, n.
 hehōlō, n. person selling himself.
 hehōmq, n. selling of one's self, s. hō he, v.
 hehosomō, n. shaking, s. hoso, v.
 hehūlō, n. tiller, v.
 hehūmq, n. tilling about s. th.; s. hū he, v.
 hekā, n. self-trial; self-examination, fr. ka he, v.
 hekāmō, n. movement, liberty, life; s. he kā and comp.
 hīekāmō; continuing, continuance, s. kā he, v.
 hekē, n. giving away of one'sself, s. kē he, v.
 hekele, n. bodily length, stature.
 hekēmō, n. sighing about s. th.
 hekemo, n. saying about s. th.
 heko (s. he, place and ko, one, a, an), adv. somewhere,
 some place.
 hekoheko, adv. somewhere with. negative voice, nowhere.
 hēkō, s. hīekō, hīkō, n.
 hekōmq, n. itching of the skin.
 hekpā, n. circumcision, going round; dragging off; s. kpa, v.
 hekpa, n. interest, use-money (ʒinš); s. kpa, n.
 hekpā, n. string about s. th.
 hekpamō, n. self-anointing, s. kpa he, v.; paying interest,
 fr. kpa he, v.; turning one's self.
 hekpetelō, n. adherer.
 hekpetemō, n. adherence, attachment; joining, s. kpete he
 and he kpete he, v.
 hekpokpomō, n. shaking (by fear, cold), trembling (Ot.
 hōpopo).
 hekpokemō, n. plucking off; hurt, damage; s. kpōke; he
 kpōke, v.
 hekpōmq, n. self-redemption; s. kpō, v.
 hekpomō, n. breaking off of the bark of a tree the skin etc.
 spoiling; kpō (he), v.
 hekpromō or hekplomō, n. th. s.
 hekūomō, n. = hegbōšomō, bodily infirmity, brokenness;
 palsy; pride; s. he kūmō, v.
 hekukudši, pl. n. pieces from s. th.
 hela, n. (bodily fire), sickness; Ad. hīq, n.; hela ye, v. to
 be sick; hela nyemi, = mihe mīye, I am sick.
 hela nyē m. k., — dēñ m. k., v. to be suffering by sickness.
 helà, n. relative, Blutsverwandter; blood in the body; s.
 helo, n.

- platšalo**, n. physician.
helatšamo, n. healing of a sickness, s. tša, v.
helatše, pl. -mei, n. sick person.
heladšemq, n. loss of one's self; s. ladše he, v.
helakalo, n. self-deceiver.
helakamo, n. self-stilling; self-deceit; s. laka, v.
hela, n. helalame, and
helamq, n. singing, dreaming, hanging about s. th.
helatamq, n. seaming, s. lata, v.
helē, n. knowledge about s. th., s. le he, v.; self-knowledge.
hele, v. s. here, v.
helē, n. subsistence, living; s. le.
belimo, n. self-mocking, s. li, v.
helo, n. flesh (about the body) only used of men, seldom of animals (Ot. hōnam); body; s. gbomotšo; private parts as in Hebrew; *ke helo fe yakayakanii*, v. to commit self-pollution. Comp. also *hewolo*, *hewodšian*; and *lo* and *wolo*, n.
helo-sedi, n. lust of the flesh.
helo-tamq, n. th. s.
helq, n. buyer, taker.
helogomo, n., or
helokomo, n. wandering about; s. *logo*, *loko*, *loko he*, — *ši*, v.
helokomogbe, n. circuitous road; *Umweg*.
helomomo, **helomo**, n. self-cursing; s. *lomq*, v.
helonemo, n. dislocation; s. *lohe*, v.
hemā, n. building about, plastering; s. *mā*, v.
hemq, pl. -mei, n. sweet-heart; concubine.
kemq, n. buying, taking, s. *he*, v.
hemq ke yeli, n. faith, fr. *he-ye*, v. to believe; s. *heyeli*, n.
hemonii, pl. n. prize, cost; s. *dšra*, n. na, n. *yinii*, n.
heñ, adj. and adv. = *hañ*, bright, clear; -ly, -ly.
hēna, n. s. *hīena*, *hīna*, forehead.
hēnamq, n. getting of one's self (s. *na*, inf. *namq*, Ot. and Ad. *nya*, v.), richness; pride.
henē, Ad. = *heni*, pron. and conj. where.
heni, adverb. pron. and conj. where (= *he ni*) s. § 34 and Table IV. and V.; *heni midše le*, *nyelee*, *ni heni miyā le hū nyelee*, you know neither where I came from nor where I go to. Generally „*le*“ concludes the sentences formed by *heni*, comp. § 49, 50 and the words: *beni*, when; *boni*, how; *noni*, what; *moni*, who etc. A peculiar use of *heni* is to be mentioned: if

some body comes from a journey, he is saluted: „Heni odše?“ or: Heni odšeñ? Lit. (How is it) „where thou comest from?“ Answ. „Blēō!“ etc. etc. S. blēō.

henii, pl. n. of henō, n. members; deserts, custom etc.

heniitšumq, n. need, want, use; miye heniitšumq, I want it.

henō, pl. henii, n. kind, species; form, shape; deserts (Berdienft), habit, custom; case, lot, luck etc. limb, member, pl. furniture.

henq or he nq, n. s. he, n. and nq, n. upon or on one's self.

henqho, n. = heho, passing; passover, s. ho he nq, v. to pass over.

henōmq, n. flight, struggle about s. th.

henqwō and henqwómq, n. lifting up; exaltation, glory, honour; pride; from wo he nq; comp. also wō, hewo, yidšiemq, anumnyam, n. Ad. henqwom, n.

henqwō-atade, n. proud attire.

henqwólq, n. one who lifts up; one who lifts himself up, who is lifted up, exalted (accord. to Hanson for „μεγας“ Mt. 20, 25.

heñōmq, n. sweetness, agreeableness; s. nō, v.

henū and henumq, n. feeling, fr. nu he, v.

henu, n. water about or at s. th.

henunō, pl. -nii, n. nerve? s. fā, n.

henyēlq, n. hater, enemy; = hetšēlq, n. hikolq n.; belq, n. henyē, and

henyēmq, n. hatred; s. nye, hetšēmq, hīkō, bei, n.

henyiemq, n. walking about; Umhergehen, — laufen.

here, v. a., inf. heremq, to exept (Ot. gye), corroboration of he, comp. dše, dšere, tše, tšere etc. to take up or out (= dšie), to save; to receive; to be kindled, to catch fire; to strike root, anwachsen; to help, to take s. body's load or work for a while.

here m. k. atū, v. a. to embrace s. b. (s. atū), to receive s. b. with joy; inf. atūheremq; s. Ot. gye atū.

here m. k. hieme, v. a. to receive s. b. joyful, s. hieme; hiemeheremq.

here m. k. hīe, v. to esteem s. body's face.

here nq, Ot. gye so, v. a. to take up the word, to answer, if called by name; to take the word; to begin to speak (Hebr. ענה); comp. to he, v. inf. nqheremq; Ad. he nq, v.

here šiši, v. to strike root in the ground.

here wala (Ot. gye ñkwa) and here yi wala, v. a. to save or spare one's life; to save, to preserve, to keep safe, s. na wala, yi na wala; inf. walaheremq, yiwalaheremq; prs. n. — herelo.

herelo, n. receiver, saver, saviour.

heremq, n. accepting, receiving; acception, reception; salvation, s. dšiemq and the preceding word.

heremqnilē, n. saving wisdom.

heremqsane, n. history of salvation.

hereñ, adj. warm, hot; fe —, v. to be warm, hot.

hesale, n. bodily fitness, maturity, s. he sa, v.; comp. hie sa, v.

hesalo, n. preparer.

hesamq, n. preparation fr. sa he, v.

hesuomq, n. self-love; s. sumq he, v.

hesuolq, n. self-lover.

hesusumq, n. meditation; Račbenfen.

hešamq, n. white-washing.

hešatamq, n. dragging about.

hešē, n. arrival; shaving one's self.

hešiba, n. humiliating; humiliation; s. ba he ši, v.

hešibalq, n. humble person.

hešimq, n. knocking at (A nřtořen); (obscene: self-pollution, onany, s. fe helo yakayakanii); fr. ši he, v.

hešišimq, n. self-deception fr. šiši he, v.

hetā, and

hetāle, n. recovering, s. he tā.

hetā, pl. hetramq, n. touching.

hetemq, n. concealing; s. te he; concealing one's self.

hetemo, n. stumbling; s. tē he, v.

hetitimq, n. scratching, s. titi he, v.

hetō, n. answer; comparison, s. to he.

hetramq, n. touching; sitting about fr. ta he, pl. tra he.

hetšelq, n. pure, holy person.

hetšemq, n. movement, activity, purity; holiness; s. kroñ-kroñ and hetšumq; fr. he tše, v.

hetšēmq, n. loathing; s. he tšē, v. a.; hatred.

hetšēlq, n. enemy; hater.

hetšakemq, n. self-change; change; conversion; change of dress.

hetšimq, n. movement; fr. tši he, v.

hetši, n. closing up; s. tši, v.

hetšō, n. illumination; Beleuchtung; fr. tšo he, v.

hetšqi, pl. or collect. n. hairs about the body of men and animals; s. tšqi, yitšqi, dahetšqi etc.

hetšqiatše, n. hairy person; hairy creature.

hetšqiatade, n. hairy dress.

hetšōmq, n. turning of one's self; self-show; ostentation, pride; conversion; s. tšō he, v. doctrine about s. th.

hetšulq, n. purifier; sanctifier.

hetšūmq, n. purification; sanctification, fr. tšu he; comp. hetšemq; wiping, fr. tšūmq he, v.; business about s. th.; fr. tšu he, v.

hewā, and

hewale, n. strength, power; soundness, health; hardness; violence; fr. he wa, v. n.; pain, fr. wa he, v. a.; wo m. k. hewale, v. a. to strengthen s. b. = wadšemq; inf. hewalewo; ye hewale, v. n. to have power, be strong.

hewalenanō ko, s. th. done by power.

hewale-niitšūmq, n. powerful deed.

hewalesane, n. matter of power.

hewalewō, n. strengthening; corroboration; encouraging; s. tšuihām, n. th. s.

hewalewolo, n. corroborator.

hewalq, n. strong, powerful person (Gewaltiger, Starfer); violent person.

hewadšemq, n. = hewalewō, n. self-strengthening.

hewielq, n. slanderer; speaker about s. th.

hewiemq, n. speaking about s. th.; slandering, fr. wie he, v.

hewō, n. self-exaltation, pride; honour etc. s. wo he; wo he nq, v. henqwomq, v.

hewodšiah, n. s. hewolo, n.

hewomq, n. th. s., s. henowomq, n.

hewolo, n. proud, highminded person.

hewō, hewomq, n. watching; s. wq he, v.

hewolo, n. watchman, s. wq he, v. and comp. wqñ, wq-lomo, n.

hewq, old noun = self, sake etc., but now only used as a postposition = he: about, around, for — sake, through, by etc. oba mihewq thou camest for my sake; sometimes connected with whole sentences taken as one notion or word, as: Edšake ebaa minō hewq le mite enō, because he did not come to me, therefore I went; to him.

Comp. also nobewq, mēhewq, etc. Ot. uti; Ad. he, n.

hewqñ = hewq ni, hewq dši.

hewolo, pl. hewodši (sometimes = hewulo, hewudši), n. the flesh (s. hēlo) or skin (s. wolo) about the body;

- flesh, skin, body etc. often used promiscue with he, helo and in the same combination (s. Ot. hōnam); hewodšian = hewodši amli, the body; hewodšian dšq, v. to be discouraged, struck with horror, to get cold by a horrible appearance; — dšq m. k., v. to ease, to give ease, etc.; hewodšian fē, lit. the whole of the inside of the skin, the whole body; mihewodšian fē ekūmq, my body is quite broken, sick, tired; ehewodšian fē wa ehe, all his body pains him; hewodšian fē fe dōkq, v. n. to be weak (s. dōkq); hewodšian fē wa he, v. = he wa he, v. to have pain all over the body.
- hewū, n. warring, fighting about s. th.
- heyeli, n. liberty, fr. ye he, v. to be free; comp. behiemq, th. s.; comp. also odehe, n. fū, adj.
- heyeli and heyē, n. (seldom used) sickness = hela, fr. he ye, v. to be sick; Ad. hīq, n.
- heyeli, n. (irregular formation = hemq kē yeli from the double verb he — ye, to believe), belief, faith; Ad. hem kē yem, n.
- heyelišōmq, n. doctrine of faith.
- heyō, pl. -yei, n. a girl or woman chosen by s. b. for a wife, intended wife, person who fits s. b. for a wife; comp. hemo, n. šiyeri, n. nā, n.
- heyomq, n. perceiving, perception, animadvertion; fr. yo he, v.
- heyom, Ad. n. th. s.
- hē, pl. helē, v. to catch? to catch fish with a net from the shore; comp. ya wuo, fō yā, ša lo, v. etc. inf. hē, helemq; to knock against s. th., see hē ši; kē n. k. hē heko, to knock with s. th. against some place. Ad. th. s. hē he, v. to knock one's self against s. th.
- hē ši, v. n. and a., inf. ši hē, to fall down with vehemence; to throw down with vehemence (niederstürzen, v. n. and a.); comp. lu ši, tfa ši, gbe ši, nyo ši etc. Oyiahe ši! horrible curse.
- hē —, s. hīe — and hī —. Ad. th. s. f. i. hēna = hīena, forehead, etc.
- hē, v. to attack.
- hē, n. loins; fi hē, to gird the loins; inf. hefi, heŋmō; s. mliteh, n.
- hē = yē, adv. hotty (of pepper etc.) ešāmi hē.
- hefi, heŋmō, n. girding (of the loins); comp. mīa he, fi mliteh, v. Ad. mlemfim, th. s.
- heŋmōŋō, n. girdle; heŋfō, th. s.

hehe, inf. -mq, v. a. to adorn, = wula, f. i. a child; to outfit, f. i. a canoe, vessel.

hehe, v. inf. hehemq, to bloom, prosper (used of men); gbekē ne heheq, this child is blooming; fe hehēhe, th. s. hehēhe, adj. and adv. blooming, bloomingly, s. hehe, v. hele, v. to catch, s. he; to shrink, to start back, corroboration of he; comp. he, v. here, v.; kpokpo; šere, v. inf. helemq.

hele he, v. = he he, v.

hele ši, inf. šihelemq, v. to shrink; to start etc. (zufammenfabren).

hele m. k., v. a. to knock against s. b., to knock down, to gore; to be knocked etc. pl. of he, v.

helehele and herehere, adj. and adv. thin, light, little etc. fe —, v. to be thin etc. thinly, lightly etc. = haba-haba, adj.

hele, n. and

helemq, n. catching (fish, s. he); knocking; goring; collision.

helemq, n. shrinking, starting, fr. hele, v.

heleq, n. fisherman; s. wolenyo; fr. he, v.

heñ, adj. and adv. very clear, bright; used both of light and sound, and corroborating verbs expressing such, as: tšo heñ, to shine brightly; gbē heñ, to sound clearly; toliañ fe heñ, the ears ring (die Ohren läuten); Germ. hellē. Comp. he, the root of this word, also hañ, kañ, kane (in Otyi and Gã).

hēna, s. hiena, n. forehead.

here, here ši etc.; s. hele.

hētē, s. hietē, n. clearness; covetousness; civilization; civility.

hētšo, s. hietšo; face, forehead; etc.

hereñ, adj. and adv. = heñ.

heñwale, n. strength of loins; the loins are considered as the seat of strength.

hĩ, v. inf. hile (Ad. to sit); to remain, to keep; to dwell (Comp. ta and te, v. in Ot. and ta, v. in Gã); to be, to behave; to abstain from, f. i. hĩ ñmă, to abstain from food, to fast (Ot. di buada, and Gã ye buada); to abhor, detest, esp. religiously (comp. kyĩ in Otyi); to consider s. th. religiously unclean; wqñ ne hĩq wq, this fetish abhors fowl; to hate; connected with the first signification: to be good (Ot. ye, comp. kpakpa, adj.), to be fit, to suffice, to be right, to better (guten, beßern), ēhĩ kē mba, it is getting better (of a sickness); etc. Ehĩ hāmi akē

miyāā, it is good for me to go; mli hī, to be inwardly good, to be kind, mild etc. inf. mlihīlē. This verb is very frequently and multifariously used, especially also in combinations, f. i. hīe hī he nq, v. to be circumspect, to take care (lit. the face remains on the self); mihīe hīq mihe nq, I take care for myself, comp. kwē nī ahī, th. s., = sole he; hī m. k., inf. hīmq, to backbite s. b. = hīe m. k.; hī with the inf. of an other verb is = to continue (anhaltēn), hī bimq hē, to continue to ask (but hī bimq; to be good to ask); etc. Comp. also hīe, v. Ad. hī, v. and hē, v.

hī m. k. deñ, v. to remain in one's power.

hī he nq (s. hīe hī he nq), v. a. to take care for; inf. hēnphīlē.

hī m. k. hīe, v. to remain before; to abhor one's face).

hī kē wula šī, double v., to be good and come to the ground, i. e. to be perfect; inf. hīlē kē šiwulamq.

hī nāmā, inf. nāmāhīlē, v. to fast; s. ye buada, th. s.

hī nq, inf. nqhīlē, v. to remain, abide upon s. th.

hī šī, v. n. to remain, to dwell, to live (šī being the gram. Obj., which can be let away, if an other obj. of locality takes its place, or both must have a verb, f. i. hī tšūn, to remain in the room; hī šī ye tšūn, th. s. comp. ta šī ye tšūn, to sit down [being] in the room, and ta tšūn, to sit in the room); inf. šīhīlē.

hī šīši, v. to remain on the ground; to remain down.

hī, irreg. pl. of nū, n. man, male. Comp. the Adñ. pl. form hī, in Gā i. Besides hī also hīmei is used.

'hī, ahī, n. boasting against, mocking detestation; only occurring in the phrase: ye moko ahī (= hī m. k., v. to detest one, to hold one in abhorrence?); inf. ahīyeli. Comp. ye he fēo, gbe he guq, etc. also: to mock at one, to boast against one.

hīa (Ot. hyīa), v. n. inf. hīamq, to be poor, needy; to be in need of; v. imp. with the logical subj. as an Obj., to want; to distress; ehīami, ake — I want that —, it is necessary for me that; comp. fī; šika ehīamī, I want money, I am in distress for money, comp. fē, v.; he hīa m. k., v. to be in perplexity; to want pasttime; Langeweile haben; = hīe tšē, v.

'hīa, ohīa (Ot. th. s.), n. poverty, need, distress, want; „ohīa mīdšra,“ prv. „poverty is hard!“ ohīa hīa m. k., v. to be in poverty; ohīa ehīami, I am in poverty.

'hīabē, n. time of need.

h'ladšen, n. state of poverty; s. dše, n.

h'iafo, oh'iafo (Ot. oh'iani, pl. ah'iafo), n. der Xrme; poor man. „Oh'iafo bē nanyo,“ prv. „the poor has no friend!“

h'iahia, adj. and adv. clean; cleanly; tight, neat; neatly.

hiáo! interj. be it so! Amen! especially religiously used in responding to the prayers of fetish-priests; perh. from h'í, v. to be good; to remain.

h'íaw, irreg. pl. h'iebii, h'ēbii, n. single cowry; s. trema; kpā, tšakpo etc. The word is very probable originally the diminutive h'ieo, little face, pl. h'iebii, h'ēbii corrupted „ēbii“. It is sometimes mockingly put in apposition to proper names, as „Tete hiaw“, to indicate covetousness in small matters, trifles, as one cowry.

h'iyeli, n. suffering by poverty; fr. ye oh'ia, v.

h'le, v. a., inf. h'lemq, to carry, to hold in the hand, to handle, to use, comp. mō; to hold fast, to have (Ot. kura); to continue = h'í, kā he, h'le mli; to bear, to endure etc. to give into one's hand for carrying; comp. also he, v. The word can not be used for carrying on the head, s. tēre, or on the shoulders, s. tša kōñ; or of heavy burdens, s. wo, or of cloth, s. wo or bu; but especially of light things which one can hold in the hand. Comp. especially the following uses of the word: Amēhie blōmq, they cried continually; hela h'le m. k., sickness has taken hold of s. b.; hela h'lemi ahū, I was a long time sick; s. he ye; h'le moko, v. to carry one (sc. in one's mouth), to slander him = wie he (comp. „austragen“). Ad. hē, v. th. s.

h'le m. k. deñ, v. to give into one's hand.

h'le bqbqbq, — dqdqdq, v. to treat carefully, kindly.

h'le foi, v. to run (s. foi, dšo foi, ša foi; wo foi), inf. foi-h'lemq. Ad. hē fo, v.

h'le he, v, to hold one's self, i. e. to be free; inf. heh'lemq; = ye he, v.

h'le hq, v. lit. to carry an embryo; to be with child; to be with young one's; comp. hq; hō hq, na musu; inf. hqh'lemq.

h'le lala or lamq, v. to use to sing; to continue to sing.

h'le mli, v. inf. mlih'lemq, to hold fast; s. mō mli; to use repeatedly.

h'le m. k. soiso, v. to illtread s. b.

h'le musu, v. = h'le hq, to be with child; inf. musu-h'lemq.

h'le m. k. nyōmq, v. to be indebted to s. b.

hĭe, n. face; eyes, sight; surface; front (the contrary of se, s. this); as he, mli, se, yi, one of the words most frequently and multifariously employed, especially as the grammatical subject and object of verbs. Used as adverb and postposition it expresses the relations of „before, forward; on; upon“; etc. Respecting the relation of time, „tšutšu, kleñkleñ, dā“, respecting that of place „hamo, nq, na he“ are to be compared (s. Ot. ani, Riis eni; Ad. hě, n.). The principal combinations are the following: 1) verbs with hĭe as their object: ba hĭe, v. to come forward; ba moko hĭe, v. to come before one(s face); bu hĭe, v. to cover the face; -fite hĭe, v. to disguise; fō hĭe, v. to wash the face (s. dšu, v.); inf. hĭe-fomo, ironically used; to drink too much; fū hĭe, v. = tū hĭe, to darken one's face, to frown; gbe hĭe, v. to make ashamed; inf. hĭegbē, hĭegbēle (s. hĭe gbo); to meet at a convivial party; to fight hand to hand, inf. hĭegbemō, comp. gbe; gble hĭe, to open the face, to be open, to be friendly; ha hĭe, = bu hĭe, to cover the face; kã hĭe, v. to reproach = gbe hĭe, v.; kpātã hĭe, v. a. to destroy, inf. hĭekpātãmō (comp. hĭe kpātã and fite); ke hĭe fō m. k. nq, ke hĭe ñmē m. k. nq, - - kã m. k. nq etc. s. under fō, ñmē, kã etc.; ke hĭe ñmē moko or noko (Ot. de ani kari obi), v. to weigh some body or some thing with the face, to estimate; kpe hĭe, to meet the face; kũ hĭe fō n. k. nq, v. to wink at s. th.; mia hĭe, v. inf. hiēmĩamō, to press one's face together, to sustain (f. i. pain etc.); ñō hĭe fō m. k. nq = ke hĭe fō m. k. nq (s. ke and ñō), v. to trust in s. b. (lit. to take the face and cast it upon s. b.); hĭe kã m. k. nq, v. th. s.; ñō hĭe ñmē m. k. nq, th. s.; ša hĭe, v. to rub one's face; to hĭe, v. to suppose; to direct one's face (upon s. th.); tše hĭe, v. to smile; tšĭe m. k. hĭe, v. to awake one (comp. hĭe tšē); tšō hĭe, v. to turn one's face; to turn before = tšō hamō; tū hĭe, = fū hĭe, v. to frown; wadše hĭe, v. to harden one's face, to be or become cruel, hard (s. hĭe wa); wie m. k. hĭe, v. to reprove s. b.; wo hĭe nq, to lift up the face, the eyes; ya hĭe, v. to go on, forward; etc. etc.

hĭe ba nq, v. to remember (again); s. kai and hĭe kã nq; mihĭe eba nq, I remember it.

hĭe ba ši, v. to be meek, humbleminded (s. ba he ši); inf. hĭešibã; ehĭe ba ši, he is mild.

hĭe bu, v. a. to get night, dark = dše ua, v.

hīe bu šī, pl. hīe bumq šī; or kē hīe bu šī, nō hīe bu šī, v. to fall down on the face; inf. hīešibumq.

hīe di, v. inf. hīedimq, to be giddy; mihīe mīdimi, I am giddy; but mihīe di, I am black.

hīe dq, hīe dq la; inf. hīedq, v. to have a hot face; to be zealous, anxious, prone upon s. th.; to be out of temper; to be passionate; to be wild (s. dšq, hīe dšq, he dšq).

hīe dšq, v. to be bitter-faced, covetous; inf. hīedšomq.

hīe fā, v. inf. hīefā, to get an expressive face, to be developed (of children).

hīe fe mqbomqbq, nyānemq, nyāgemq, nyān-kemq, etc. s. these adjectives and nouns and the combination of fe, v.

hīe fe yā, v. inf. hīeyāfemq, to wonder, be astonished = fe yā; na kpe he; he dšō he, v. amehīe fe yā, or: amehīe feame yā, they are or were astonished; Ad. hē pe ya, v. th. s.

hīe fe m. k. tōtōtq, v. to be sad; ehīe fele tōtōtq, = ewyerē eho ehe, he is sad.

hīe fo kli, v. to be giddy = hīe di, v.

hīe fq, v. to have a wet face (be drunk?); s. fq hīe, v.

hīe fō m. k. nq, s. kē hīe fō m. k. nq under fō nq, v. and hīe, n.

hīe fie šī, v. n. to be ashamed, to hang one's face down; inf. hīešīfiemq.

hīe gble = dše tšere, v. inf. -mq, to get daylight; comp. gble hīe, v.

hīe gbo (lit. the face died), v. to be ashamed, inf. hīegbō (seldom used). hīegble or hiegbēle; comp. gbe hīe, v.; ohīe agbo bianē! thou wilt just now be ashamed; ehīe gboo noko, he is of nothing ashamed, he is shameless; ohīe agbo! be ashamed; comp. ani wu in Otyi, th. s.; Ad. hē gbo, v.

hīe hī, v. to get better = hī hā m. k.

hīe hī n. k., v. to abhor s. th.

hīe hī n. k., v. to keep something in view, to care for it, to like it.

hīe hī nq, v. to keep in view, to keep in remembrance; comp. hīe ye nq, — kā nq, kai: Ad. hē hē, v. to be alive.

hīe hī he nq, v. to keep one's self in view, to take care; nyehīe ahīa nyehe nq, take care for yourselves! = comp. sgle he, kwē he, kwē nī ahl, v. etc.

hĭe ho he, v. to miss, to overlook; *übersehen, übergehen.*

hĭe kă, v. inf. hĭekămq, to be alive; to be active, lively;
minaa noko nĭ hĭe kă, I see nothing that is alive; hĭe
kă m. k., to be mad, ehĭe kăle, he is mad; s. yĭnkă, v.
Ad. hĕ kă, v.

hĭe kă he, v. to be alive or cognitious about s. th.

hĭe kă nq, v. to remember; s. hĭe hĭ nq, — ye nq; to
trust in, s. hĭe fō nq; mihĭe kă Nyoŋmo nq; I trust in
God; I hope upon God; Ad. hĕ kă nq, hĕ nq nq, v.

hĭe kă ši, v. n. to be moderate; to be wise, prudent, s.
le nii, nă etc., inf. hĭesĭkămq; mihĭe kă ši and mihĭe
kă miši, I am moderate; comp. hĭe sa, v. to keep well
house.

hĭe kō (Ot. ani bere), v. to desire, to lust; inf. hĭekō;
comp. di se, ba tšine, v.

hĭe kō ši, v. = hĭe bu ši, v. to fall down to the ground;
pl. hĭe kōmq ši, v. to lie on the face; s. nabu kō ši,
v. th. s.

hĭe kpa nq, lit. the face turns from (s. kpa); v. to forget;
comp. hĭe kă nq, the contrary; ohĭe akakpa edšürōfemo
nq, do not forget a benefit! Mihĭe kpako nq! I have
not forgotten it!

hĭe kpătă, v. n. inf. hĭekpătămq; to be spoiled, to perish;
s. kpătă hĭe, v.

hĭe lo, v. to frown = hĭenmei lo, and lo hĭe wo mli, v.

hĭe lu ši, v. to fall with the face to the ground.

hĭe me, v. n. to be content; to be glad, to feel at home;
to be happy (comp. hĭe tše); mihĭe me bię, here I am
content, at home; mihĭe mele, I am content with him;
I am faithful to him, also: hĭe me m. k. he, to be con-
tent with, or to be faithful to, s. b.; inf. hĭeme; comp.
me, v.

hĭe ně, Ad. v. to be alive (lit. the face exists); hĕ ně, th. s.

hĭe sa, v. n. to be fit, ripe (of persons); to be steady;
grave, solid; inf. hĭesale, s. sa; to be hard; to be pre-
cocious (ironically used); Ad. hĕ sa, v.

hĭe sq m. k., v. a. (Ot. ani so), to honour, esteem, respect
s. b.; inf. hĭesq; ehĭe sqōmi, he respects me. „Ke oke
wq kpla able le ehĭe esqo,” prv. If thou thrash corn
with a fowl, it does not respect thee.

hĭe šă, v. inf. hĭešă, to be selfish; covetous; to have a
sunburnt face. Comp. also hĭeša, n.; fe hĭeša, v. fr.
hĭe and eša, adj. bad.

hĕ tē, v. n. (s. tew in Otyi) to be covetous; to be cunning, wise, civilized; to be clear, as water; inf. hĕtē.

hĕ tše, v. n. to be clear, to have a clear pure surface (of water); inf. hĕtšemo.

hĕ tše, v. inf. hĕtšere, hĕtšele, to be homesick; -- m. k. or n. k., - - - after s. b. or s. th.; to be dissatisfied with one's condition (s, hĕ me, the contr.).

hĕ tšē, v. n. n. to awake (comp. tše hĕ); inf. hĕtšē.

hĕ tšele, v. and.

hĕ tšere, v. n. to awake, to come to one's self (ju fid selber kommen); mihĕ tšere mi, I came to myself; inf. hĕtšeremo.

hĕ tšō, v. = hĕ tše, to be homesick; inf. hĕtšōmo.

hĕ wa, v. n., lit. to be hard-faced; to be hard; to be strict; to be covetous; inf. hĕwā, hĕwale.

hĕ ye la, v. to be enraged, fierce; = ye flaſa; to be very much intent upon s. th., comp. hĕ dō, v.

hĕ ye nō, v. to keep in view = hĕ hī nō; neg. irreg. hĕ bē nō; Ad. hē nē nō.

The following combinations with „hĕ“ and many others are sometimes negligently pronounced, so that only „hī“ or „hē“ is heard. For correctness' sake they are all fully written. In Adañme „hē“ takes nearly entirely the place of „hĕ“.

hĕbii, hēbii, pl. n. single cowries; s. hĭaw, hĕo, n.

hĕbule, hĕbumo, n. evening time = dšenamo; s. hĕ bu, v.

hĕbumo, n. covering of the face; fr. bu hĕ, v.

hĕdile, -mo, n. giddiness, fr. hĕ di, v.

hĕdō, n. heat (of the face); passion; zeal; wildness; fr. hĕ dō, v.

hĕdōlo, n. zealous; fierce; wild person; also used of animals.

hĕdšolo, n. bitterfaced person; envious, covetous person; fr. hĕ dšo, v.

hĕdšomo, n. covetousness; envy.

hĕdšole, n. peace = hedšole, fr. hĕ dšo, v. tameness; hĕdšō, n. th. s.

hĕfāmo, n. expressiveness of the face, fr. hĕ fā, v.; development of children.

hĕfitelo, n. disguised person.

hĕfitemo, n. disguise; fr. fite hĕ, v.

hĕfĕmo, n. itching of face.

hĕfomo, n. washing of the face; drunkenness; fr. fō hĕ, v.

hĕfō, n. endeavour; trying; fr. fo hĕ, v.

- hiefloṃq, hiefō, n. cutting of the face (with divers marks).
 hiefolo, n. a person with a cut face (not used, but hie-
 ŋmlaitše, n. instead of it).
 hiefūṃq, n. frown, fr. fū hīe, v.
 hiefūlo, n. frowning person.
 hiefū, n. stink-face (scolding word: „Kwē ehiefū!“ look at
 his ugly face!)
- hiegbemo, n. hand to hand fight; conviviality, fr. hie gbe, v.
 hiegbē, n. spite, s. gbe hīe, v. and hiegbēle, n.; reproof,
 reproach.
- hiegbelo, n. (despicer) reprover, reproacher.
 hiegbēle (higble, hēgble), n. death of the face, shame; dis-
 grace; bashfulness; fr. hīe gbo, v.; spite, fr. gbe hīe, v.;
 na —, to see shame, to be disgraced; wo m. k. —, to
 make one ashamed, to put shame upon s. b. A peculiar
 plural-form is hiegbedši in
 hiegbedšianii, pl. n. shameful acts or doings.
 hiegbedšianiifemo, n. shameful act.
- hiegbēlewō, n. disgracing.
 hiegble, n. = hiegbēle, n.
 hiegblemo, n. friendliness; fr. gble hīe, v. daylight, fr. hīe
 gble, v. = dšetšeremo.
- hiegbō = hiegbēle, n.
- hiehanō, pl. -nii, n. covering of face, veil.
 hieheremo, n. expection of face, countenance, fr. here
 hīe, v. therefore, countinancing, acknowledgement.
- hiekālo, n. a living, active person; Nyoŋmo hiekālo, the
 living God. Ad. th. s. The word can be used in con-
 trast to „gbonyo“ of any thing „living“.
- hiekāmo, n. living; life, fr. hīe kǎ, comp. wala; remem-
 brance; s. ŋhiekamo, hienokamo, n. hope; confidence,
 fr. hīe kǎ ŋq, v.
- hiekasemo, n. imitation of one's face, fr. kase hīe, v.
 hiekō, n. lust, desire; envy.
 hiekōlo, n. lusting, desirous, envious person.
- hiekpamo, n. forgetfulness, fr. hīe kpa ŋq, v. s. ŋhie-
 kpamo, hienokpamo; but: percolation, clarification; fr.
 kpa hīe, v. to take off the surface.
- hiekpātālo, n. destroyer, spoiler; fr. kpātā hīe; comp. fite-
 lo, n.; reproacher.
- hiekpātāmo, n. perdition; destruction, fr. hīe kpātā, v. n.
 and kpātā hīe, v. a.; comp. fitemo, n; reproach.
- hiekpē, n. meeting face to face; glance at one's face, fr.
 kpe hīe, v.

h̄elomq, n. frowning; staring.

h̄elo, n. holder, carrier, fr. h̄ie, v.

h̄iemē, n. contentment; pleasure, joy, fr. h̄ie mē; comp. m̄iše.

h̄iemēheremq, n. joyful reception, fr. here m. k. h̄iemē, v.

h̄iemiamq, n. forbearance; endurance; endeavour, trial = h̄iefō, n.; fr. m̄ia h̄ie, v.

h̄iemialq, n. person enduring hardships or sufferings.

h̄iemq, n. carrying, bearing, holding; slandering; fr. h̄ie, v. Adh. h̄ēm.

h̄iena, h̄ina, h̄ēna, n. lit. brim or end of the face, i. e. forehead, comp. h̄ietšo; Ad. h̄ēnya, n.; kwe m. k. h̄iena, v. to respect person, *προσωποληπτειν*.

h̄ienakwemq, n. respect of person.

h̄ieñmlaītše, pl. -tšemei, n. cutface; person from tribes who cut their faces.

h̄ieñmei, h̄iñmei, pl. -ii, n. lit. face-nut; eye; well of water; eye of a needle; = ׁׂ in Hebr. H̄iñmei (Ot. ani, ani wa) is also used as gramm. subj. or. obj. like h̄ie, na, ñō etc. but not very frequently; f. i. bē h̄iñmeii, v. to hint with the eyes; ebemi h̄iñmeii, he gave me a hint with his eyes; dfa h̄ieñmei, obj. pl. dfa h̄ieñmeii, lit. to break the eyes (s. dfa), to spoil the eyes; fila h̄ieñmeii = fila, v. a. to blind; s. fila; kōdō h̄ieñmei, v. a. to look askint; to leer at s. th.; to be envious; m̄ia h̄ieñmeii, to shut the eyes; tfa h̄ieñmeii, lit. to strike the eyes, i. e. to shut and open them once, inf. h̄ieñmeiitfa, s. this; to twinkle; wo h̄ieñmei nq, obj. pl. (irreg.) hole h̄ieñmeii anq, to lift up the eyes etc. Ad. h̄ēñme, n.

h̄ieñmei dfa, pl. h̄ieñmeii dfa, v. n. to loose the eyes, s. dfa h., v.

h̄ieñmei, kōdō, v. n. to have a crooked eye, to look askint (š̄ielēn); to leer upon s. th.; to be envious, comp. Mt. 20, 15.; inf. h̄ieñmekōdōmq; s. kōdō h̄ieñmei and comp. h̄ie kō, v.

h̄ieñmei lo = h̄ie lo, v. to frown.

h̄ieñmei m̄ia, v. n. to have the eyes shut, s. m̄ia h̄ieñmei, v.

h̄ieñmei nq ha, v. n. to have a covered eye, i. e. to have weak eyes, to see not well.

h̄ieñmei nq siu, v. a. th. s.

h̄ieñmei nq tše, v. a. to have clear, pure, sharp eyes.

hīēñmei nq yete, v. lit. to get a stone on the eye, to have a cataract.

hīēñmeiñ sa, = hīe sa, v. n. to be fit.

hīēñmeiñ šā m. k. v. n. to be hard, covetous, unfriendly, suspicious; ehiēmeiñ šāāle fe noko, he is exceedingly unfriendly; inf. hīēñmeiñšā = hīešā; comp. also hīewa, v.

hīēñmeiñwa = hīe wa, v. n. to be hard-eyed i. e. to be ha d, cruel, covetous.

hīēñmeibelo, n. hinter with the eye.

hīēñmeibē, n. hint with the eyes; fr. bē hīēñmei, v.

hīēñmeidfa, hīēñmeiidframq, n. spoiling the eyes; fr. dfa h., v. or h. dfa, v.

hīēñmeidfalo, n. person spoiling the eyes.

hīēñmeiñano, n. surface of the eyes; hīēñmeiñno, th. s.

hīēñmeiñase, n. eye-brow; hīēñmeiñse, -setšoi, th. s.

hīēñmeiñase-kotoku, n. eye-lid; -sewolo, -setoto, th. s.

hīēñmeikōdōlo, n. squinter; leerer; envious person; fr. kōdō h., v. or h. kōdō, v.

hīēñmeikōdōmo, n. looking askew; leering; envy.

hīēñmeiko n. spoilt eye; s. ko, adj.

hīēñmeikotše n. person with a spoilt eye; Ġindugiger; hīēñmeikometše, th. s.

hīēñmeingle n. cataract.

hīēñmeiñohā, n. darkness of the eye; fr. hīēñmei nq ha, v.

hīēñmeiñotšemo, n. clearness of the eye; fr. hīēñ. nq tše, v.

hīēñmeiñšā n. = hīešā, unfriendliness; hardness; suspicion.

hīēñmeiñšālo, n. unfriendly, suspicious person.

hīēñmeiša, n. evil eye; s. eša, adj.

hīēñmeitfa, n. stroke or twinkling of the eyes, moment (Augenblick); afe nakai hīēñmeitšā, it was done so in the twinkling of an eye.

hīēñqhile, n. remembrance; care for s. th. or s. b. fr. hīe hī nq, v.

hīēñqhō, n. overlooking; missing; Uebersehen, Uebergehen; fr. hīe ho (he) nq, v.

hīēñqāmō, n. remembrance; trust; confidence; hope fr. hīe kā nq, v.

hīēñqpalō, n. forgetful person.

hīēñqkamō, n. forgetting; forgetfulness; fr. hīe kpa nq, v.

hīēñqkwemō, = hīenakwemō, n. reception of person; προσποληψια; s. hīetšo, n.

hīēñqwowmō, n. elevation of face.

hīesale, n. fitness; maturity; steadiness (of persons); precociousness; fr. hīe sa, v.

- hīesamq, n. preparation of face, surface, fr. sa hīe, v.
 hīesq, n. respecting, honouring; respect, honour, estimation, fr. hīe sq, v.
 hīesqlq, n. respectful person.
 hīesubān, n. likeness of face.
 hīešā, n. covetousness; -šālq, n. covetous person, fr. hīe šā, v.
 hīeša, hīša, hīešadšeñ, n. selfishness, suspicion, hardness, fr. hīe ša; fe hīeša, v. to be selfish etc.
 hīešafemq, n. selfishness; -fēlq, n. etc.
 hīešalq, n. a selfish, suspicious, hard person.
 hīešikām, n. moderation; frugality; thriftiness; fr. hīe kā šī, v.
 hīešifiemq, n. shame fr. hīe fie šī, v.
 hīešibumq, n. falling on one's face.
 hīešimā, hīešimamq, n. fixing of face.
 hīetē, hītē, hētē, n. covetousness; cunning, knowledge; civilisation etc. clearness = hīetšemq; fr. hīe tē, v.
 hīetitimq, n. scratching of one's face.
 hīetō, n. direction of the face to a certain object, fr. to hīe, v.
 hīetšele, n. = hīetšere, n.
 hīetšemq, n. clearness, cleanness (of face or surface), fr. hīe tše, v.; friendliness, cheerfulness, fr. tše hīe, v.
 hīetšemq, n. friendliness, smiling, smile, s. tše hīe, v.
 hīetšere, hītšre, hētšre, n. homesickness; fr. hīe tše, v. want of pastime; dšie —, v. to pass the time, hīetšere-dšiemq, n. time passing; Zeitvertreib.
 hīetšē, n. awaking, fr. hīe tšē, v.
 hīetšeremq, n. coming to one's self, fr. hīe tšere, v.
 hīetšemq, n. awakening, fr. tšie hīe, v.
 hīetšimq, n. movement of face.
 hīetšōmq, n. turning of the face; turning before = hāmqtšōmq, fr. tšō hīe, v.
 hīetšo, hītšo, hētšo, pl. -tšei, n. = hīena, forehead; kwe -nq, v. to respect persons, s. hīena, n.
 hīetšumq, n. wiping the face, fr. tšumq hīe, v.
 hīetūmq, n. frowning, frown, fr. tū hīe, v.
 hīewadšemq, n. hardening of one's face fr. wadše hīe.
 hīewalē, n. hardness (of face); boldness; cruelty; covetousness fr. hīe wa, v.
 hīewalq, n. hard, covetous person.
 hīewielq, n. reprover; exhorter.
 hīewiemq, n. reproof; admonition, exhortation; fr. wīe m. k. hīe, v.

- hlewome, n. carrying of the fore part.
 hleyā, n. going on; advance, progress, fr. ya hle, v.;
 = noya, n.
 hleyalo, n. person progressing.
 hleyafemo, n. = yafemo, astonishment; wondering fr. hle
 fe yā; comp. nakpē; hedšomo; Ad. hēyapem, heyapei, n.
 hleyomo, n. recognition of one's face, fr. yo m. k. hle, v.
 hie, Ad. v. = kwe, v. to behold.
 hie, Ad. adv. = bie, here.
 hie, n. Adh. fence = afabañ.
 hihl, redupl. of hī, v. to detest thoroughly; ehihile kōkōko,
 he detested him exceedingly much.
 hiko, v. to hickough.
 hikohiko, n. hickough = fukofuko.
 hīkō, n. s. hlekō, lust, envy.
 hīkōlo = hlekōlo, n. envious person.
 hile, n. goodness; remaining, dwelling; abhorrence, abo-
 mination, esp. in a religious sense; fr. hī, v.
 hilehe, s. šihlehe, n. dwelling.
 hilenō, pl. hilenii, good thing, good work (unclean thing?)
 s. niihinii.
 hima, v. to drive (fr. the wind): koyo le hima lelele ahū,
 the wind drove the vessel a long time.
 'hima, ahima (Ot. ahyema, diminutive of hyeñ, vessel), n.
 the smallest kind of canoes, fisher-canoe, comp. añlese,
 ahñese = ahyeñkese); duakro, lele, n.
 'himañka, ahimañka, n. europ. word; hammock.
 hīna, s. hīena.
 hīn., hīñ. s. under hīe.
 'hiñkese, ah. (Ot. ahyeñkese), n. a large canoe.
 hīñmei, s. hīeñmei.
 hirihiri, n. and adv. confusion; confusedly = gidigidi, sa-
 kasaka, th. s.
 hīša, s. hīeša.
 hītē, s. hīetē.
 hītšo, s. hīetšo.
 ho, v. to pass; to pass over; to proceed, to go on well;
 to flow, to overflow; to cook; compare to the latter:
 be, tfa (dša); ši, šā. Inf. homo and hō. Sometimes
 ho is used like an auxil. verb = ya, ba etc. f. i. hota
 ši, to (come and) sit down, ho-kā ši, to (go and) lie
 down etc. Ad. ho, v. to go, to come.
 ho he, v. to pass; to outdo = ho na.

ho he nq; v., inf. hehō and henqhō; hehomq and heno-homq to pass over; to overtake.

ho-kā ši, v. to lie down, s. ho, v.

ho la, v. inf. lahō (perh. to overflow with fire) to be very active, lively; to be wild; to be, playful; to be wanton; frolicsome; naughty etc. (esp. used of children).

ho na = ho he, v. inf. naho, to pass over; to surpass, to out-do; -run etc.

ho nii, inf. niihomq, v. to cook.

ho-ta ši, v. to sit down, s. ho, v.

ho-ya, v. to pass and go, i. e. to pass away, to vanish.

hō, n. uproar, noise; fe-, v. to make a noise, uproar.

hq, v. pl. hqlo, to shove in, to put in, to insert (einfchieben); to be inserted, to lie betwixt two things, to lie in a cavity; perh. formerly: to be with child, s. hq, hqlō, hqro. Inf. hq, hqlomq.

hq mli, v. inf. mlihq, th. s.

hq, n. fetus; embryo; an unborn child; „wqñāmei ke bii ke hqi,“ „our wives, children and unborn ones“, a common expression of men in speaking of their families, as their dearest good, as in Germ. „Weib und Kind,“ „Frau und Kind zc.“ a kind of very small monkeys with large heads; — No hq, v. inf. hqnō, v. to conceive; hie hq, inf. hqhēmō, v. to be with child, comp. na musu, hie musu etc. wo m. k. hq, v. to impregnate; inf. hqwō.

hq, n. insertion, etc.

Hq, pr. n. Saturday; comp. Hogba; according to native counting Saturday is the 6. day of the week.

hō, v. to sell; „ahō eng ahe kpañma,“ „this is sold (and bought) for ten strings“ (of cowries), inf. hōmq. This verb seems formerly to have had also the signification: to hunger, comp. hq, hōmq, hōlo, n.

hō nkloh, v. to snuffle, to snore.

hō, adj. cold, cool, nu hō, cold water, s. hōñ.

hoble, n. dan. plane.

hoble-adade, n. plane-iron, Šobeletjen.

Ahodome, pr. n. of a Gā-village.

hofelo, n. noisy person.

hofemq, n. noisemaking; noise; uproar; s. bu, v.

Hogba, pr. n. Sunday; s. Hq, pr. n. Sunday is kept as a day of rest by many heathen and considered the 7. or last day.

hogba-atade, n. sunday-dress; -dšamq, -sølemq, n. sunday-service.

hohiemq, n. pregnancy; fr. hie hq, v.

hōhoī, v. frequentative of hō, to sell.

hohe, v. (accord. to Hanson) to keep.

hōlañu, n. Adñ. cowries = trema in Gã.

hole, v. sometimes pronounced holo, obj. pl. of wo, v. to lift up; to lift or take many things up, to take (things) away etc. f. i. mīwo mihle nq; I lift up my face; mīhole mihieñmei anq, I lift up my eyes. Comp. also kq and kōlq. Inf. holemq.

hole he nq, v. inf. hengaholemq, to overgrow (according to Hanson, Mat. 13, 7.). Comp. wo, v.

hole nq, pl. v. of wo nq, to lift up (many things); inf. nōholemq.

holehole, adj. and adv. loose; loosely, lotteriq; holi-holi, th. s.

holo, v. s. hole, v.

holq, n. cook (gener. nii holq or kuke, kuku, europ. word).

holq (s. hōrō), n. a person who is with child; an animal that is with young one's. The word is not used alone, but like an adjective as an apposition, f. i. yō holq, a woman with child; fr. hq, v. and n.

holq, pl. v. of hq, v.

hōlq, pl. hōlqi, n. seller; seldom used alone, but frequently in compounds, as: tawahōlq, seller of tobacco etc.

—, pl. hōlqi and hōdši, n. a hungry person; hōlq dšile akē klañ, he is as hungry as a hyena. Comp. hōmq, hoq, n. perh. fr. a verb hō, or hōq, v. to hunger; s. Adñ. Voc. hōq, n.

hōlq, hōnq, hōñ, n. shadow, susumá (comp. wōñ, nyōñ etc.). Comp. hō, adj.

holomq, n. insertion, fr. holq, pl. v. of hq, v.

hōmq, pl. hōmqi, n. selling, sale; — pl. hōdši, hunger (Ot. okom Ad. hōq); scarcity of any thing, f. i. nuhōmq, — of water; lo-hōmq, — of meat etc.; hōmq yemi, hunger eats me, i. e. I am hungry (comp. kumai, feī etc.); hōmq gbele, hunger has killed him; sometimes the pl. is used: hōdši yeqmi naakpa, I am very hungry; wq hōmq yi, to cry the hunger out, to cry after it (as it is custom to do after thieves found out, women and children running after and making a noise at them), a custom of the hōmqwo-festival, s. hōmqwq.

homq, v. to be accustomed; to prosper; s. ho, v.

homɔ, n. cooking, fr. ho, v.

homɔ, n. inserting, fr. hɔ, v.

hômɔwɔ, n. lit. the outcrying or mocking of hunger; a common feast or festival of the natives of Western Africa after the harvest of corn and yams, a kind of harvest-home, generally called yams-custom, celebrated with gun-firing, singing, music, dancing, eating and drinking etc. and in the interior also with sacrifices of men. Along the coast it is celebrated at the end of August or beginning of Sept. It is at the same time the new year of the natives. Comp. wɔ, v. and wɔ yi, v.

hõh = hõlɔ, hõnɔ, n. shadow.

hõñð, -ñlõmɔ, n. conception; fr. ñð hɔ, v.

hõɔ, Adñ. n. = hõmɔ, hunger; hõɔ, ñemí ye = hõmɔ miyemí, I am hungry; comp. suɔ, v. and suomɔ, n.

hõniitšumɔ, n. saturday-business.

'hora, ahora, n. blame; s. ahora and ahorabɔ.

horo, s. hole and holo, v.

hɔrɔ, s. hɔlɔ.

hoso and woso (Ot. wosow, hošow) v. n. and a., inf. ho-somɔ, to shake, to quake, to move to and fro; šikpoñ hosoɔ, the earth shakes; yahoso ñmlele or hosomɔ ñmlele, ring the bell! comp. kpokpo and dida, ša, tši he, v. etc.

hosolɔ, n. ringer (of a bell).

hosomɔ, n. shaking, quaking; ringing; šikpoñ hosomɔ, earth-quake.

hɔwɔ, n. impregnation; fr. wɔ hɔ, v.; s. hɔ, n.

hɔwolɔ, n. impregnator.

hre, v. s. here, v.

hre, v. s. hele, v. here, v.

hreñ, adj. s. hereñ.

hrihri, adj. s. hirihiri, adj.

hu, v. to blow (the fire with a fan), to fan, to blow clean, but comp. ši; to storm (s. ahum); inf. hũmɔ. Ot. th. s.

hũ, v. to hum; to roar as a lion; inf. hũmɔ. Comp. ahũahũ, adv. and n.

hũ, inf. hũmɔ, v. to till the ground; to hoe; to cultivate the land; hũ adeda, to work with the billhook, i. e. to cut the bush for burning and cultivating; hũ kei, to work with the hoe, to hoe; hũ n. k. he, to cleanse or weed about s. th., hũ able he, to weed maize or corn; hũ mli, v. to weed in s. place.

hū, n. adj. and adv. blowing (of the wind); stormingly; exceedingly much.

hū, n. watch; clock.

hū, conj. also, too, even, likewise, comp. tete. It is postponed to the word to which it belongs; miba ni minyemi lē hū ba, I came and also my brother came; miba ni minyemi ba hū, I came and my brother also came; dsee-keke; ši-hū, not-only; but-also.

'hū, āhū, n. or adv. s. ahū, n.

'hūahū, ahūahū, n. fear, horror.

huhā, adj. innumerable; akpei huhā, many many thousand; comp. ohā, num.

hūhūhū, hūhūhūhū, adv. murmuringly; wie —, v. to murmur, to grumble.

hūhūhūwiemo, n. murmuring.

hūhūi, Adū. adv. loudly, aloud.

hulq, n. fanner; s. hu, v.

hūlq, n. Bauer; farmer, tiller of the ground; s. okwafonyo and kosenyo, th. s.

hūlqni. pl. n. farmers-implements.

hūlqtšu, n. farm-house.

hulu, v. s. huru, v.

hūlū, hūnū, hūrū, n. sun; — ete ši, - - is risen; — nyō ši, - - went down; — damo, - - standeth in his height;

— tšo, - - shines, etc. wyere hūlū, v. to sit in the sun.

hūlūdamo, n. the highest stand of the sun in the meridian.

hūlūšinyō, n. setting of the sun.

hūlūšitē, n. rising of the sun.

hulutšo, n. sun-shine.

hūlūwyeremo, n. warming, sitting in the sun.

humi, n. a quiet, unpretending person; an humble person; prov. 18.

humidšeñ, n. humble behaviour.

hūmo, n. humming; roaring.

hūmo, n. tilling the ground, farming, cultivation.

hūmonō, pl. -nii, n. farming-implement = hulqnō, n.

hūnō, n. Adū. husband = wu in Gā; kusu, Ot.

hūnū, s. hūlū, n. sun.

hūru. hru, v. (Ot. th. s.) inf. hūrumo, to jump, to spring; bayelo huruq gbagbagba, or — — guaguagua, the leaf-eater (an antelope) jumps hophophop; to leap, to leap over, = teke, v.; also huru — teke, double v. th. s.

hurulq, n. jumper.

hūrumo, hrūmo, n. jumping, springing, leaping.

hurududū, adv. with one crash; gbe ši hurududū, to fall down with one crash.

hūsū, n. limit, boundary, border; comp. ñmañmaša, klotia, kpokpa, nagbe etc. Mikele dše hūsū, I border with him; dšie hūsū, v. to make out the limits or borders.

hūsūdšē, n. bordering.

hūsūdšiemō, n. making out of boundaries.

hwāñ, v. to be out of joint disjoined (of members of the body); to disjoin, to dislodge; inf. hwañmō.

hwāñmō, n. disjoining, dislocation of a joint of the body.

hwāñ, ohwāñ, n. a small animal of the bush.

hwānyā, v. to shake; -nine, — — the hand.

hwānyā, ahwānyā, n. the maize-blossom; gba —, lit. to divide or part into blossoms, to blossom (of maize and other corn).

hwānyāghamō, n. blossoming of corn etc.

hw = w̄ (Ayigbe-sound) see in some Adañme-words from Ayigbe, in the Ad. Voc.; in Gā generally changed into „w“, f. i. hwō, A., G. wō, to morrow; though the few words under hw — might be also written so. The same sound appears also in Otyi.

I.

Properly written no Gā-word initiates with „i“ (a, e, o being the only initiating vowels); but besides proper nouns beginning with I, the syllable „yi“ (head) is sometimes negligently pronounced, so that only i is heard. Whatever is not found under „i“, must be therefore sought for under y, „e“ or „ñ, n and m“. Scripture names beginning with J are left unaltered, such as Jehowa, Jesu, Johane, Jakob, Jakobo, Israel etc. In the Krōbō-Dialect of Adañme, „i“ is the possessive and subjective pronominal augment = mi, my and mi, I, from „imi“ indep. pronoun, G. mi; and besides that used to express the verb „dši“ = ni, ñ in Gā.

Israelnyo, pl. Israelmei or Israelbii, pr. n. Israelite.

i- = yi = head.

iteñ = yiteñ, n. crown of the head.

itšo, = yitšo, n. head.

itšqi, = yitšqi, n. hair of the head. etc. etc.

K.

Ka, v. inf. k̄a, to stick to (Ot. to be wanting); to be fixed, fastened (with nails); to pain by sticking to, to

bruise; to stay, to stain (of spots not to be washed out); to do s. th. conjunctly, inf. kamq, amefë ameka nitšumq kome ametšu, they all conjunctly did one work; to stand in for another, mika n. k. mihäle, I stand in for him respecting s. th.; ke m. k. ka, v. to take part with s. b. in s. th. (f. i. in buying, selling etc.), s. Prov. 92; to venture, to try, to tempt; maka makwe, I will try and see; to nail, to fasten nõ hie ka noko, to fix the face upon s. th., subj. pl. kãla, kla; inf. kamq klamq; to lay things into the sun to dry; inf. kamq; to scoop; to be accustomed, to be inured, to be bound to; to be frequent, not scarce etc. etc. Comp. „ka“ in Adh., and „ko“.

ka, conjunctive verb used together with ke, ke ka, as for, respecting; ke kami, as for me —.

About ka as auxiliary verb s. § 27. Comp. „ko“ in Adh.

ka he, v. to cleave to, to stain.

ka hie, v. to fix the face on s. th.

ka mli, v. to be fixed in something, to stain.

ka na, n. to fasten at s. th.

ka nii, v. to put things into the sun.

ka nq, v. to be fixed upon s. th., to cleave to, to be customary, dānumq ka enq, he is given to drinking, he is an accustomed drunkard.

ka nõ, v. to be fixed at; to fix at.

ka n. k. ohyaw (Ot. ohyaw = hot), v. to warm s. th.; wärmen, aufwärmen.

ka sa, v. to sun a bed.

ka se, v. to stick behind.

ka segbe, v. th. s.

ka ši, pl. kla ši, v. to stick to the ground.

kã, n. sticking to; staining; ambush, waylaying; proof, trial, venture, temptation; custom, habit; frequency; s. ka, v.; wo kã, to waylay, to lie in ambush, inf. kawõ.

kã, n. crab; „kã fõq loflõ“, prv. A crab does not beged a bird.

kã, v. pl. and inf. kãmq, to lie; to lay; to lie open, to be open, naked, to open; to speak (Ot. th. s. in Gã seldom used, s. kã-ke), to speak openly, to admonish, reprove, reproach (inf. kã and kãmq) etc. he kã, v. inf. hekãmq, to be unbound, at liberty to move, to be alive, to be free; to be exposed, naked; hie kã, inf. hiekãmq, v. to be alive (Ot. „ani da“); hie kã nq, inf. hienqkãmq, v. to remember; to trust in, to hope; hie kã ši,

- inf. hiešikāmq, v. to be quiet, moderate, thrifty; mli kā, v. to have an open inside; na kā, v. inf. nakāmq, to be open (-mouthed, lit.), f. i. šina le na kā, the door is open; ena kā, it is open; nq kā, v. to have an open surface; se kā, v. to have an open back; to be open behind; yitšon kā, yin kā, inf. yitšonkāmq, yinkāmq, v. to be openheaded, i. e. to be mad; eyitšon kāle, he is mad; s. seke; etc. etc. A peculiar expression is: heni ekā le ehīl, where he lies it is not good, i. e. he is nearly dead, he died, which is seldom said immediately after the death of a person, but this or a similar expression, as: „eñō-fō ši“, „enyēē hela le“ etc.
- kā he, v. inf. hekāmq; to lie at s. th., to continue, to persevere; to last; to discover one's self, s. he kā, v.; auxiliary verb to express this relation, as „still, noch“, f. i. ekā he elšuo nii, he works still, lit. he continues working, he continues he works, comp. ya nq; lolo; kē etc.; ke n. k. kā, to lay s. th., comp. ta, damq, te ši etc.
- kā hie, v. to lie before, inf. hiekāmq; to censure, reprove etc.
- kā-kē, v. lit. to speak and say, i. e. to speak to; mikā sane le mikelē, I told him the matter; comp. dšadše — tšō and kā — kyere in Otyi.
- kā kitā, v. inf. kitakamq, to swear; kā Nyonmq kitā, to swear by God; kā kitā fo m. k. nq, v. to swear against s. b. Comp. kiá.
- kā mli, v. inf. mlikāmq, to lie in s. th.
- kā na, v. to lie at the mouth, end, limit, shore of s. th.
- kā nq, v. inf. nqkām, to lie upon; to continue = kā he; to rely upon, to rest with, to depend upon, to be upon one's responsibility, to be one's duty; neke sane ne kā minq, this matter lies upon me, is my duty; a peculiar expression is: sane ne „kā te ko nq“, this matter lies upon a stone, i. e. there is something else behind; about hie kā nq, to trust, s. hie and kā, v. (above).
- kā nq to (?), v. to be full (used of com-ears).
- kā se, v. to lie behind; inf. sekāmq.
- kā ši, pl. kām ši, inf. šikāmq, v. to lie down, to lie on the ground, to rest, to be sick; to be in a certain condition; ke m. k. kā ši, v. to lie with s. b. = ke m. k. wq; comp. dšoro ši, dšere ši, ble ši; mā ši. Boni sane le kā ši ne, as the palaver stands; ekā ši hāwq, it is ready for us.
- kā, v. Adñ. to say; conj. = ake, that.

kã, n. reproof; admonition; fr. kã, v. to reprove; s. kãmo, n.
kã, n. a kind of plates or dishes of the natives; s. kã, v.
to be open.

'kã, ekã, n. boldness, bravery.

kã, n. gumi arabicum; s. kãtšo, n.

kã, adv. through; gba kã, to rend through, s. kã, to be
open.

kabē, n. time of affliction or trial.

kabu, n. a kind of beetles, s. koke and tōni, th. s.

kābu, n. crab-hole.

kadá, n. jaw, jaw-bone; the latter is sometimes taken from
enemies slain, as a trophy and tied to the large war-
drum.

kadi, v. inf. kadimõ, to sign, to fill up wanting plants in
planting.

'kadi, okadi, n. sign.

kadilo, n. signer.

kadimõ, n. signing.

kadra, n. Adñ. bill-hook = adeda in Gã.

kadše, v. to lie on the back; inf. and impert. sing. kadše-
mõ. About the end-syllable — dše, s. § 27.

kadšemõ, n. lying on the back; comp. kã ši, bu ši, sõ ši,
kpasa ši, v.

kafe, n. dan. coffee.

kafedumõ, n. coffee-growing, -planting.

kafekpulu, n. coffee-pot or jug.

kafenumõ, n. coffee-drinking.

kafenulõ, n. coffee-drinker.

kafetasa, n. dan. coffee-cup.

kafetomõ, n. trans-planting of coffee (-trees).

kafeteolõ, n. coffee-planter.

kafewõ, n. coffee-growth, -produce.

kafote, n. silk-cotton, used for pillows etc.

kafu, n. a kind of baskets made of leaves, f. i. palm-leaves;
comp. flotõ, kpanya, ablabutõ etc.

kafutē, n. a kind of sandstone.

Kai, pr. n. of females.

kai (or kae), v. inf. kaimõ, Ot. th. s. to remember; to re-
mind; comp. ka, v. and kã, v.

kailõ, n. reminder.

kaimõ, n. remembrance; reminding; admonition.

kaimõfemõ, n. lit. making remembrance, accord. to Hanson:
feast, festival.

kaimõnõ, pl. -nii, n. token of remembrance.

- kaimokadi, n. sign or token of remembrance.
 kaka, n. crust of bread; break of the bread (Ἀνbruch); hard baked bread; small round bread-loaves.
 kakadañ, adj. long, high (Ot. tēten, Adñ. gāgā).
 kakao, n. aching pain in any part of the body, esp. to the ache.
 kakašā, n. baking of small bread or cakes.
 kake, num. and adj. Adñ. one; only, alone = kome; keke in Gā.
 kakla, n. s. kakra, n. ring.
 kakla, n. knife; comp. kito, n.
 kaklanabā, n. sharpness of a knife.
 kakladšote, n. whetting-stone for knives; s. nadšote, th. s. and dšō, dšō na, v. to whet, to sharpen.
 kakladūmo, n. stabbing; s. dū, v.
 kaklana, n. lit. mouth of the knife (comp. מִן in Hebrew), edge of the knife.
 kaklanadšote = kakladšote.
 kaklahebo, n. sheath for a knife.
 kaklatšo, pl. -tšei, n. handle of a knife.
 kaklahetšulo, n. knife-cleanser; kaklahešalo, th. s.
 kaklahetšūmo, n. knife-cleansing; s. tšūmo; kaklahešamo, th. s.
 kaklaka, or kakraka, n. a kind of beetles, called „cockroaches“ at the coast.
 kăko, n. pot-shard, s. ko, adj.; comp. gbeko, kpuluko etc. th. s.
 kakra, n. = kakla, n.
 kakra, n. ring pad, polster of a ringform, to stand round pots upon; according to Hanson crown (στέφανος), comp. aekre and tako, n.
 kakrada, n. oyster.
 kakradañoño, n. oyster-shell.
 kăla, kla, pl. v. of ka, v. to fix, to nail; inf. kalamo, klamo.
 kalamo, n. fixing, nailing.
 kalo, u. chalk; lime.
 kalo, n. meat of crabs; s. ka, n.
 kalo, n. tryer, tempter; adventurer, s. ekălo, 'kălo. Comp. ka, v.
 kălo, n. a person lying down (only used in compounds); a reprover, admonisher, comp. kă, v.
 'kălo, ekălo, n. a bold, brave person, an adventurer, see ekă, n.
 kama, n. back-fin of fishes.

- kamfrā, kamfā, n. a kind of sea-fish.
 kamfrātoto, n. kamfrā-scales, small silver-coin.
 kamisa, kamsa, n. europ. word: shirt.
 kamkam, adj. active, lively (fr. ka); yę —, v. to be lively, active.
 kāmō, n. lying; opening, s. kā.
 kamō, n. s. ka, v. and kā, n.
 kāmōkāmō, redupl. pl. form of kā, v.
 kampe, n. europ. word: sofa.
 kaná, kanán, n. accord. to Hans. corner = kōñ.
 kane (old pronun. kande), v. Adñ. th. s. Ot. (Akwap. Dial.)
 kañ; inf. and imprt. sing. kanemō, to count; to read;
 kę m. k. —, to dispute with s. b.
 kane, n. Ad. th. s. Ot. kanea, light, candle; comp. la; lus, n.
 kanehy, n. counter, reader.
 kanemō, n. counting, reading.
 kanetšo, n. candle-stick, s. lus-tšo.
 Kaneši, pr. n. of a place.
 Kānkā, pr. n., s. Kinkā, th. s.
 kañkañ, adj. and adv. bright, brightly (s. kane, hañ e'c.).
 kañkañ, n. civet-cat.
 kañkañgbei, n. } civet, used as spices for the body.
 kañkañdru, n. }
 kañke, n. a tin vessel; s. tšins, tšens, n.
 kantē, n. europ. word, captain of a vessel.
 kante, v. inf. kantemō, to hem.
 kante na, v. to hem in (cloth) = bañ na; inf. nakantemō.
 kao, n. dan. cake.
 kaosu, n. dan. stocking, sock.
 kaosulō, n. knitting, s. lo, v.
 kaosulolō, n. knitter.
 kase, v. inf. kasemō, to learn; — m. k. to imitate s. b.
 Ad. th. s.
 kase, n. politeness; fe —, to be polite, inf. kasefemō.
 kaselō, n. learner, scholar; disciple; apprentice; Ad. th. s.;
 imitator.
 kasemō, n. learning; imitation.
 kasefemō, n. politeness, gentleness; s. agwaseñ, n.
 kasegbomo, n. polite person; gentleman; s. agwaseñgbomo, n.
 kasemōhe, n. place of learning.
 kasemōtšu, n. room or house of learning.
 kasemōwe, n. house of learning; school.
 kāsōlō, n. former of native dishes or plates (s. kā, n. and
 šōlō, n. šō, v.) potter; s. gbešōlō, n.

kāsō, n. potters work.

kāšōlqtšu, n. potters shop.

kāšōsū, n. potters clay.

kata, v. to lift up, to carry f. i. a child; to embrace.

katamo, n. lifting up; embracing.

Katamanso, pr. n. of the battle-field of 1826, in which the Ashanti's were beaten by the tribes under the Danish and English protection, about 10 miles from Tema inland, near the village Sasabi, at the foot of the Akwapim-mountains.

kate, verbal preposition, contracted from kē ate, s. kē and ya, v.; to, unto; till, untill; s. § 28.

katekate, adj. sour, acid; nyānyānyā, th. s.

kātšo, pl. -tsei, n. a shrub bearing small yellow flowers of a strong smell, and cods; belonging to the mimosa-plants and producing gumi arabicum; s. kē, n.

kausu, s. kaosu, n.

kawe, n. europ. word, a large cloak with a cowl.

kawē, n. a kind of salt or salt-petre brought from the interior and used as medicine for horses.

kawō, n. ambush, ambuscade, waylaying, s. kē, n. ka, v. and wo ka, v.; Ad. th. s.

kawolo, n. way-layer; person lying in ambush; Ad. th. s.

kē, inf. kemq, v. to cry aloud; to make a rush, to rush; amēkē kē-ba enq, they rushed upon him. S. also kē, v.

kē m. k. yi, v. inf. yikēmq; to cry at s. b., to scream at s. b.

kē, inf. kē, v. to present, to give as a present; to grant; to forgive, comp. fa, v. firi, v. hā, v. The verb kē, having an impersonal and a personal object, is generally construed with the auxil. v. kē or nō; nō n. k. kē m. k. kē n. k. kē m. k., to present s. th. to s. b., ekē šika kēmi or enō šika ekēmi, he presented gold unto me; enō-kēame, he forgave (it to) them.

kē, n. present, grant, forgiveness, s. kēnō, nōkēnō.

kē, n. a heap, a bundle, a load; nō-ke, nōroke, lit. sea-heap, wave, breaker; laike, a bundle of fuel, wood; dfeike, a bundle of grass etc.

kē, v. inf. kemq, impert. sing. kēmq, to say; to tell; to command; Ot. se, Adn. de; seldom: kē; comp. kē, wie, dšadše-tšō, gba etc. A peculiar form and use of this very frequently employed verb is the verbal-conjunction „ākē“ (Adn. kē, kē, Ot. se), which answers exactly to the Hebr. אֲכֵן and generally to „that“ (Daß, öft), but

stands frequently only in the place of a colon or notes of quotation, as: Ekēmi ake: „Miba“, he told me (saying): „I am coming“; ekēmi ake ēba, he told me that he is coming. If kē has no object behind it and the words said immediately following, ake may be left out, as: Ekē: „Mafe!“ and ekē ake: „Mafe!“ he said: „I will do it!“ etc.

ke, inf. keḷe, v. n. to be long, ekē naakpa, it is very long; s. also dšēke, v.

kē, auxiliary verb, s. § 28; without inflection, Ot. ne, de (and fa), Ad. nē and kē; originally to take, to hold = nō, with which it changes and which must be used, if an inflection of the auxiliary is necessary (as in Ot. fa). It expresses generally the relation of connection, instrumentality etc. as the prepositions „with, by, through“ or the conjunction „and“ as far as the latter connects subjects or objects, but not verbs (for these see „ni“, Ot. „na“), or the ablative case of the latin and the dative case of the greek language. In these cases it may be said to supply the grammatical want of a verb to one or more of the two or more subjects or objects, connected with one (notional) verb, f. i. Mike minyemi le tšuo niitšumo kome, I and (or with) my brother have one business; ekē tšo yile, he flogged him with a stick, etēreḡ gbomei kē dšatšui, he carries people and loads; mikelē te, I and he went, I went with him; ekē šika hāmi, he took gold gave me, he gave gold unto me; ekē-hāmi, he gave (it) to me; mike-ba, I came with (it), i. e. I brought (it), ekē-te, he went with (it), i. e. he took it away; very often the relation expressed by „ke“ is entirely neglected in other languages (even in the related Otyi) whilst it is indispensable in Gā; f. i. ewo edšatšu ke-te, Ot. osoa n'adesoa kō, he took his load away (lit. Gā: he lifted up his load went with, Ot. he lifted up his load went). This is especially the case with such forms as: ke-ya (aor. ke-te, s. ya and te), ke-ba, ke-yaši, ke-baši, ke-tšō, ke-dšē etc. expressing the relations of: to, unto, till, untill, through, from; f. i. Enyīeḡ ke-yaš Osu, he walks and goes (therewith, thereby) to Osu, he goes to Osu on foot; edšō foi ke-ba biḡ, he fled and came hither, he fled hither; minu ke-dšē Osu tōñ, I heard it directly (and it came) from Osu etc. etc. Besides the abovementioned conjunctions and prepositions expressed by kē, those prepositions

which are used in the greek, latin and german languages as fore-syllables of verbs are to be compared, esp. *con-*, and *mit-*, *bei-*, *be-*, *ge-* etc. A peculiar use of *ke* is to be noticed in expressions, like: *nu ke kpulu*, jug with water, *nu ke glase*, glass of water etc.

ke, *ke dši*, *kedši* (Adn. *kē*, *kedši* and *tše*), verbal conjunction generally followed at the end of the sentence by „*le*“, lit. say, say (it) is, if (*wenn*, *geseht*, *ge sagt*, *faß* etc.), negat. *ke dšee kedšee* (s. *dši*, v.); *ke osumomi le*, *bomi toi*, if thou love me, obey me; *kedši osumomi le* etc. th. s. *kedšee nakai le*, *bele kemo!* If it is not so, then say (it)! *ke*, *kedši*, is generally construed with the aorist tense, seldom with an other, never, as far as I know with the imperf. Comp. also *dšikule*, *dši*, *kule* and Ot. „*se*“ and „*a*“ at the end of the conditional sentence. Of verbs combined with the auxiliary „*ke*“ infinitive forms are formed also combined with *ke*, f. i. *ekemi bā*, mine and his coming; *ekemi wiemo*, his speaking with me.

ke-aši, = *ke-yaši*.

ke-ba (s. *kě*, aux. v.), v. to come with, to bring; verbal prep. (to, unto, till, untill, if the direction is from a remote place or time to nearer ones, s. *ke-ya*.)

ke-ba — *ke-ya*, v. to come and go; verbal adv. to and fro.

ke-dfa, v. to break with.

ke-dše, s. *kě*, aux. v. to come out with, to bring out; verb. prep. (from, of).

ke-dšee, s. *ke*, verb. conj.

ke-dši, s. th. s.

ke-fe, s. *kě*, aux. v. to do with —, to make with —, to make by —, to make from — etc.

ke-fō and

ke-fō ši, v. to cast down, away; s. also *še-fō* and *fō fō ši*, v.

ke-fie nō, v. to go on; to put upon.

ke-hā, v. to cover with.

ke-hā, v. to give (s. th. to s. b.).

ke-he, v. to buy with.

ke-hī ši, v. to dwell, remain, live with.

ke-ho, v. to pass with, to pass; to cook with.

ke-hō, v. to insert (s. th. betwixt s. th.)

ke-hō, v. to sell with-.

ke-hū, v. to till the ground with-.

ke-ka, v. to try, venture with-; s. *ka*, v.

- ke - kā, v. and
 ke - kā ši, v. to lie with -, to lay (down).
 ke - ke, v. to present (s. th. to s. b.).
 ke - kē, v. to say s. th. to -.
 ke - kō, v. to take up with.
 ke - kō, v. to bite with.
 ke kpañ, s. ke-pañ, v.
 ke - kpe, v. to meet with.
 ke - kū, v. to break with.
 ke n. k. kuma, v. to spare; tu use s. th. sparingly.
 ke - la, v. to hang, fasten with; to sing with.
 ke - le, v. to know by.
 ke - le, v. to feed with, to nourish by.
 ke - le he, v. to live by; milee noni eke-leq ehe, I don't know what he lives by.
 ke - li, v. to mock with.
 ke - lo, v. to take up with; to take up together; to knit or weave by or with.
 ke - lu, v. to strike with.
 ke - lu ši, v. to fall with, - - by.
 ke - mā, s. to set; to build with; to lend; (any thing, except money, s. fa).
 ke - mō, v. to take hold by or with.
 ke - na, v. to see with or by; to get by.
 ke - nō, v. to struggle, fight with.
 ke - nu, v. to hear with or by; to feel with; to drink with.
 ke - nyā, v. to rejoice with.
 ke - pañ, ke kpañ, v. to conjure; to make a conjuration; to make a covenant with.
 ke pe, v. = ke - fe, v.
 ke - pila, v. to wound with.
 ke - po, v. = ke - fo, v. to cut with.
 ke - sa, v. to prepare with.
 ke - sō, v. to forge with or by.
 ke - sō or sū, v. to poison by or with.
 ke - sra, v. to watch or visit with.
 ke - sū, v. to contract with.
 ke - sumo, v. to love with.
 ke - ša, v. to rub, polish, whitewash with.
 ke - šā, v. to burn with.
 ke - še, v. to reach with, to make, s. th. reach; = ke-yaši, combined form: ke - yaše (to, unto, till, untill).
 ke - še, sometimes = ke-dši, verbal conjunction, = if.

ke - ši, v. knock with; combined form: ke - yaši (Ot. de-kosi) = ke-ya (to, unto, till, untill); lit. until it arrives or knocks; comp. ke - še, v.; masumole ke - yaši migbe-lebē, I will love him until death.

ke - ta, pl. tra, v. to touch with; to sit with, to set.

ke - ta he, v. to touch with.

ke - ta mli, v. to stir with; to sit in with; to set in, into.

ke - ta na, v. to touch with at s. th.; to set at; to dispute with; to cover the end, brim with.

ke - ta nq, v. to sit on with; to set on; okele ata ablogwa nq, set him on a chair.

ke - ta se, v. to set behind; to touch behind with.

ke - ta ši, v. to sit down with; to set down; eke gbekē le ta ši, she set the child down.

ke - te, v. to conceal s. th.

ke - te, v. aor. tense of ke - ya, s. this; to be gone with.

ke - tfa, v. to strike with; to build with.

ke - ti and

ke - titi, v. to scratch with.

ke - to, v. to put away, to order, s. to, v.

ke - to, pl. tro, v. to be satisfied with.

ke - tra, v. pl. of ke - ta, s. ta, v.

ke - tša, v. to dig with.

ke - tša nq, v. to be connected with, to be joined to, to continue, s. tša nq, v.; neke fā ne ke fulao tša nq, this river is connected with the Volta.

ke - tše, v. to pluck with.

ke - tšē, v. to sting with; wobii ke gaī tšēq mo, bees sting (qne) with a sting.

ke - tše, v. to delay with; to call with, s. tše, v.; ekemi tše fio, he delayed or stayed a little with me.

ke - tši, v. to move with; s. tši, v.

ke - tši he, v. th. s.

ke - tši na, v. to stop up with, to hinder with; ake tšo tši gbe le na, the way is stopped by a tree.

ke - tši se, v. to push (behind) with.

ke - tši tā, v. to mention with.

ke - tū, v. to jump with.

ke - wa yi, v. to be cruel with.

ke - wadše, v. to strengthen with or by; mike-awadše mihe, I will strengthen myself by (it).

ke - wamq, v. to creep with.

ke - wie, v. to speak with.

ke - wiri, v. to lift with, tšōne ake-woq tšo kple ko, ši dšee nidši fodše; with a machine a large tree is elevated and not with mere hands.

ke - wq, v. to sleep with; to lie with.

ke - wq, v. to war with, to fight with; ekele awu, he will make war with him.

ke - wye, v. to marry with; eke mamai ekpa wyele, he married her with 6 dresses (as a dowry).

ke - wyi, v. to avoid by.

ke - wyie (wie, wye) v. to grind with.

ke - ya, v. to go with, to accompany; aor. ke-te, fut. ke-ate, prf. ke-ete; s. ya, v. Auxil. verb ke-ya, prs. ke-miya, - - nya, imperf. ke-yaä; perf. ke-ete; aor. ke-te, fut. ke-ate, v. lit. to go with, used as verbal prepos. = to, unto, till, untill; into etc. if the motion goes from a nearer to a farther place or time (s. ke-ba) s. §. 28. Etereō dšatšui ke - yaä Akwapim, he carries loads to Akwapim; edšo foi ke-te Krobo, he fled to Krobo etc. Of time ke-ši, generally in the compound form ke-yaši is more in use.

ke - yaši, v. s. ke-ši, v.

ke - ye, v. to eat with; to deal with; to agree with; to be one with; s. ye, v.

ke - ye na, v. to negotiate, bargain with.

ke - ye, neg. yee, yeh, yeko, v. to draw (water etc.) with; eke blage yeo nu, she draws water with a bucket.

ke - ye, neg. ke-be, v. to be some where with, to stop with; to join with; Ekemi ye, he is with me; ekemi be, he is not with me, s. ye, v. Ad. ke-ně and ně-ně, v.

ke - yi, v. to flog with; ake tšo yile ahū, he was much beaten with a stick.

ke - yq, imperf. tense of ke-ye, to be somewhere with.

ke - yo, v. to perceive with or by.

kě, v. inf. kēmō, to press (by keeping back the breath, as a woman in travail, or as in lifting up s. th. heavy or in crying out); to rush upon s. th. with violence; amē-kě ke-ba enq, they rushed upon him; to lift s. th. heavy, s. kě, v.

kě he ši, v. to travail; s. kēmō, th. s. and kēmō, v.

kě he ši bo, v. to cry with great power.

kě or kě, Adn. conj. that = ake in Gā. S. also tšē in Adn., Ot. se.

kě, at the end and kēle at the beginning of a sentence, conj. yet; still; though; even; (Doč, Dennoč, wengleič,

- obgleič; ɟwar). Eba kě, yet he came, or: Kěle eba th. s. Eba mra, ši kěle ekpe sę, he quickly came, but still he came too late; nakai noñ kě, even so, just so; Ad. th. s.; beļe kě (blekě) then still-.
- kě, Adñ. pron. = no in Gã, that, those; but following the word to which it belongs; f. i. nömlo kě, G. no gbomo, that person.
- kěkālō, n. a bold man; a brave man; an adventurer = ekālō, comp. this, ekā and ka.
- kěkē, v., redupl. of kē, v. to grant.
- kěkē, v. redupl. of kē, to say; to say repeatedly or frequently.
- kěkē, adv. only, solely, but; conj. generally followed by „le“ or „ni“, then, comp. beļe, no le. Comp. kake, Adñ. one. Comp. also flo, pę, tō, dō, th. s.
- kekēke, adv. repeatedly (f. i. sounding, speaking etc.) esp. to corroborate, kē, gbe etc.
- keketē, adv. very drily; used to corroborate verbs with the same notion, as: gbī, v. to be dry, gbī keketē, to be very dry, very stiff, hard etc.
- ʹkekré, akekré, n. wreath, crown (στεφανος); any thing bound round the head, s. fai, n.
- kēlo, n. one who makes presents; presenter, granter.
- kēlo, n. a person rushing upon s. th. (lifting up s. th., crying etc.) s. kě, v.
- kele, n. length, fr. kē, to be long.
- kēle, conj. yet, still, = kě, s. this.
- kēlo, n. sayer, teller fr. kē, v. to say.
- kēlo, n. s. kě, v. (and kě, v.) person lifting s. th. heavy; cryer.
- kēmō, n. saying, telling, fr. kē. v. to say; tale.
- kēmō, v. inf. kēmō, to press by keeping back the breath, to sigh. S. kě, v. Comp. also kōmō, v.; s. also dōmō ntšqi, v.
- kēmō, n. sighing; sigh; comp. also: ntšoidōmō, n.
- kēmō, n. lifting up of s. th. heavy, fr. kē, v.
- kenam, n. dry fish (esp. herring, s. mañ) fried with palm-oil and pepper (comp. Ot. nammeat and kye, to fry).
- kenamhōlo, n. dealer in fried fish.
- kéne, adj. barren (only used of persons, men and women, about animals s. šā, v.); yō kēne, a barren woman; kéne dšile, hē (or she) is childless; fe-, to be childless.
- kēne, Ad. conj. = kēle, still, though.
- kénefěmq, n. barrenness (of persons) s. kéne, fe-.

kenken, adj. and adv. bright; brightly; the latter esp. to corroborate verbs of related notions, as, tše-, to be very pure; comp. kane, kañkañ, adj., hañ, heñ etc.

kēnō, pl. kēnii, n. present; grant; dash.

kénte, n. Ot. th. s., cotton-cloth made by the natives, consisting of narrow cotton stripes of different colours, sewed together. Most of it is manufactured in Ayigbe or Krepē.

kentehōlō, n. dealer in native cotton cloth.

kentehōmō, n. dealing in it.

kentelō, n. weaving of it.

kentelolō, n. cotton-weaver.

kētēñ, n. wicker-basket.

kōredši, adj. and

kōredšikōredšikōredši, adj. large, very large = kpleikplei.

kese, adj. (Otyi) large, great = kple in Gā.

kesui, n. dan. cheese.

kesuifemo, n. cheese-making.

kesuifelō, n. cheese-maker.

kesuihōlō, n. cheese-monger.

kesuihōmō, cheese-mongery.

kete, n. a set of play-instruments; a kind of musik made by them; a kind of dance.

kēte, s. kē-te and kē-ya.

ketea (and ketia, Ot. tyetia), orig. adj. and adv. short, only used with the verb „fo“ in: „fo ketea,“ v. to cut short, i. e. to circumcise.

keteafō, n. circumcision. It is practised by the Gā- and Adañme-tribe and a peculiarity of theirs. It is not directly connected with their religion, nor executed by persons holding religious office, though it is always in the keep of a certain family. The boys (and only they, but not girls also, as some authors affirm) are circumcised about the 13. year of age (comp. Gen. 17, 25.) which time points to a Mahomedan origin. Comp. folō.

keteafolō, n. the person whose business it is to circumcise boys. The business comes from father to son.

keteapopoe, n. Ad. th. s.

kétekéte, adj. and adv. exact; exactly; fāne ketekete = fāne finti, high noon; exactly in the middle of the day. Comp. also fitšofitšo.

keya, s. kē-ya, v.

kiá (kŷā, s. kā) and

- kiá kíta, v. (acc. to Hanson), to swear; s. kã and na, v.
 kikê, adv. Adñ. thus, so = neke in Gã.
 Kĩnkã (sometimes also heard Kãnkã and Gingã, Ot. th. s.
 Comp. Gã and ñkrã) pr. n. of the town of Dutch Akra,
 the king of which is the head-king of the petty kings
 of Gã (Akra), Osu (Christiansborg), Šai, Kròbò, Akwa-
 pim, Akyem, and some others.
 kĩnkã, n. fine dress. Comp. kañkañ.
 kĩnkã, adj. and adv. full of people, populous.
 Kĩnkãnyo, pl. Kĩnkãmei, pr. n. a Kĩnkã-man, Kĩnkãpeople;
 Kĩnkãbii, pl. n. th. s.
 Kĩnkãwe, pr. n. of a quarter of Osu.
 Kĩnkãwebii, pr. n. of the people of it.
 kinta, n. s. kita, n. oath; command.
 kiri, n. only used with „fo“ in fo kiri, v. to be giddy;
 and hie fo kiri, v. th. s.
 (kiri, v. = gli, gri, kri, v. to be in a rage; to be mad;
 also used of animals).
 kirifò, n. giddiness.
 (kirilò, n. enraged, maddened person or animal).
 (kirimò, n. rage).
 kitã, sometimes kinta, n. (Ot. ntam) oath (perh. fr. kye
 nta, to cut in Otyi, comp. the hebr. (ברית) sworn
 agreement betwixt two persons (comp. pãñ, kpãñ); the
 matter agreed or sworn to, therefore: commandment;
 command; (comp. mra, mla) kã kitã, to swear; = na, v.;
 kã m. k. or n. k. kitã, to swear by s. b. or s. th.; kã
 kitã fò m. k. nò, to swear and cast it upon s. b., i. e.
 to bind s. b. by an oath; tò kitã, to break an oath; to
 transgress a commandment or agreement sworn to etc.
 tò kitã nò, th. s.
 kitãkãlò, n. swearing person.
 kitãkãmò, n. swearing.
 kitãntòmò, n. and
 kitãtòmò, n. breaking of an oath, agreement, commandment;
 transgression.
 kitãtòlò, -ntòlò, n. transgressor.
 kite, defective verb, v. to go on, only used in the impera-
 tive and potential mood; sometimes it is combined with
 the Otyi verb nante, to walk (= Gã nyie), as: kite nante,
 go on (and) walk; if not „nante“ is a corruption from:
 nì wóte, nì wáte = that we might go. The word may
 derive from ke-te (comp. ke-ñie nò).
 kitekite, v. redupl. of the former.

kitea = ketea, s. this and the following words. Ad. th. s. kito; n. pocket-knife.

Words which are not found under kl must be sought for under kr, the former being more the pronunciation of the younger, the latter that of the elder people.

kla, a plural form of ka, v. to be fixed; to fix, to nail; to bruise.

kla, inf. klamo, v. (Ot. kra) to divine, especially used of the fortune telling or divining of the Mahomadans, s. klamo; the word seems to be connected' with kla, n, s. this, perhaps the same as *δαμονιζεσθαι*. Comp. gba and ka, v.

kla ši, pl. of ka ši, s. this.

'kla, okla, n. ('kra, okra, Ot. th. s.), ghost, spirit, soul (comp. sisa; mumo and susumà, Ot. sunsum); genius; demon (comp. wòn); the slave chosen by his master to be his continual companion and - according to the notion of some tribes of western Africa — to be sacrificed over his grave that he may accompany him in the world to come. The word is one of the greatest difficulty to be defined. According to the notion of the natives the „kla“ of a person exists before his birth and may be the soul or spirit of a relation or other person already dead (s. bla, v.); as soon as a woman is with child, she goes to a fetishpriest (see wòntše and okomfo) and asks the „kla“ of her child which is called by the priest, sundry questions, which are answered by the priest who pretends to hear the „kla“ etc. In life the „kla“ is considered partly as the soul or spirit of a person (s. susumà), partly as a being apart of and without him, who protects him, gives him good or bad advices, s. kla, v. etc. (s. gbeši); receives thanks and thankofferings as a fetish (s. wòn and comp. *δαμων*). Every person is moreover supposed to have two „kla“, a male and a female, the former being of a bad, the latter of a good disposition (s. klā and kiā, n.). After death the „kla“ becomes „sisa“, s. this. In the language of Christianity the word „kla“ has formerly been used = *δαμων*, afterwards is was left unemployed.

'klā, oklā, n. (Ot. 'krā, krawa), feminine gender of kra, n. s. this.

klā, v. to shove a business which is not agreeable, upon another (ein Geschäft auf jemand anders schieben); ameh-klā, they shove their business upon eachother.

klaba, n. s. klā.

klabi, n. child of a spirit; a child which is born the same day of the week in which its parent is born, is called his or her „klabi“; s. kla, n.

klakate, n. span (measure); klo, th. s.

klakūn, klakūnū (Ot. krakum), n. dan. kalkun, turkey.

klakuñbi, n. young turkey.

krakuñwoło, pl. -wodši, n. turkeyegg.

klala, n. white linen (comp. kpekpe); bleached calico.

klala-atade, n. white linen or cotton dress.

klalo, s. klamo, n.

klalo, adj. and adv. ready; fe-, to make ready, to be ready; comp. gbe na, v.; sa, v.

klalofemo, n. making or being ready; preparation; readiness.

klāmāklāmā, adj. and adv. greedy, fierce; greedily, fiercely.

klamō, pl. or klamo, n. lit. a person who has a „kla“ or is possessed by a „kla“ (= klalo from kla, v.); or perh. = klamo, inf. or imprs. n. „oracle“; a person by whom the „kla“ is called or asked (s. klatšemo); a diviner, soothsayer etc. Comp. okomfo and gbalō. Especially mahomedan fortune-tellers are called thus.

klamō, n. nailing, fixing; s. ka, v.

klame, n. fortune-telling; divining; soothsaying, comp. gbale; fr. kla, v.

klamonii, pl. n. things pertaining to soothsaying or a soothsayer.

klāñ, pl. klādši, n. hyena; especially the larger kind; Ad. gbede, n.

klāñ, adj. broad?

klāñma, n. circle; adv. around, bō-, v. to surround.

klāñmabō, n. surrounding.

klante (Ot. krante) n. perh. a portugie word; sword; cutlass.

klata, n.; slice (of yams etc.).

klatafō, n. cutting in slices.

‘klati, aklati, n. cactus.

‘klati-afabañ, n. cactus-fence.

‘klatiñme, n. cactus-thorn.

‘klatitšo, n. cactus plant.

‘klemna, n. a kind of vegetables.

klewi (probable an Ayigbeward), n. a certain bird.

klili, krili=glili, n. cricket; Grille.

klo, n. span.

klo, klo, pl. form of ko, v. to take (many little things); to gather; auflesen.

kloklō, n. bolt.

kloklō, adj. loquacious; s. gobigobi, blēblē, th. s.

kloklō, adj. lukewarm; fe-, v. to be lukewarm; s. kulō-kulō, adj.

kloklōfemō, n. lukewarmth; loquaciousness.

kloko, s. kroko, ekroko; adj. other.

kloṃō, n. taking, gathering, fr. klo, v.

kloṃobi = kromōbi, n. firstborn.

'klonta, s. aklonta, n. fork.

'klonto, s. aklonto, n. horn.

klopé, n. dan. button.

klopéšlō, n. buttonhole.

Klōte, pr. n. of a lagoon and small rivulet N. E. of Osu; its spirit or fetish (wōh).

klotiá, n. boundary, limit; comp. husu, nmañmaša etc.

klu, s. kulu, n.

kluku, n. the hinder part of the head, occiput.

ko, inf. komō, v. to pick; to hew stones.

kō, n. bush, wood, forest; country if contrasted with the town, interior; north, s. koñgbe. The Gá-country is divided into the plain or savanna covered with grass (s. ñā, n.) along the sea and the forest along the mountains and in the interior, called „kō“. This latter is neither, as has been supposed, the primitive forest nor a forest like those found in Europe, but rather, as far as arable land is concerned, the fallow field (s. gba ko), of which one portion after the other is cultivated for a few years and then let to itself for 10—30 years again. It is pretty well inhabited and therefore „kō“ and „ko se, kose, kuse“, used = country, the towns being at the sea- or river-side or on the mountains (s. Šai, Krobo, Osudoku, Akwapim etc.). Comp. also „akrowa“ and „mañ“, n.

kō se (kose, kuse) n. lit. behind the bush (šinterwāld), cultivated land and villages in the bush (see the preceding word), country in contrast to town: „ete ko se,“ he went into country (for recreation of health, agriculture, pleasure etc.); plantation; „etšuo nii ye ko le se,“ he works in the plantation, comp. n̄mōñ, abō, trom, n.; ñā, n. Bō ko, v. to stroll about (in the bush); gba ko, v. to cut bush; šā ko, v. to burn bush etc.

ko; auxil. verb of the negative voice of the imprt. and pot. mood and of the posit. subjunctive mood in Adh. = ka in Gā, comp. §. 27. 28; kope, do it not, do not do it = kafe in Gā.

ko (comp. eko in Gā and Ot., and ekome in Gā), perhaps originally a radical verb in Gā and Otyi, now indef. pronoun or article, pl. komei a, an (ein eine); as such it is less used as the indef. article in Engl. and German, the nouns being often left without any article and only if the definiteness or indefiniteness must be expressed connected with the definite article „le“ and the indefinite „ko“; compare: Nū le eba, the man (mentioned) has come; nū eba, (a) man has come (not a woman); nu ko eba, a (certain) man has come, some man has come; gbomo ko neke eba, a certain (or some) man (whose name I have forgotten) has come; — some; any; one; once; in the latter signification (if not in a verbal) it is used to express the perfect tense of the negat. voice, indicat. mood of verbs (s. § 27, 2.), ebako, he has not yet come (or not once come); comp. ba ko, come once (fömm' einmal!), come now, come then! Whether the negative Adh. particle „ko“ (Gā ka) has any relation to this, is doubtful. Comp. bi in Otyi.

ko, n. (=koñ), pl. kodši, horn, esp. some very long horns of large antelopes, as the otröm, etc. S. aklonto, the s. 'kō, akō, n. parrot, esp. the blue kind with red tails.

kq, pl. kōlq, or klq, inf. kqmq, kqlmq, imperat. sing. kq, v. to take (up) with the fingers, the bill, the mouth; pl. to pick up (auflesen); to eat (of birds); generally used for taking up smaller things, comp. nō and wo, v. but also used very extensively like an auxiliary verb as kē, nō, wo, f. i. yakq ke-ba, lit. go take and come, i. e. bring (it)!

kq gbe, v. to take a road, to enter a journey (einen Weg einschlagen).

kq mli, pl. kqlq mli, inf. mlikmq, - kqlmq; v. to pick out, select.

kq noko he noko, v. to have s. th. to do with s. th.

kq, v. negligent pronunciation of kwq, v. to climb up.

kō, pl. kōmq, inf. kōmq, v. to stick (f. in the teeth, bill, mouth); to bite; to gripe; mimusuñ kōmi, my belly gripes me, I have belly ache; to be in travails, = kē, kēmq, kōmq, v.

kō na, v. to stick in the mouth, bill etc.

kō myanyoñ šiši, v. to bite the teeth together.

kō šī, v. lit. to bite the ground; figuratively: to lie dead on the field of battle; comp. „in's Gras beißen“ in German.

kō, n. a kind of food made of maize-flour and eaten in „hōmqwō.“ Comp. kpokpoi.

'kōble, akōble, n. eur. word: copper.

'kōblenō, pl. -nii, n. s. th. of copper.

kobō, n. strolling or loitering about (in the bush): wandering, s. tšomlo; running of in the bush; vagabondry; fr. bō ko, v.

kobōdšēn, n. vagabonds life.

kobōfo, n. (Ot. form = kobōlō) stroller; vagabond.

kōdō, v. to be crooked, inf. kōdōmq; -toi, inf. toikōdōmq, v. to bow the ear falsely.

kōdō, kōdōñ, .pl. kōdōdši, adj. crooked, also tropically used; perverted; hīñmei kōdōñ, squinting eye.

(kōdōtšē, pl. -tšemei, n. a person of a crooked, perverted character; an unrighteous person).

kōdōmq, n. crookedness.

(kōdōkodšomq, n. perverted judgement).

kodšo, v. inf. kodšomq, to judge; to dispute; kē m. k. —, to dispute with s. b., comp. bu atēn and dšē ñwane, v.

kodšo, pl. kodšoi, n. a kind of trees.

kodšolq, n. judge; disputer.

kodšolqseī, n. judgement-seat.

kodšomq, n. judgement; justice; dispute; palaver.

kodšomqbe, n. judgement-season.

kodšomqhe, n. place of judgement.

kodšomqseī = kodšolqseī.

kofēñ, n. cornet of an elephant tooth used by kings for music and signals in war, kpā-, fli-, v. to blow the horn.

'kofi, akofi, n. garden-bed, layer (s. kobe, in Adñ.).

kofiñba, n. lit. bed-leaf, a kind of nightshade.

kōfū, n. a kind of berries.

kogbā, n. cutting down of the bush for cultivation, fr. gba ko, v.

kogbalq, n. a person cutting bush.

kogbe, koyigbe, n. interior, north, north-ward (lit. bush-way, s. nšq).

kohāñ, n. a large beautiful bird with a crown on his head, living near rivers. Ot. th. s.

koi, prh. = kue, n. neck of a building, covered doorway; s. kpatā, n.; second story of a house.

kqi, n. hoe; hū —, to hoe, to work with the hoe.

koī, n. bite (of a serpent f. i.).

kqihūmq, n. working with the hoe.

kqihūlq, n. labourer with the hoe.

koikoi, kwoikwoi, kuikui, n. heaps, ruins; comp. kpoikpoi.

kqikqi, adv. little by little, used of water etc. when spilling; efieq ši kqikqi, it spills little by little; in drops;

kqkqi, adv. th. s.

koiši, n. the place under a covered door-way, under the door, s. kpataši; lateši etc. ši = šikpoñ.

kqitšo, n. handle of a hoe.

koklo, kokro, v. to roll; to wallow, to wetter; generally used of round or roundish things. The word seems to be a natural sound, being also found in other languages: comp. כרכל, גלגל, κυκλος, circus, Rugel, fugelñ; Regel, fegeln; Cirkel etc.

koklo, kokro, n. old palm-wine, i. e. such as drawn from trees felled a long time, which is unhealthy.

koklō, kokrō, adj. large and round; round.

koklogbánting, n. lit. roll-sheep; a kind of beetles rolling round pieces of dung before them, s. tōni, th. s.

koklobii, a kind of diminutive plural of koklō, but used as a noun, globules, little round grains. Comp. § 25.

koklolq, n. roller; -mq, n. rolling.

koklolonto, kokrolonto, n. wheel; ironically, a humpback.

koklolontoteñ, n. axle.

koklodšo, kokrodšo, n. the fruit of a tree, about as large as a coconut; the ashes of it is used for soap, together with palmoil etc.

koklodšotšo, pl. -tšei, n. the tree bearing it.

kōko, n. a plant with roots like yams, and eaten like it.

'koko, akoko, n. Guinea-corn; the stalks of it resemble maize, but where maize bears the blossoms, this corn has also the fruit, which resembles lin-seed.

kqkq, n. palm of the hand (s. de), but generally when shut or filled, therefore fist; handful; bq kqkq, v. inf. kqkqbq, lit. to make or ball, a fist, therefore, to warn; de-kqkq, fist.

kqkqbq, n. warning, admonition.

kqkqbqlq, n. admonisher.

kqkqi, adv. in drops; = kqikqi, adv.

kqkqdene, n. frog.

kqkqkq! warning interjection: stop! don't! mind!

kokole, n. a sea-fish, shad-fish?

- kòkònsá, n. hypocrisy; lying; s. amale, apasa.
 kòkònsafo, n. and
 kòkònsalò, n. a hypocrite; comp. opasafo, osatòfo, n.
 kokonté, n. cassada dried in the sun and afterwards made
 into flour etc.
 kòkòtè, n. a very tasteful sea-fish.
 'kokos, akokos, n. europ. word, cocoanut.
 'kokosnu, n. cocoa-milk.
 'kokostšo, pl. -tšei, n. cocoatree.
 kòkpo = ko-okpo, n. wild dove; bush-dove.
 kole, v. to pick with the finger-nails, with claws etc. to
 dig with the same; to pick out. Inf. kòlemò. Comp. kò
 and kòlò and kò, v.
 kòlè, conj. if; adv. perhaps; s. kùlè.
 Kòlè, pr. n. of a small rivulet with a lagoon east of Akra
 or Jamestown.
 kòlè, conj. then; seldom used; s. kèkè lè; and comp.
 kùlè, conj.
 kòlemò, n. picking, digging with s. th. sharp as claws etc.
 kòlì, inf. kòlimò, v. = kòlè, v.
 kòlì, n. a kind of precious beads or coloured stones, worn
 as ornament by the natives of this coast and paid by
 the same weight of gold. It is said, that they are dig-
 ged out of the ground all along the Slave-coast and
 found in ordered strings, as the bones of a decayed
 snake or as if formerly bound together, the string being
 decayed. Some suppose that they are of animal origin
 (such is the idea of the natives themselves), some that
 they were manufactured in Egypt, some thousand years
 ago and brought here by the first settlers, and some that
 they were formerly manufactured in Venice and the art
 lost. Comp. also adiakpa, adeakpa, n.
 kòlimò, n. picking.
 kòlikò, n. gall; bile; s. ebò, n. th. s.
 kòlì, n. Adñ. = kòñ, shoulder.
 kòlìšì, n. Adñ. elbow (lit. under shoulder).
 kòlìnò, n. Adñ. shoulder (upper shoulder).
 kólo, n. lit. bushmeat, bushflesh (comp. lo, lofìò, ñšòhlo,
 fañlo, helo, wolo, hewulo); beast of the field, any
 quadruped, cattle, animal in general; brute; foolish per-
 son, fool; body, piece (f. i. loads, barrels etc.). Some-
 times the word is separated as: ko lèh lo, meat of the
 (mentioned) bush; comp. ko, ko sè, n.
 kologbē, and

- koloiaqbē, n. slaughtering of beasts.
 koloiatšu, kolotšu, n. stable; yard for cattle.
 kolokwelo, koloiakwelo, n. herdsman.
 kolobi, n. little animal, — creature.
 kolobu, n. hole of a beast.
 koloniitšumo, n. foolish business, foolishness.
 kolonilyenii, n. food, fodder of beasts.
 koloniienianō, n. manger.
 kolonō, pl. -nii, n. s. th. pertaining to animals.
 kolo, pl. form of ko, v. to take; to hem in; inf. kolomo.
 kolo, n. taker, gatherer.
 kolo na, koro na, inf. nakolomo, to hem in, s. bañ, v. mu, v.
 kolo, n. a kind of palms.
 koloyibii, pl. n. the fruit of it.
 kolo, n. a biter; a biting person or animal.
 kolomo, n. taking (of many things, s. ko, v.), picking up; gathering.
 'kome, ekome, num. one, alone; mikome, I alone.
 kōm, and
 kōmi, n. boiled maize-bread; used where baking is prohibited by the fetish.
 kōmi, n. dan. (Rūmmel) cumin; caraway; gen. osukōmi.
 'komfo, okomfo, n. (Ot. th. s. fr. the Otyi-verb kom, v. to be possessed of a fetish) diviner; soothsayer; s. gbalo and klamo.
 komo, n. picking of stones.
 komo, n. taking; comp. also kolomo, fr. ko, obj. pl. kolo, to take; picking, eating of birds.
 kōmo, v. to bite (pl. form), to gripe; to have gripe, to be in travail; comp. kō, kē, kēmo and kō, v.
 kōmo, n. biting, griping; sticking, fr. kō, v.
 kōmoqbē, n. time of travelling.
 'komo, ñkomo, n. (Ot. the s.) sadness, grief; ye — (Ot. di —), v. to be sad, grieved; to relate a sad story; to complain; to commune with each other in confidence, to discourse. Ad. th. s.
 'komoyeli, ñkomoyeli, n. sadness, grief; sad story; story; discourse.
 'komoyelilo, 'komoyelo, ñkom., n. a sad person; mourner.
 'komoyeli-atade, n. mourning-dress.
 'komoyelisane, komosane, n. sad story, sad palaver.
 koñ, pl. kodši, n. corner, extreme, end, horn (comp. ko, n. th. s. and aklonto).

kõh, pl. kõdši, n. Adh. kõli, shoulder; tfa kõh, v. to carry on the shoulder, to shoulder; comp. tere, wo, hie, v.; ñme m. k. kõh nq, v. to oblige one; to give one allowance.

kõh, n. dan. king (comp. mañtšē); especially the king in Europe who has power over the natives; native kings are seldom or never called thus; except in Krobo, s. Ad. Vocab.

koñ-atade, n. royal garment.

kona, n. lit. outskirts of the bush (s. ko and na); privy; ya —, v. to go to —; comp. nyā, wa; tšonq, tšui ase, nšona, niiase etc.

konē, Adh. conj. = koni in Gā, that; damit.

koñfai, n. crown, s. mañtšefai and akekre, n.

koni, conj. (fr. ko and ni, s. both), that, so that; damit, daß, damit daß; followed by the pot. mood; comp. ni, th. s., and ake. By some people the word is very frequently used and must then often be given by „and“ (s. ni) and „and so“, „then“; comp. also keke ni; noni, boni, dani etc.

kõnim, n. (Ot.) victory; ye —, to gain the —.

kõnimyeli, n. victory.

kõnimyelilo, -yelo, n. victor.

kõñnq, n. upper shoulder.

kõñse, n. place behind the shoulder-shoulderblade.

koñte, n. cornerstone.

kontromfi (Ot. th. s.), n. a large kind of monkeys (šundš. aŋŋe?).

kõñtfa, n. carrying on the shoulder.

kopé, n. europ. word, cup.

kose, kuse, n. = ko se, lit. place behind the bush, bush with the plantation in it; plantation, country.

koseade, n. = kosedšen.

koseadebo, n. plantation-life; s. adebo, n.

kosebii, s. kosenyo.

kosedše, and

kosedšen, n. state of the country.

kosefemo, n. country-play.

kosegbe, n. way to the country; plantation-way; byway; path.

kosehile, n. kosešihile, n. living dwelling in the country; country-life; country-dwelling.

kosehilehe, n. country-dwelling-place; country-seat.

koseŋyo, masc. n., pl. kosehī, man from the plantation;
com. n. pl. kosemei and kosebii, planter; rustic; farmer;
peasant; boor, clown, rough person; country-man.

kosesane, n. country-palaver.

koseŋše, pl. -tšemei, n. 'country-man; owner of a plantation = ŋmōntše.

koseŋšu, n. country-room; — house.

kosewe, n. country-house; — seat.

koseyo, pl. -yei; fem. n. country-woman, woman from the plantation etc.

kōsōŋkōsō, pl. -soī, Ot. th. s. n. chain.

kōšā, n. bush-burning.

kōšikōši, adj. and adv. (fe m. k. yi —, v. to make one's head to go round); doubtful; at a loss.

kota, v. inf. kotamq, to fold, to fold up (of cloth etc.).

kotai, and

kotaikotai, adj. folded, wringled, contracted; s. kūatai, th. s.

kotalq, n. folder.

kotamq, n. folding.

Kotei, pr. n. of males.

koto, v. inf. kotomq, to incline, bow (s. kūa ši and kula ši); — m. k. to bow before s. b.; koto toi, v. to incline the ear for false judgement; redupl. kotokoto, v. to be over-civil, servile.

koto ši, v. inf. šikotomq, to bow down.

koto, n. bow, arch; kotomq, n. th. s.

koto, koti, n. engl. coat.

kotō, kotoŋko, kotōto, adj. and adv. bowed by age; old, very old; agedly.

kotokotomq, n. servility.

kotoqkq, n. the large kind of porcupines.

kotoqkogaī, n. the quills (lit. „arrows“) of the porcupine.

kotoqkoto, n. bubble, bubbling, adv. -ly; tfa —, v. to boil bubblingly, to bubble.

kotoku, n. pocked, bag etc. stomach; comp. ŋtoq. Ot. th. s. wo kotoku mli, v. to pocket.

kotokuŋduku, n. pocket-hand-kerchief.

kotokufimq, n. closing of a bag.

kotokufēnemq, n. opening of a bag.

kotokukpā, n. lit. string of the stomach or of a bag; meat-pipe.

kotokuna, n. opening, brim of a bag.

kotomq, n. bowing, inclining; bow (Būdŋing); arch; = sa-tšoyiteh, Bettŋimel; tester.

- kotoŋko, s. kotō, th. s.
 kotose, n. back; ʔūḍen.
 kotosewui, n. back-bone(s).
 kototo, s. kotō.
 kotoḷo, n. bower, person bowing; servile person.
 kotša, n. sponge of the natives made of fibres of trees and
 used for washing, wiping, cleansing their teeth etc.
 Comp. bosao and nšōŋkotša.
 kotše, pl. -tšemei, n. lit. bushfather, lord of the bush, one
 of the epithets of the leopard, comp. olowo, mlantfi,
 hieŋmalō etc.
 kotšebi, n. young leopard.
 kotšebu, n. leopards lair.
 kotšo, pl. -tšei, n. a kind of trees; s. kodšo, n.
 kotšu, n. bush-house.
 kowe, Ad. s. Ad. Voc. bush-village.
 kowe, n. a plant of a strong sweet scent used for tea, put
 into soup etc.
 kowetšo, n. th. s.
 kowie, n. a plant or shrub, very propable a kind of pepper =
 kowyiei, n. bush-pepper.
 koyo, n. air, wind; here koyo, v. to take the air; koyo
 tša, v. to blow (of the wind); — nme, v. to cease blow-
 ing. Comp. ahum.
 koyoheremo, n. air-taking; airing.
 koyohumo, n. blowing of the wind.
 koyonmē, n. ceasing of the wind.
 koyotša, n. blowing.
 kp generally initiates words, seldom p alone; sometimes
 both are used.
 kpa, v. inf. kpa, kpamo, kpale, pl. form: kpla; to be
 moved, to move about (ziehen, umherziehen), to be
 drawn, dragged; to draw; to break; to break off, to
 cease, finish; to snap; to snatch; to take off; to anoint,
 — mu, to anoint with oil; to be bald, inf. kpale; to be
 void of, to miss, want; etc. Compare gba, kpā and pa,
 pai in Otyi. The principal combinations are the follow-
 ing: hie kpa nō, v. to have the face drawn off, to forget,
 s. kpa hie nō, inf. hienokpamo; yi kpa, yiten kpa, v. to
 be baldheaded, hairless, inf. yitenkpale; Nyonmo kpa, v.
 God ceases (sc. raining), s. Nyonmo ne, ši etc. Ad.
 kpa and kpaka, v.
 kpa fai, v. inf. faikpamo, to draw or take off the hat (Ot.
 pa kyaw); f. i. kpa ofai, take thy hat off; to show sub-
 Zimmermann, Akra-Vocab.

mittance by this, to beg pardon, to beg s. th. by it, to beg, to pray; mikpaɛ fai, I took my hat off for him, I submitted to him, I begged his pardon, begged s. th., prayed to him (but mikpa efai, I took his hat off, comp. in Otyi the difference betwixt: mepano kyaw and mepa nekyaw). The gesticulation used in submitting or begging is not only to take one's hat off before the person begged, but sometimes to offer it to him or cast it before his feet; though on the other hand the sensible origin is not at all a hinderance to the tropical use of the word; comp. in this respect the hebrew in the most part of its roots.

kpa gbɛ, v. inf. gbekpamo, to go to meet s. b. = kpe, v.

kpa he, v. inf. hekpa, hekpamo, to give interest of money; s. hekpa, interest.

kpa he, v. inf. hekpamo, to anoint, s. fɔ and fifia; — mu, — with oil; to go away, turn away.

kpa hie ye noko nɔ, v. to withdraw the face from s. th., to forget, to overlook, to wink at, comp. hie kpa nɔ, v.

kpa mli, inf. mlikpamo, v. to select, to make a difference; to be dainty, delicate; comp. kɔ mli, hala mli, v.

kpa musu, v. inf. musukpamo, to take away the curse or calamity, f. i. sickness, witchcraft etc., it is generally done by a sacrifice (sometimes human), offered to the fetish. The sacrifices of this kind are often found in the roads.

kpa na, v. inf. nakpamo, to break the mouth, i. e. fast, breakfast; to test = ka.

kpa nibiian, kpa niian, = kpa nii amli, inf. niiankpamo, to be dainty; s. kpa mli, v.

kpa nɔ, v. to draw off, f. i. s. b. from a chair; kpa m. k. ye mañšesei le nɔ, to dethrone s. b.

kpa se, v. to withdraw one's-self from behind s. b., to deny him; to forsake; to betray s. b. comp. kpa ši, kwa, tšo, tšö segbe etc., inf. sekpamo.

kpa ši, v. inf. šikpamo, to suppose (draw a conclusion); to draw down, to break down; to discover, to betray; to walk about (ðurɔʒitʃɛnd); mikpaa šai, I don't think.

kpa n. k. tere m. k. yi, v. to cast s. th. upon s. b. (guilt etc.)

kpa, n. a want; a blemish; to kpa, v. inf. kpato, to do s. th. shame-ful; deformity of body etc. (s. akpake); kpa ye he, v. to have a blemish; kpa be he, v. to be blameless.

kpā, v. inf. kpāmo, to stretch; to blow a musical instrument with the mouth, comp. $\pi\psi\omega$ in Hebr.! kpā ble, to play a pipe; — tetremante, — a trumpet etc. to gaggle (of fowls). Ad. = to cry.

kpā ble, inf. blekpāmo, v. to pipe; s. fli, v.

kpā mli, v. inf. mlikpāmo, to stretch, f. i. the body, the arm; see also šia; „ekpā enine mli“, he stretched (out) his arm.

kpā, n. something stretched, cord, string, line, twine, thread; tropically: ironical poetry or song; esp. string of cowries, = 40 cowries (Ot. bañ), which in former times were put on a string. In the latter signification the word has for its frequent use's sake undergone some irregularity in the plural form as f. i. the engl. „penny, pence“; f. i. kpā (instead of kpā kome), one string (= $\frac{2}{3}$ of a penny); kpāenyo, 2 Str., kpāete, 3 Str., kpāedfe, 4 Str., kpāenumo, 5 Str., kpāekpa, 6 Str., kpēñkpawo (= kpāi kpawo), 7 Str., kpēñkpanyo, 8 Str., kpēñhū, 9 Str., kpāñma (= kpāi nyoñma), 10 Str., kpāñma ke ekome, 11 Str., kpāñmai enyo, 20 Str., meo = 25 Str. or half a head; tšakpo = $\frac{1}{2}$ Str. or 20 cowries, omelé = $\frac{3}{4}$ Str. or 30 cowries. Tše he kpā, v. to take off the string, i. e. to excuse, = fā he; dšie na etc.; ye kpā mli, v. to be in a string, i. e. to be bound. „Mitšū nii, koni mana kpā lo kpāenyo,“ I am working, to get one or two pence (i. e. a few pence) by it.

kpā, kpañ or pāñ, pām (Ot. pām), v. inf. kpāñmo, very probably related to the former, to bind each other, to make a covenant; to plot, to conspire (this bad sense is more usual); — m. k. yi nq, v. yinokpāñmo, to plot against s. b.

kpākpā, redupl. noun, adverbially used: in strings, a string each, s. § 22, 2. g.

kpā wo m. k. toiañ, v. lit. to blow s. b.'s ears full (comp. einem die Ohren voll machen, in den Ohren liegen), to tell into s. b. ears (also in a good sense), to tire one by speaking; to inculcate.

kpa fēdā nì —, kpako nì —, kpako fēdā nì —, conj. lit. ceasing before now, not before now, now (at last).

'kpagai, kpakai, s. akp.

kpai, n. a full load (of corn etc.).

'kpake, n. s. akpake.

'kpaki, n. s. akpaki.

'kpakaĭ, n. s. akpakaĭ.

'kpákpa, akpakpa, n. the papaw-fruit.

'kpakpatšo, pl. -tšei, n. the papaw-tree.

'kapa, ekpaka, adj. (Ot. pa, papa) good; real; common, natural, native, homemade; adv. well, very, much, very much = naakpa; Ad. = leleñ, truly, verily!

'kpakpafelo, n. a person doing good, s. edšüröfelo, n.

'kpakpafemo, n. doing good; good behaviour; good work, comp. edšüröfemo, n.

kpákpā, adv. quickly, = kplokplo, oyāya; paopað; pampam.

kpákpā (obscen), n. wind from the stomach.

kpakpatā, adj. and adv. good; strong; hard, stiff; wa —, v. to be very hard, gbĭ —, v. to be very dry; etc.

kpakpatafemo, n. strength; hardness etc.

kpákpo, n. he-goat, gen. to-kpákpo (Ot. papo), n. pr. of men.

kpákpo, n. (Ot. baka) small lake; pit; lake, lagune.

Kpakoinehū, pr. n. of a village lit. „ninelake“ („Neun-weißer“).

kpāla, v. s. kpla, pl. form of kpa; to drag; Ad. kpaka, v.

kpale, v. inf. kpalemq, to turn, to turn back, to return; to call s. b. back; to turn in; to call in from the way.

Comp. kpa, v. Adñ. th. s. Comp. also gbale, v.

kpale, n. baldness fr. kpa, v.

kpale, and

kpalekpale, adj. and adv. bald; baldly; ye —, v. to be bald; kpa —, v. to be baldly bald, i. e. very bald; comp. kpatā.

kpalemq, n. returning, turning in; recalling, calling in fr. kpale, v.

kpālo, n. a person moving or walking about etc. fr. kpa, v. (seldom used alone, but in compounds).

kpālo, n. player of a musical instrument, which is blown, f. i. blekpālo, piper; tetremantrekpālo, trumpeter; kofeñ-kpālo, blower on horn; comp. also fli, v. and kpālo, Ad. n. cryer.

kpā, and

kpamo, n. moving, walking about; dragging, drawing, breaking off, ceasing, anointing, halting, taking in etc. fr. kpa, v.

kpāmo, n. stretching; blowing of a musical instrument; fr. kpā, v.

kpāmo, kpāñmo, pañmo, n. covenant; plot, conspiracy, fr. kpā, v.

kpanā, kpanaku (kpandaku accord. to Hanson), adj. strong, valiant, great, big; gbomo —, a valiant, strong man; a distinguished man; germ. „sonderlich“.

kpānehū, kpānmá etc. s. kpā, n.

kpányā, n. basket, comp. ablabutu, kafū, floto, akpagaí, n. etc.

kpānyo (perh. = kpā-enyo), num. eight. kpenkpānyo, eight strings cowries; Adh. kpānō.

kpaō! int. fye! pfui!

kpasa, v. to lean; inf. kpasamo.

kpasa he, inf. hekpasamo, to lean about.

kpasa nō, v. inf. nōkpasamo, to lean upon, to trust upon.

kpasa ši, v. inf. šikpasamo, to lean down (on the elbow).

Comp. bata in Otyi and the related roots kpa, kpata, fata in Gā and pata, fata in Otyi, pasa in both.

kpasalo, n. leaner.

kpasamo, n. leaning.

kpātā, v. inf. kpatamo, to destroy; to smooth, to plain; to appease, to reconcile. Comp. kpa, Ot. pata; and fata in both languages. Hie kpātā, v. to perish (lit. to have an erased face); inf. hiekpātāmo, s. also:

kpātā hie, v. inf. hiekpātamo, to destroy; = fite, v. Ad. th. s.

kpātā (Ot. patā) = kpale, adj. bald, grassless, plain, empty, void; fe —, to be bald etc.; comp. yikpatātše, n.

kpata, n. thatched roof, open shed, kitchen (s. lateši), open hall (s. koiši); roof.

kpatafemo = kpale, n. baldness, emptiness.

kpātālo, n. appeacer, peacemaker, reconciler; fr. kpātā, v.

kpātāmo, n. appeacing; peacemaking; reconciliation.

kpātāmonii, pl. n. things given to appease.

kpataši, n. roof-ground, under-roof; open place thatched over, s. kpātā, n.

kpatātše, yikpatātše, n. baldpated person (ᑭᐱᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ).

kpate, n. smallpox.

kpate ša m. k., v. to be killed by the smallpox.

kpate fie m. k. he or nō, v. to get the smallpox.

kpato, n. a shameful deed, fr. to kpa, comp. fōbo, th. s.

kpatu, v. to kill violently or suddenly; to dispatch.

kpatu, and

kpatukpatu, adv. suddenly, unexpectedly; in a hurry; = trukā.

kpatumo, n. murder; violent or sudden death; despatch.

kpawo, num. seven. „Boni mādši kpawo kpawo toi kpawo lē kē ne!“ „This is what the seven times seven tribes

- said!“ A phrase used by speakers at great assemblies of the people for political purposes. See Gā-Speeches.
- kpe, v. inf. kpē and kpemọ, to meet, if the subject is a plural, amekpe, they met; na kpe, na kpe ši, th. s. kẹ m. k. kpe, to meet s. b., kẹ m. k. yakpe, or ya m. k. kpemọ, to go to meet; kpe m. k., to make s. b. to meet, to meet, to call, to invite, to call together, to assist = here; to meet one's teeth, to gnash with the teeth, s. kpe ši; to know, gnaw f. i. bones, corn-ears, any thing hard = ye, to eat, esp. nuts etc., na kpe and na kpe ši, inf. nakpē and našikpē, v. to meet (with the mouth, i. e. for consultation etc.), to come together, to be of one opinion. Connected with other verbs „kpe“ is sometimes used to express „round about, altogether“, f. i. „kwe mei kẹ kpe,“ to look at people round about; nyie kẹ kpe, v. to go round; ɓɓe kẹ kpe, v. to surround.
- kpe mli, v. to meet in s. place.
- kpe na, v. to meet the mouth, the point; to sustain, to continue, to bear; to gain the victory (außhalten, verharren, beharren) = hīe mli, mīa hīe, v.; to reach, be long enough (of cord etc.); to find, to meet with, = yere na, v.
- kpe se, inf. sekpē, v. to remain behind, to come too late.
- kpe ši, na kpe ši, v. šikpē, našikpē, to meet, become one, to be united.
- kpe yō, v. inf. yokpēmọ, lit. to meet a woman. The original signification seems to be: to marry (used of the husband, comp. wye and gbā, gblā) in a lawful and proper way with many ceremonies; then to make a certain custom or ceremony, often by already married women (answering the „butruñwō“ of males), in which the woman adorns herself very costly, and with her companions goes round the town singing, dancing and visiting her good friends. See „butruñwo“, n., kromotšūñwō, n. th. s.
- kpē, adv. entirely; ši —, v. inf. kpeši, to remain up all night, to watch (comp. wọ, sra and bu, v.).
- kpē, n. meeting. S. kpemọ; fr. kpe, v.
- kpē! int. expressing horror or the approach of danger!
- kpe (related to the former), v. inf. kpē, kpemọ, pl. kple, inf. kplemọ; to keep closely together, to cleave to, see kpete and na kpe he, to join, to sew; to grin, to fix with the eyes, to bewitch; to be bright (of metals, stars, the moon etc.) as far as no warmth is connected with it, comp. tšo, v., f. i. hūlū tšo, ši nyontšere kpe, the

- sun shines, but the moon is bright; to flash, to lighten; to chisel, carve; na kpe he, v. inf. nakpe, henakpe, to be astonished, confounded, to wonder; comp. fe yā, hīe fe yā, v. which is weaker and he dšō he, v., he kpleke he, v. which are stronger; fe nakpe, v. the same.
- kpe amane hã m. k., v. to bring into perplexity, trouble, palaver.
- kpe bi, v. to carry a child on one's back.
- kpe mli, v. inf. mlikpe, mlikpemō, to decide, to be resolved; to chisel, to carve.
- kpe na, v. to sew together.
- kpe nyōmō hã m. k., v. to bring into debts.
- kpe nii, inf. niikpe, v. to sew.
- kpe, n. sewing, joining, grining etc.
- kpeete, n. Adñ. = abonua, limone, lime.
- kpe sebi, v. lit. to carry backchildren (s. kpe bi, v.), to produce ears, said of maize.
- kpekpe, n. grey or unbleached linen or cotton; sack-cloth.
- kpekpe-atade, n. dress of it.
- kpekpe, n. covetousness, avarice; fe —, v. to be covetous.
- kpekpefemō, n. covetousness.
- kpekpeḷō, n. covetous person; miser, niggard.
- kpele, s. kplē, pl. of kpe, v.
- kpeḷō, n. a person meeting another; inviter; gnawer; helper, assistant (for mercies sake in carrying etc.); „kpeḷō edšee afū,“ prv. a helper is no humback.
- kpeḷō, n. joiner; okplō-kpeḷō, a person making tables; sewer, tailor, niikpeḷō, th. s.; aspatre-kpeḷō, shoe-maker.
- kpemō, n. meeting, gnashing, joining, helping, assistance, gnawing; yō-kpemō, wedding; a certain ceremony, see kpe yō, v.
- kpemō, n. bewitching, brightness, shine, flash, lightening, s. also kplemō and kpē, n.
- kpenō, pl. -nii, v. joining-, sewing-implement.
- kpenē, adj. and adv. short, small; shortly; mama —, small cloth.
- kpenkpen, adj. brittle, adv. very quickly, comp. oyá oyá, mramra; abruptly.
- kpenkplē, n. rabbit; hare.
- kpesu, n. a basket used to keep fowl.
- kpete, adj. and adv. open, openly.
- kpetē, adj. dry, barren, unfruitful; s. oḷēḷē and ñmenmete, th. s.

kpete, v. inf. **kpetemo**, to cleave; to be glutinous, to stick to; „he kpete“ or „he kpete he“ or „ke he kpete he“, v., inf. **hekpetemo**, to cleave to; **amekpete** Nyoŋmo he, or **amehe kpete** N., or **amehe kp. N. he**, or **ameke amehe kp. N. he**, they cleaved to God; **kpete he**, th. s. **kpete he**, v. inf. **hekpetemo**, to cleave to, s. **he kpete** etc. **kpete mli**, v. to stick in s. th.

kpete nɔ, inf. **nɔkpetemo**, v. to stick upon s. th.; **ke** — —, v. to fix upon.

kpete ši, v. to stick or cleave to, — — to the ground; to bear, to sustain, = **kpe na**; to continue.

kpete šiši, v. to cleave to the ground.

kpetekpete, adj. and adv. glutinous; soft, weak; softly; **fe** —, v. to be —.

kpetekplebii, pl. n. a fruit in shape similar to the cashocle (s. **enmomi**); used as charm or fetish.

kpetekplebiitšo, pl. -tšei, n. the tree or shrub bearing it; the bark of it is used as operating medicine; the wood is exceedingly hard or rather tough.

kpetenkple, corroboration of **kple**; pl. -**kplei**, adj. great, large, tall, big; comp. **koklō**; **wulu**, adj. and **da**, v.; **fe** —, to become —; **dši** —, to be —; **kpetenkpleñ**, it is large.

kpi, **kpit**, **kpitikpiti**, adj. and adv. thick; muddy (of darkness, water, mist, clouds etc.); thickly.

kpintiñ, adj. safe, sound, healthy, strong; -ly.

kpintinkpliñ, th. s.

kpiti, v. inf. **kpitimɔ**, to pinch, to scratch = **ti**, **titi**; to grub, - - up; to pick up; to take up or out (used of sand, flour, rice etc. comp. **kɔ**, **kɔlɔ**, **kɔle**, v. **tšotše**, v.

kpiti, n. **Ot. piti**, leprosy; **ye** —, to be leprosy. Comp. **faohökodi**.

kpitimɔ, n. pinching, scratching; grubbing, picking.

kpitikpetē, adv. confusedly; **amekamɔ ši** —, they lay about confusedly.

kpitiɔ, adj. and adv. short, shortly; comp. **akotiá**; n. a short time, s. **fio**, adj.

kpitiokpitio, adv. frequently; shortly; often.

kpitiyeli, n. leprosy.

kpitiyelɔ, -**yelilɔ**, n. leper.

kpla (or **kpra**), pl. form of the verb **kpa**, to be dragged, drawn; to strip (f. i. maize); to brush; to drag, to draw; to drive, f. i. cattle; to lead; inf. **kplamɔ**. Comp. **Ad. kpaka**, v. th. s.

kpla-ñme se, double v. and kpla-fie še, double v. to take some body off; ekplaame efie ese, he went off with them.
 kpla, kpra, n. the armadillo; Otyi: pra. The name is very probable derived from the broken skin of this interesting creature.

kpla, adv. round about; — tšēm, all around; a long time; since.

kplaba, n. a kind of gum; which the natives use for mending pots.

kplabatšo, pl. -tšei, n. the tree producing it.

kplakpayo, pl. -yei, n. whore = adfamañ; s. gblagbayō, n.
 kplakpla, adj. and adv. rash, careless; rashly, carelessly;
 comp. kplekple, flefle; flafla.

kplakplafemo, n. carelessness.

kplalo, n. dragger, driver etc.; fr. kpla, v.

kplamo, n. dragging, driving, stripping; brushing.

kplañ, adj. and adv. much, many; well; long, a long time.

kplana, adj. plain, even; void, desolate = kplenē.

kple (pl. of kpe, v.), v. to fill, fulfill; nine kple he, v. to be able; to have sufficient hands, strength, time etc.

kple, pl. of kpe, v. to shine.

kple, kplei, kpleikplei, adj. large; great; high, tall; big; s.
 kpetenkple, adj. th. s.

kplē, v. inf. kplēmō (comp. Ot. pe, pēne), to like, to agree to, to allow; to let; ekplēē kpatamō, he would not be appeased; Ad. th. s.

kplidšo, adv. full, hanging full = wodšowodšō, adv.

kplebii, pl. n. scourge, whip (perhaps one with several tails and therefore plural); yi m: k. kplebii, v. to scourge, to whip one; kpa, n. th. s.

kplebiyi, n. scourging.

kplebiyilo, n. scourger.

kpleke, inf. kplekemō, v. to sink, to descend; to come to shore (of fishermen); he kpleke he, v. inf. hekplekemō, to be astounded, astonished = na kpe he, he dšō he, stronger than fe yā; kpleke m. k. or n. k., v. to let or make s. b. descend, to let down (s. the end); to give instruction to fetish-pupils; — wōñ, v. to let the fetish descend for the purpose of asking him about unknown things. The fetish-priests called „okomfoi, gbalqi, kra-moi“ use to wear an iron chain round their neck by which they pretend to let the fetish descend = -wōñtšē, to make one a fetish-priest; from this derives: kpleke m. k., v. to let (the fetish descend upon) s. b., i. e. to

make him a man possessed by the fetish („okomfo, gba-lo, kramo, woñtše“); comp. woñ mó m. k. and mó woñ, v. tše woñ, etc. About the form comp. § 27 the endsyllables „dše“ and „ke“, and the, v. kple, v. Ad. kple, v.

kpleke ši, inf. šikplekemó, v. to descend, to climb down, to come or go down.

kplekemó, n. descending.

kplekple, adj. and adv. froward, unruly, unquiet; precocious, = kplakpla, fiefle, krukru abompé; fe —, v. to be froward.

kplekplefemó, n. frowardness.

kplete, adj. and adv. slimy, tough; -ly.

kplēm, n. a kind of the fruit, called sweet-sap; s. nāwyei, n. kplēmšo, pl. -tsei, n. the tree of it.

kplemó, n. filling, fulfilling; sufficing; finishing; s. kple, v.

kplēmó, n. liking, agreeing; agreement, allowance.

kplikpli, adv. convulsively; šō —, v. to have convulsions.

kplim, v. inf. kplimmó, to be thick (with fat), to be hard, impenetrable; to be inured, accustomed; senseless.

kplo, n. pl. kpodši, clift; comp. kpoñ, kpoñ,

kpló, kpro, pl. form of kpo, v. to break off, to pluck off, to crumble off, — down (f. i. bark, rough skin, dried mud etc.), v. n. and a., inf. kplómó.

*kpló, okpló, pl. okploĩ, n. table, kpe —, v. to make a table, s. kpe; ñmē —, v. to spread the table, to give a repast.

kplókó and kplotó (Ot. preko, prokó from the portugie „porco“), n. pig, only used of the tame one, s. batafo; a very unclean person.

kplokofó, n. pigs-fat.

kplokolo, n. pork.

kplokoniitšumó, n. uncleanness.

kplokotše, m. n. -nye, f. n. possessor of a pig.

kplokotšu, n. pig-stile.

kplokplo, adv. quickly, oyāya, mramra; frequently, often, = kpitiokpitio.

kploku, n. field- or bush-mouse, comp. kwakwe. It is of the size of a european rat, the african rat being much larger.

kplokubu, n. hole of a mouse.

kplómó, n. breaking off; stripping; crumbling off; fr. kpló, v.

kplotó, s. kplókó, n.

kpo, v. (perh. to move; to remove; to be soft; to soften) to refuse an offer.

kpo, kpo nq, n. yard, outside; adv. outside, out (Hebr. (חצר, חצר); dše —, v. to go, or come out; inf. kpodšē; dšie kpo, inf. kpodšiemq, v. to take out, bring forth, bring to light, reveal; fā kpo, v. inf. kpofā, = dše kpo dšie kpo (comp. adi in Otyi).

kpo wolo, v. to tan (leather), s. wolokpolq, n.

kpo, int. plumb! natural sound of a fall; gbe ši kpo, to fall down, plumb! comp. bum etc.

'kpo, okpo, n. club; = tšokpoti, n.

kpō, adj. and adv. quiet, simple, mild, comp. diō, blēō; fe — v. to be quiet, mild; — mildly, simply, quietly; int. kpō! kpō! (sympathizingly used) be quiet! bft! bft! comp. kpo, v.

'kpo, okpo, n. dove.

kpo, pl. kplq, inf. kpomq, kplomq, v. n. and a. to crumble off; to break off (esp. of a rough skin, bark, dry surface); to strip; to pluck off; to scale etc. s. also kpōke, v. a. Kpo kpōnq ši, v. to clear the throat.

'kpo, akpo, n. decree, law, s. kita, mla.

kpo, n. heap, hill, lump, knot, island; nšq-kpo, island in the sea; fa-kpo, n. river-island. Besides the reg. pl. kpoi also kpōbii seems to be used; comp. kpōn, n.

kpō, inf. kpōmq, v. to redeem; to buy free; to liberate.

kpōbii, diminutive, pl. of kpo, lumps = kpoi.

kpōbiikpōbii, adj. and adv. consisting of small lumps, lumpy in small lumps.

kpodšē, n. forthcoming; appearance.

kpodšielq, n. revealer.

kpodšiemq, n. revelation; apocalypse.

kpofā, n. appearance.

kpoi, adj. and adv. th. s. but without diminutive modification; rough, uneven; hilly.

kpōke, v. active form of kpo (§ 27), to crumble off.

kpōkemq, n. crumbling.

kpōkq, n. the concavity of the elbow; kpōkqi anq, on the arms.

kpokpai, pl. n. boundaries = klotia, husu.

kpokpo, v. inf. kpokpomq, to shake, to tremble; to shake s. th., to shake off; = hoso, woso; he —, v. inf. hekpo-kpomq, v. to shake, tremble, be frightened; of men, by fear, cold etc. mihe kpokpoo, I tremble; comp. also nmiñmi, v.

kpokpo, adv. quietly, plainly, unreservedly; wie —, v. to speak —.

kpokpoi, pl. n. a kind of food made of maize-flour and palm-oil, and eaten to soup.

kpokpoku, kpokproku, n. new corn.

kpokukpoku, n. a large waterbird living at the river Volta in size as a goose.

kpolo, n. softener; refuser of an offer, fr. kpo, v.

kpolo, n. a person stripping s. th.

kpolo, n. redeemer; liberator.

kpomo, n. crumbling off, breaking off; stripping; s. kplomo, th. s.

kpomo, n. redeeming; redemption; liberation.

kpomoni, pl. n. means of redemption.

kpomosane, n. history of redemption.

Kpoñ, pr. n. („island“) a town, 40—50 miles up the river Volta near mount Yogaga; comp. poñ in Otyi in Nyañ-kō poñ; Akropoñ etc. and Kpoñ, n.

kpoñ, n. hook; angle.

Kpoñ, pr. n. of Pony betwixt Tema and Prampram (lit. hill, Ot. „poñ“).

Kpōñkpo, pr. n. of a village.

'kpoñq, okp. n. (Ot. okpoñkq), horse; Ad. sq, n.

kpoñq, n. the uppermost part of the throat or windpipe;

kpoñq be, v. to have the throat narrowed (s. be) i. e. to be so sad as to wish to weep without being able to do it, comp. („als ob ihm die Kehle zugeschnürt wäre“); inf. kpoñqbe.

kpoñqbe, n. great sadness.

kpoñqši, n. place of or about the head of the wind pipe; kpo —, v. to clear the throat.

kpoñqšikpo, n. Kehlfopf, head of the wind-pipe.

kpqo, v. to get rich; to be benefitted.

kposa, v. inf. kposamo to rub with the hands as in washing cloth; to wash cloth etc., by rubbing, comp. fq; to full; comp. also bosao, n.

kposalo, n. washer; rubber, fuller.

kposamo, n. washing, rubbing, fulling.

kpoti, n. club, knot, tšokpoti, n. knotty stick; s. okpo, 'kpo, n. and ti, v.

kpotia, n. ring, finger-ring.

kpoto, inf. kpotomq, n. and a. to be thick, muddy, doughy, over ripe, mellow; to rot, putrify; to knead; satyrically: to be very rich.

kpotomo, n. kneading; rotting etc.

kpotō, adv. thickly; as mud, as dough; gbe —, v. to kill in heaps.

kpotoi and kpotokpotō, adj. thick, muddy, doughy, over-ripe, rotten; fe — v. to be — — —

kpotofemo, n. rottenness etc.

kpotonkpotō, n. a kind of food made of yams boiled into a dough.

kpotšile, n. a seafish.

kproke (fr. kpo, v.), inf. -mo, v. to strip off.

kprokemo, n. stripping off.

kpronkpron, adj. and adv. dirty; -tily.

kpulu, pl. kpudši, n. mug; jug; cup.

kpuñkpā, n. barrel; com. hase.

Kpukprā (or Gbugbrā), n. pr. of the town Prampram of the maps.

Kpukprānyo, pl. -mei, -bii, -tšemei, n. Prampram-man; -people.

Words not found under

kr see under kl.

kra, v. and n. s. kla.

krāñ, ñkrañ, n. (Ot. th. s.) wandering ants.

kra, krakra, adj. hot.

krādikplēñ, krāñodikplēñ, n. the smaller kind of hyenas (comp. klañ, krañ, n.).

kradoa, n. padlock.

kraka, n. cartridge; comp. gbadša, n. The cartridges of the natives are made of wood.

krakate, n. span.

krake, inf. -mo, v. to have a crack.

krakte, n. dan. funnel; trakte, n. th. s.

krakuna, = klakuñ, n. turkey.

krāmākrāmā, adj. fierce, greedy.

krāñā, n. silence; adj. and adv. silent; silently; this word has the peculiarity, that it can be used without verb, f. i. mitšele āhū, ši (fē fe) krāñā; I called him a long time, but (all is) — silence; comp. yi fē, n.

krata, klata, n. slice.

krawa, n. s. krā, n.

kre, kere, n. = keke, n.

credē, adj. and adv. sure; clear; exact; true, genuine = kroñ; -surely, clearly, well, exactly.

krēkrē, Ad. = klēñklēñ, kreñkreñ, first.

kri, n. giddiness.

kri, = kli, adj. giddy; fo —, v. to be giddy.

krifo, n. giddiness.

krikri, krikrikri, n. adj. and adv. silence; silent; silently = krānā, comp. this.

krō, v. to murmur.

krō, adj. large. Seldom used; comp. kokrō, koklō, adj.

krq, = kqlq, klq, pl. of kq, v.

'kro, 'koro, ekoro, adj. and adv. (fr. ko) single; simple; singly, otherwise, by itself; s. kroñ; kroñkroñ; adj.

Krqbq, pr. n. of a mountain, tribe, country and (Adañme) dialect N. East of Gā betwixt the Akwapim-mountains and the river Volta.

krqboo, n. a bark of a tree used as spices, to rub the body with.

'kroko, ekroko, pl. 'krokomei, adj. other; s. ko, kro, koro etc.

kromqbi, n. first-born (generally, if a boy, called Tete, if a girl Dede). Ad. krombi.

kromqbiqmo, n. Erstgeburt; first birth.

kromqbigbena, n. right, duty of the firstborn.

kromqtšun, n. a custom, men have to make before marriage; wq —, to make this custom (s. butru); a principal part of it is to be put in a room (tšu, kromqtšu) for a night.

kroñ = kwon (Ot. th. s. seldom used adj. high; fr. kq, kwq, v. to be high or deap. S. also grōñ, adv.

kroñ, pl. kroñ adj. and adv. single, simple, pure, genuine, clear; holy (fr. ko, v. ? and indef. art); singly, simply, purely etc. Comp. ekro, ekoro etc.

kroñkroñ, corroboration of the former, adj. and adv. simple, pure, clear (of water), unmixed; holy; s. he tše and tšu he.

kroñkroñmo, pl. -mei and mokroñkroñ, pl. meikroñkroñ, kroñkroñbi, pl. -bii, n. holy person.

kroñkroñfelq, n. sanctificator, = hetšulq.

kroñkroñfemq, n. sanctification; holiness; s. hetšumo, hetšemq, n.

kroñkroñnō, pl. -nii, n. a holy thing.

kroñkroñsape, n. holy history.

'kropoñ, okr., n. eagle? a larg bird of pray, feading on living animals.

krosalo and krosadó, n. Ayigbe word, perh. from the port., dollar, s. dale, n.

Krote pr. n. (s. Klote) of a lagune N. E. of Osu.

krukru, adj. and adv. unruly, unquiet, = kplekple; unquietly fe —, to be unruly.

krukufemq, n. unquietness.

krušalo, n. port. word?, spices.

ku, v., inf. kūmq, v. to cut into very small pieces; to poll the hair.

kū, v. to break; to knuckle; to turn. The pl. form is kūmq, redupl. kumqumq; inf. kūmq or kūomq (comp. Adñ. kuq, suq, and sumq and suomq in Gã). Mli kū, v. inf. mlikūomq, to be inwardly, entirely broken; nine kū, inf. ninekū, v. = ya gbē sē, ya tšū sē; s. tšū sē, n.

kū able, inf. ablekūomq, v. to earn corn.

kū n. k. bq he, v. to double s. th.

kū hie fō n. k. nq, v. to wink at some th.; to overlook s. th.

kū mli, v. to break in (two); inf. mlikūomq.

kū na, v. inf. nakū and nakūomq, lit. to break the mouth, edge, end; to oppose, to act against.

kū nane, v. to break a leg.

kū nine, v. s. nine kū, under kū, v.

kū nq, v. nqkū and nqkūomq, to break over; to transgress; to be over, to be much, to be superfluous = teke nq, v.

kū sē, v. inf. sēkū sēkūomq, to turn back, to return, to come again; to be converted; perverted; comp. tšō he, v., th. s.

kū ši, v. inf. šikuomq, to break down; tšui lē fē kumq-kumq ši, all the houses are (every where) broken down.

ku yi, v. yikū (s. yi), to cut the hair (of the head).

kū, n. (Ot. th.s.) company = akutšo, heap, flock; part (piece, s. kuku, tšoku and tšokuku); comp. also kuikui and observe the phrase: bua na kui kui, v. to gather in heaps; adj. short; weku, akutšo, dšaku n. etc.

kūa, n. monkey, ape (in general, s. ofo, hq, etc.).

kūa, v. inf. kūamq, v. to bend, to contract, to wrinkle, to be wrinkled = kota; to bow = kula.

kūa ši, v. inf. šikūamq, v. to bend the knees, to kneel down.

kūatai, adj. = kotai, which see.

kudq, n. helm, rudder.

kudotšē, pl. kudotšēmei, n. steersman.

kuē, n. neck (comp. sēñ, kpoñq).

kuēnii, n. necktace or neck-ornaments.

kuikui, n. heaps, ruins, broken pieces; adj. heapy, ruinous, every where broken; adv. heapily; in heaps; comp. koi-koi, kpoikpoi etc.

kuklū, kukrū, adj. large = kokro; large and round; round,

- kūkū, pl. kūmōkūmō, redupl. of kū, v. to break.
 kuku, kukudši, n. piece, part, broken particle, stump; fathom = abasa; fo —, v. to cut short, to shorten; adj. and adv. short; shortly = kukuō.
 kukudabi, n. maize of last year, comp. kpokpoku, n.
 kukufā, n. half-fathom, i. e. yard.
 kukufō, n. short-cutting, shortening.
 kukuku, adv. boldly; quickstepped; manly; ebote mli —, he stepped boldly in.
 kukuli, n. ball; lump; su-kukuli, lump of clay; lo-kukuli, piece of meat.
 kukuō (pl. kukudši kukui, kukubii?) adj. and adv. sort; shortly.
 kukuō, Adñ. v. = kō, to take.
 kukwē, kukwei, n. small pot for boiling things etc.; comp. gbē, kulo, fa, fale etc.
 kula, v. to bend, to bow; inf. kulamō; s. kūa.
 kula ši, v. inf. šikulamō, to kneel down, to bow the knees = kūa ši, v.
 'kulafo, ok., n. widower, widow.
 kulamō, n. bending, bowing, fr. kula, v.
 kulē, auxil. v. can, will, shall.
 kulē (fr. ko le, comp. koni, noni, boni etc.) conj. to express the subjunction of the sentence it initiates, f. i. kulē mīsumō, I would love it; = dšikulē at the end of sentences = if, with the same mood; adv. perhaps; soever (etwa).
 kuli, n. a small particle of any thing; a grain, f. i. able-kuli, a grain of maize; a drop, nu-kuli, a drop of water; a mote; Adñ. gu, n.
 kulikuli, adv. in drops.
 kulo, n. a kind of pots used for washing; washing-basin.
 kulō and kulōkulo (s. klōklō, adj.) luke-warm.
 kūlō, n. breaker; reaper of maize.
 kulu, n.
 kūma, Adñ. n. thirst; s. kūmai.
 kūma, v. inf. kūmamō to use with fragality; generally: nō kūma or kē-kūma. But perhaps it is Otyi adj. = little.
 kūmai, n. thirst, kūmai ye, v. inf. kūmaiyeḷi, to be thirsty; kūmai yemi, I am thirsty. Comp. hōmō, fei; and Otyi osukum; and kuma, v.; Ad. kuma ye, v.
 kūmaiyeḷi, n. thirsting, thirst.
 kūmaiyeḷiḷo, -yeḷo, n. a thirsty person.

kūmayemforo, n. (Ot.) lit. bridemurder, a plant, the fruits of which like that of the bur cleave to the cloth. It is said, that during a wedding ceremony some had come into contact with the skin of the bride and she being ashamed to remove them, was hurt by them during the dance and killed, whence the name.

kumelq, Adn. n. castor-tree = adedenkruma.

kumi, kum, kōmi, n. boiled bread.

Kumi, pr. n. of males.

kūmī, n. rum (foreign word and satirically used, s. bō-bō, n.).

Kumkum, pr. n. of a village, also called Otyiriahantañ. The name „Kumkum“ is said to derive from the hollow sound of the ground there.

kūmq, pl. verb-form of kū, to break; to break several times, to fold up = kota; to break all over; to have the palsy; to feel as if the whole body would be broken; inf. kūmq and kūomq, redupl. kumqkumq.

kūmq, kūomq, kumomq, n. breaking, brokenness; palsy; folding up; reaping (maize) harvest.

kūmqbe, kūomqbe, n. harvest-time.

kūmqšofā, n. medicine against palsy.

kuntú, n. wool; woolen stuff, blanket. Ot. th. s.

kurā, s. kwrā.

kuse, kuselo, kusenyo etc. see ko, kose, n.

kuse! int. = beg your pardon! (Ot. th. s.) s. taflatše.

kusō, int. halloo! hoho!

kusū, kusukusu, adj. and adv. thick (of foliage, darkness, hair etc.) dark; -ly; -ly.

kusum, n. eur. word; costum.

kutruku, n. circle; adj. and adv. round, -about. Ot. kotoñ-kroñ.

kutša, kotša, n. bundle, grape; a kind of country-sponge made of a bark. Comp. šaw, šao; bosao, n.

kutú, n. circle.

kutu, adv. in heaps.

kutū, n. heap; flock, herd.

kútu, n. a small kind of pots, s. kulo a small fence in which yams is preserved.

kutumpo, kōtōmpo, n. Ot. th. s. false-hood, hypocrisy; comp. osato; apasa; unrighteousness; ye —, fe —, v. to be false = pasa.

kutumpofemq, n. hypocrisy.

kutumpofelq and

kutumpofo, n. false, unrighteous person; hypocrite; = osa-tofo, opasafo, n.

kutumpoyeli, = -femo, n. falsehood, hypocrisy; unrighteousness.

kuyō, adj. wide, long, large = yā, of dress etc.

kwa, inf. kwā, kwamo, v. to abdicate; to deny; to gainsay; to desert; to do purposely, kwā ekwa, purposely he has done it; to loose the colour.

kwā, n. abdication; denial; desertion; wilful act; Biffür; loosing colour.

kwa, adv. entirely; together, truly, indeed; comp. kwa, v. which seems to imply the orig. meaning of „to be firm“; s. also anōkwa (anō = na, mouth, in Otyi); = tšēm, f. i. fē kwa, all together; even, also, fōgar = tete, po. Ot. = without cause, Gā: yaka, yakatfā).

Kwabenya, pr. n. of two villages.

'kwadu, akw., n. bananas.

'kwafonyo, okw., pl. -foi, n. = kosenyo, hūlo, farmer, plantationman, boor. Ot. th. s.

kwākwā, n. natur. sound, duck, = dabodabo, n.

kwākwālabite (Ot. kwākwādabi), n. raven.

kwākwā antrebō, n. childrens play; hide - and - seek; = okeyo, n. th. s.

kwākwe, n. house-mouse, comp. kploku, obīši, n.

kwakwebu, n. and

kwakweŋo, pl. -fodši, n. mousehole.

kwakwrākwa, n. a kind of yams.

kwamañ and

kwamamfo, n. the whole company of slaves belonging to one master (sometimes like „familia“ in latin); comp. Ot. akoá, slave.

kwasafo, n. (=koa-asafo. Ot. 'koa, slave), th. s.

kwanne (Ot.), n. way-toll; Beggeld (fr. kwan and ade, pl. nne).

Kwantanañ (Ot. lit. „four-way“ place, where two ways cross eachother) pr. n. of a village.

kwao, v. to besmear; to plaster.

Kwao (Ot.), pr. n. of one born on Thursday.

kwaomo, n. besmearing, plastering.

kwašía, (Ot.) adj. and n. foolish; fool, s. bulu, kolo, n.

kwatrekwa, Ot. th. s., n. raggamuffin; („Zump“), ragged or nearly naked person.

kwe, imprt. s. kwe and kwemo, inf. kwemo, v. to look, at, to view (comp. na); to care for, to watch over;

- comp. bu, sra, wɔ, v.; to provide for. Ot. fye (fe);
 Adn. ye, hie, v.
 kwɛ bi, v. to care for a child.
 kwɛ gbɛ, v. inf. gbɛkwɛmɔ, to look on the way, to expect, comp. mɛ, v.
 kwɛ he or hewɔ, v. to look about.
 kwɛ hie, v. inf. hiekwɛmɔ, to look in or at the face; to receive one's face.
 kwɛ hɪna, v. th. s.
 kwɛ m. k. fe n. k., v. to do s. th. for s. body's sake; kwɛ m. k. hewɔ fe n. k., th. s.
 kwɛ mli, v. inf. mlikwɛmɔ, to look into, to search.
 kwɛ nɔ, v. inf. nɔkwɛmɔ, to oversee, to watch, care for etc. to be attentive.
 kwɛ m. k. nɔ nɔ, v. to look upon s. body's example (s. nɔ), inf. nɔnɔkwɛmɔ.
 kwɛ sɛ, v. inf. sɛkwɛmɔ, to look back.
 kwɛ ʃi, v. to look down.
 kwɛ ʃiʃi, v. to look under s. th.
 kwɛ m. k. yi, v. inf. yikwɛmɔ, to care for s. b.
 kwɛ! behold! lo! int.
 kwɛ, inf. kwɛ, v. to grow, to spring up (of seed, plants, comp. da, wo, v.).
 kwɛ, n. growth.
 kwɛ afuɪ, v. to foam, inf. afuɪ-kwɛ.
 'kwɛɪ, akwɛɪ, n. ground-beans; see also abɔbɔi, n.
 kwei, = koi, n. door-way.
 kwɛlɔ, n. looker; overseer; herdsman; provider.
 kwɛmɔ, n. looking; caring, care; watching; oversight, inspection; providence.
 kwo, ko, adj. broken, cracked, comp. kũ, v. ku and kuku, adj.
 kwɔ (negligent pronunciation kɔ), v. inf. kwɔlɛ and kwɔ, to be high, deep (comp. „altus“ in lat.); to come or go up, ascend, spring (of wells), to climb, up; kwɔ tʃo, to climb a tree, kwɔ kɛ-ya goɪ ko nɔ, to ascend a mountain.
 kwɔ, n. climbing, ascension.
 kwɔlɛ, n. height; depth.
 kwɔlɔ, n. climber.
 kwɔɪ and kwɔɪkwɔɪ (comp. kɔɪ, Ot. the s. and konɔɪ-konɔɪ), adj. and adv. high, deep; highly, deeply.
 kwɔɪɔ = kɔɪɔ, s. this.
 kwɔ ʃi, n. to descend.
 kwɔ ʃi = kua ʃi; to kneel down.

kwrā = korā, kurā (Ot. th. s.), corroboration of kwa, adv. truly, fully; really; indeed; together, entirely, at all; ebaa kwrā, he is not at all coming.

ky s. under tš.

Kyerepoñ, pr. n. of a language spoken by a suppressed tribe in the interior.

L.

Lā, pr. n. („fire“) of a town 2 miles east-ward of Osu; generally called by Europeans Labudai, Labude; by the Akwapim-people Dāde (comp. Late); the seat of one of the greatest fetishes, called Lakpā.

la, v. n. and a.; inf. lā, lala, lamō, to knit together; to hook, to fasten (a window etc.), to catch, f. i. by words, to join (as the links of a chain); to dream (inf. lamō), to sing, inf. lamō and lala; la m. k., v. to sing s. b., in praise or scorn.

lā, n. hooking, joining.

la, Adh. v. = ladše in Gā, perh. to hang some-where (s. the preceeding word), to err, to be lost; to lose; to forget.

la, n. fire, light (comp. kane); pl. lai, fuel. Comp. ogyā in Ot. Dō la, v. inf. ladō, to be very hot; comp. also ho la, hīe ye la etc.

lā, n. pronounced with a higher voice than the former, blood; Ot. mogya, Ad. muō; fie lā šī, v. to spill blood; the pl. lāl is used for much blood as in Hebr.

la nō sa m. k., v. to sing a mock-song (s. kpā) about s. b. ladō, n. heat; fr. dō la, v.

ladše, v. sometimes separated la dše, comp. la, Adh. verb and § 27, to be lost; to disappear; to lose (Ot. yera). Perf. tense, neg. voice, ind. mood: ladšeko and lako dše, inf. ladšemō; comp. also: wosusumai eladšeñwō, our souls are never lost (for us).

ladše gbe, v. to lose the way; Ad. la blō, v.

ladše hīe, v. inf. hīeladšemō, to disappear out of one's sight; eladše mihīe, he disappeared before me.

ladšelo, n. loser.

ladšemō, n. losing; erring; disappearing; perdition; s. hīe-kpatamō, fitemō, n.

ladšenō, pl. -nii, n. any thing to take fire-coals with.

ladšō, n. spittle; tšē —, v. inf. ladšōtšēmō, to spit; — fie m. k. nō, — at s. b.

ladšōnō, pl. -nii, n. spitbox; ladšōtšēmōnō, th. s.

- ladšōtšēmō, n. spitting.
 lafōsemō, n. issue of blood.
 lašifiēmō, n. spilling of blood.
 lahō, n. wantonness, naughtiness; issue of blood; fr. hola, v.
 laholō, n. wanton, naughty, wild person.
 lai, pl. n. or collect. n. fuel; firewood; lē lai, v. to gather
 fuel, firewood, inf. lailemō. Comp. tšo, n.
 lailelō, n. person gathering firewood.
 lailemō, n. gathering of firewood.
 laitšo, n. firebrand; piece-firewood.
 laka, v. inf. lakamō, to persuade, to silence, to still; to
 beguile, to deceive. Comp. dōkō na and šiši, v. Ot.
 dada, v.
 laka gbekē, v. inf. gbekēlakamō, to still a child, to silence
 a child.
 laka he, v. inf. helakamō, to deceive one's self.
 laka hīe, v. hīelakamō, to deceive, beguile s. b.
 laka na, v. th. s.
 laka tšui, v. to still or silence the heart.
 lakalō, n. persuader; silencer; deceiver.
 lakamō, n. persuasion; silencing; deception.
 lakpa, n. excuse; to lakpa, inf. lakpatō, to make excuses;
 to deny; comp. dšie na, fā he; na hā m. k. v., abla, n.
 lakpatō, n. excusing (if untrue); denial.
 lakpatolō, n. a person excusing himself.
 lakpatše, n. th. s.
 lakpa, n. low bush not yet sufficiently grown to be cut for
 cultivation, comp. ko, hayi, n.; gba, v. hū —, v. to cul-
 tivate such bush, in want of better.
 lakpahumō, n. cultivation of unripe, young bush.
 Lakpā, pr. n. of the great fetish in La. He resides in a
 drum, which is secretly renewed from time to time by
 the fetish-priests.
 lakpatša, n. a kind of young bush, = lakpa, n.
 lala, pl. v. of la, v. to be entangled.
 lala, n. singing; song; hymn.
 lalatše, pl. -tšemei, n. singer; precentor; composer.
 lalilei, n. fire-tongue, i. e. flame.
 lālō, n. hawk.
 Lālō, n. pr. of „gbobalqi“ (n. which see).
 lalō, n. a person hooking or joining; dreamer; singer; fr.
 la, v.
 laloku, n. Adū. an animal living in the river Volta and said
 to come to shore and eat grass. It is said to be of

the size of a pig, the skin of it resembles that of a pig also.

Lamei, pl. people of La, — towns; sing. Lanyo.

lami, n. finger-nail; nail of the toes.

lamiflomq, n. cutting of the fingernails.

lamlu, n. lit. fire-dust, i. e. ashes; ash-colour; death-colour (of black people).

lamq, n. hooking; joining; dreaming; singing; dream.

lamq, n. steam; s. lasu.

lamq and lemq, inf. th. s. v. to lick; s. šq, v.

lañmq, n. navel.

lañmoñblu, lamqgblu, -gbugblu, n. rupture of the navel, very common among the natives, because newborn children are negligently treated in this respect.

lanq, n. place over the fire.

lao, n. dan. sheet.

lasa = latšá, n. a fruit.

lasrēmi, n. spark.

lasū, n. (comp. sū) smoke; steam; lit. fire-dust.

lasūlele, pl. -lēdši, n. steamer; s. lele, n.

lasūogble, n. whirl-wind.

lašá, n. fire-burning.

lašeremq, n. kindling of a fire.

lasū, n. th. s.

lata, v. latamq, to stitch; to base.

latalq, n. stitcher, baser.

latamq, n. stitching; basing.

latamqkpā, n. basing-thread.

late, n. fire-stone, i. e. hearth.

Late, pr. n. of a town 25 miles north of Prampram in the Akwapim-mountains; the inhabitants speak Kyerepon; Ot. Date.

lateši, n. hearth-ground; kitchen, comp. koiši, kpataši, Teši (and Ot. -ase in Bibiase, Odumase etc.).

latete, n. hearth-stone.

latša, n. (= la tfa?, tfa, to boil) heat; sweat, perspiration;

latša tša, v. to be hot; to cause sweat, perspiration, inf.

latšatša, -tšale; latša tšale, he is hot, heated, he perspires. Adñ. th. s. Comp. hōmq, kūmai, fei etc.

latšá, n. stir-apple; an eatable fruit.

latšabe, n. time of heat; hot season (comp. otšokrikri); summer.

latšagbei, n. heat-pimples.

latšatša, -tšale, n. heat; perspiration.

latšatšo, pl. -tšei, n. stir-apple tree.

latšo, pl. -tšei, n. fire-stick; fire-brand; s. laitšo, n. th. s.

latšo, n. sharpness, wickedness; bravery, fr. tšo la, v.

latšolq, n. sharp, wicked; brave fellow.

lau, s. lao, n. sheet.

Lawe, Adñ. pr. n. of males.

lawō, n. heat; fr. wo la, v. to be hot; comp. also mlila;

mli wo la, v. heating; burning, kindling.

lawolq, n. incendiary.

le, inf. lē, aor. neg. irreg. lē with neg. voice, and regul.

lee, v. to know, to wit; sometimes = to be able, to

understand, f. i. mile femq, I am able, understand, know

to do it; mileé yeli, I don't understand to eat, i. e. I

can not eat it; le nii, v. to know things, to be learned,

understanding, prudent, wise; inf. nilē or niilē; comp.

also na, na na, na šiši, yo; nye, v. ñā, n.; Ot. nim; hñ.

Adñ. th. s.

lē, le, n. knowledge, wisdom; understanding, comp. niile.

le be, v. to know the time; to be aware.

le dšei, v. to know there; to have been —.

le he, inf. hēlē, v. to know one's self.

le he ko, v. to know a place.

le he nii, inf. heniile, v. to know about one's self; to be
conscious.

le se, v. to know one's back; to be circumspect.

lę, inf. lē, lęmq, v. n. and a. to feed; to nurse; to nour-

ish; to raise; to bring up, inf. lę; to widen, to be wide,

broad, inf. lęlę and lęmq.

lę he, v. hēlē, to support one's self.

lę lai, inf. lailęmq, v. (to feed the fire?) to gather fire-
wood.

lę mli, inf. mlilęmq, v. to widen (inside).

lę m. k. ši, v. to stretch s. b. out; to hurt, wound, injure

s. b. inf. šilęmq; to forsake, to leave one alone.

lę, n. feeding; nursing; nourishing; raising, bringing up.

lę, pl. lęhī, Adñ. n. vessel, ship, boat = lęlę, pl. lędši,
in Gā.

lę, pron. comp. § 21, 34; independent pers. subst. pron.

he, she (it); comp. e; Adñ. lę, Ot. onō; demonstrat.

adj. pr. or defin. article, the (ðer, ðie, ðaš); Ad. q, also

used to define sentences; in this case = Adñ. nę, Ot.

nō; personal objective pronoun, combined with the verb,

him, her (it), Ad. lę, Ot. nō; f. i. Gbomo lę ni nyē

bię lę, lę eyilę; the person who walked here about,

(even) he flogged her, der Mensch der da herumging, der schlug sie.

le, pron. Adñ. he, she; him, her; s. the former.

lēbi (formerly legbu), n. morning; adv. in the morning (morgenē); — mra, — mañkē, — mañkpá, — ademáñkē, early in the morning; comp. also dše tšere, v. dšetšeremo, n.

lēbibō, n. morning dew.

lēbila, n. morning light.

lebilala, n. morning hymn.

lebiniitšumō, n. morning-work.

lebiniyenii, pl. n. break-fast, comp. nakpamō, n. and kpa na, v.

lebinō, pl. -nii, n. s. th. pertaining to morning.

lebisolemō, n. morning-prayer; morning-service.

lebisāne, n. morning palaver.

lēdientšē (Adñ. lenitšē), pron. he himself, himself; she herself, herself.

legehao, n. dan. Šāgenričter; an instrument to rectify saws.

legelege, adj. slender, thin; fe —, v.

legelegefemō, n. slenderness.

lēhe, n. feeding place; pasture.

lei, n. tail.

lekete, leketerēle (s. le and tētrē), adj. and adv. wide, broad; -ly.

lekolo, n. fat cattle, fatling.

lelē, pl. lēdši, n. vessel, ship, boat (comp. ahima, aheñ-keše, duakro, añlese etc.). Adñ. le, Ot. hyeñ. Lēlē mō m. k., v. to be affected by sea-sickness; s. nšō, n.

lelē, pron. corroboration of le, even he, or she, the same; conj. = no le, keke le, then.

lelēbii, lelēnbii, pl. n. ships-crew.

lelēdfā, n. ship-wreck (s. dfa).

lelekpelo, n. ship-wright (s. kpe, v.).

leletšeiényo, two-mast-ship. } Both of these formations are
leletšeiēte, three-mast-ship. } quite irregular in Gā, but frequent in Otyi, comp. dua-
kro, one-mast (Šinmafter).

leletšē, pl. -tšemei, n. ship-master, captain.

lelēn, adv. certainly, truly, verily; int. verily, truly! comp. asanokwa, anokwa; kreḍē etc.

leleō, adj. and adv. narrow; narrowly.

leletšō, lelēntšō, pl. -tšei, n. ships-mast; a kind of cloth.

leleyā, n. going in or of a ship.

- lelq, n. knowing, wise, prudent person.
 lelq, n. feeder; nurse.
 lema, n. ax.
 lemō = lamō, inf. th. s., v. to lick.
 lemō, n. breadth; wideness, width.
 lēmō, n. licking.
 lete, v. to be frugal, moderate, to spare; inf.
 letemō, n. sparing; frugality; moderation.
 lete he, inf. heletemō, v. = lete, v.
 li, inf. limō, v. to scoff, to mock; stronger than ye he
 feo or gbe he guo.
 lia, inf. liamō, v. perh. europ. word, to line.
 liamō, n. lining.
 liamōtšo, pl. -tšei, n. ruler.
 lila ši, v. inf. šililamō, to be in doubt; to be hanging about,
 to loiter; to delay, defer, tarry. Comp. dida, v.
 lilei, n. tongue; nšq-lilei, n. sea-tongue, a kind of seafish
 (Žunge); la-lilei, flame; — nta, double tongue, literally
 and tropically.
 Ligblē, pr. n. of the great fetish in Prampram.
 linli, adj. and adv. crooked, -ly; nane linli, a crooked leg.
 lilq, n. scoffer.
 liō = legelege, adj. thin, slender.
 limō, n. scoffing, mocking.
 lo, v. inf. lō and lomō, to take up, to take away; gener-
 ally used of a mass of things taken up together, comp.
 kq, kqlq; wo, hole; nō; dšie, v. etc. wherefore: to
 scoop up (auffŕöpfen), f. i. sand, swish, stones etc., inf.
 lomō; to weave; to knit; to twist; to make nets, baskets,
 bags etc., inf. lō. Peculiar expressions are: nu lo m. k.;
 wq lo m. k. etc. water takes s. b. away; sleep overcomes
 s. b. Alo gbomo lē afie, ni akē fqmōnii ba šta, the man
 (child) is cast away and the afterbirth brought home, prv.
 lo atū, inf. atulomō, to take with the arms, to embrace,
 comp. atū, here atū; lo hie, — hieñmeii, v. to frown;
 lo hie wo mli, to frown at, to stare at; comp. kpe, v.
 lo n. k. hū, v. to take away in a storm, at once.
 lo là, inf. lālomō, v. to take up blood; to bring blood and
 its revenge upon one's self; elo mañ là, he has the re-
 venge of the tribe upon him, s. mañ, n.; blood spilt must
 be laken up, because it defiles the ground; this is done
 by the revenge or punishment for it.
 lō, pl. lōi, n. flesh; meat; living creatures; helo, hewolo,
 flesh of man; kolo, bush-flesh, wild beast, beast; lofiō,

bird; lo, nšòlò, fānlo, fish, sea-fish, riverfish; wolo, skin; lo ñkū or ñkūñ, lean meat; wo lo or loi, v. to bring forth fishes (of water); lošra, lošla, lošalá, n. lit. rotten meat or fish, a kind of preserved fish etc.; gbe lo, v. to kill (to catch) fish, hǒ —, v. to sell —; ša lo, v. to angle, etc.

'lo, alo, conj. and interrogatory particle, or, in close connection of the sentence the „a“ is cut off. Also if it is the interrogatory particle, it may be translated with or, the following contradictory sentence to be left out, f. i. Ōba lo? Are you coming or (sc. not)? Comp. be; nto, ani, aso, Ot. ana; lat. ne, num; greek μή (im Ἐμφάβισθεν „hā“?). A very frequently used word at the end of enumerating sentences is „lo nǒ“, „or a thing“ = „or the like“, „or so“, „etc.“

lō, n. weaving, knitting, twisting etc., s. lo, v.

lq = lqñ, n. a kind of thread, twine or cord made from the „adobe“-palm-tree.

lodū, n. catching of fish or game by traps.

lofā, n. fish-river; fish-pool.

lofine, pl. -fidši, n. fin; s. fine.

lo flikilq, n. flying fish.

loflō, pl. lofōdši, n. bird, comp. lo, kolo etc.

loflōbi, n. young bird.

loflōbu, -fiq, n. hole of a bird.

loflōdū, n. bird-catching.

loflōdūlq, n. bird-catcher; s. dū.

loflōflikimq, n. flight of birds.

loflōnabu, n. birdsmouth, bill.

loflōtšu, n. birds-nest.

loflōwao, pl. -wabii, n. birdsfinger, claw, talon.

loflōwiemq, n. birds-talk.

loflōwqlq, pl. -wōdši, n. birds-egg.

logbē, n. catching of fish fr. gbe lo, v.

lohetolo, lotolo, n. scales of fishes.

lohōlq, n. fish-monger.

lahōmq, n. fish-mongery.

lqke, inf. lqkemq, v. to sprain; to disjoint, dislocate; mi-nane eloke, my foot is sprained; = lqñe, v. th. s.

lokemq, n. spraining; dislocation; disjoint.

lqkq (or lqgq), v. inf. lqkómq, to go round, - - round about, astray.

lqkómq, n. going round, astray.

- lɔkɔlikɪ or lɔgɔligɪ, adj. serpentlike, gefɔlɔngelt; fe —, v. fɔlɔngeln.
- lɔkɔ ši, inf. šilɔkɔmɔ, v. th. s.
- lɔkɔn, n. horn of a beast.
- lɔkɔtiɔ, lɔtɔ, pl. -bii, adj. very small; fe —, v. to be - -.
- lɔkprɔkemɔ, n. scaling of fishes.
- lolo, adv. still; yet; now; ehle kɔ lolo, he is still alive; comp. kɔ he, v.
- lolo, n. weaver, knitter etc., fr. lo, v.
- lomɔ, n. taking up.
- Lomo, pr. n. of males.
- lomɔ, inf. lɔmɔ, lomɔmɔ, v. to curse; to scold hard; to blaspheme; s. bɔ musu, v.
- lɔmɔ, lomɔmɔ, n. cursing, scolding, blaspheming; s. mu-subɔ, n.
- lomɔlɔ? n. cursing person.
- lomɔmɔ, n. catching of fish, venison.
- lɔn, n. a kind of thread, twine or cord made of the „adobe“-palm-tree. S. lo. It is generally used for basing only.
- lɔnšala, lɔšla, lɔšra, n. preserved fish, lit. rotten fish.
- lota, inf. lotamɔ, v. to stir up = futa, v. tšine nɔ —, v. to have stomach-ache, to be inclined to vomit.
- lɔpo, n. flea = gbɛhɛnmon, s. this.
- lɔšamɔ, n. angling fr. ša lo, v.
- lɔtɔ = lɔkɔtiɔ, pl. -bii, adj. very small.
- lototo, n. fish-scales.
- lowɔ, olowɔ, n. leopard = kotšɛ, hɛnmalɔ etc.
- lowu, n. fish-bone.
- loyeli, n. meat-eating, flesh-eating.
- loyelɔ, n. meat-, flesh-eater.
- lu, v. inf. lɔ and lumɔ, pl. lumɔ, to strike, to smite, to fall; to cast; lu m. k. tɛ, to pelt s. b. with a stone; lumɔ - - tɛi, - - - - stones; to be dull, stupidified foolish. Comp. tɛa, v. fɔ, v.
- lu ši, v. inf. šilumɔ, to fall down, comp. tɛa ši, gbɛ ši, v.
- lɔ, n. striking, smiting; falling; pelting; dullness.
- lɔ, n. skylight; hole or opening in the top of a house or thatch; chimney.
- lulo, n. striker, pelter.
- lululu, adj. and adv. (imitation of the sound of flowing water) soft, quiet; -ly, -ly; of the flowing of a river; fe —, v. to be quiet; to flow quietly.
- lululufemɔ, n. quietness.
- umɔ, n. casting, striking, pelting; fr. lu, v.

lumo, pl. lumei, n. prince; governor; commandant; see amrado; mañtšebi; ablade; ye lumo, v. inf. lumoyeli, to govern.

lumobi, n. prince.

lumohewale, n. power of government.

lumoyeli, n. government; rule.

lumoyelibē, n. time of government.

lumoyelihe, n. place of government; seat of government.

lumoyino, n. period or reign of a governor.

lumoyinoḃii, pl. n. contemporaries of a governor.

lus, n. dan. candle; comp. kane, n.

lustšo, pl. -tšei, n. candle-stick.

lutu, inf. lutumo, v. to mix (with earth, mud etc.; s. futu); to dig the ground (and mix it for cultivation); comp.

lota, futa, v. futu, v.

lutumo, n. mixing; digging.

M.

Words not to be found under M. s. under ñm.

Mã, v. inf. mã, and mãmo, pl. mãmo, to lie, of hard and large things, to stand, used of boxes, presses etc.; comp. damo, v. to lay, to set, to put, to stand, v. a., generally „ke-mã“; to build = tfa; — to borrow; to lend (not used of money, but of other things, s. fa, v.); to knock with the bones of the fist. Comp. Ot. mã, to give; and Gã: damo, v.

mã aladša, v. to row with long sticks, where ground is to be found.

mã he, v. inf. hemã, to plaster (a house etc.).

mã hie, inf. hieãm, v. to set before; to stand or lie before.

mã mli, v. inf. mlimã, to stand, lie, rest in; to set into; to plaster inside.

mã na, v. inf. namã, to stand at etc.

mã no, v. inf. nomã, to stand on.

mã se, v. inf. semã, to stand back, behind.

mã n. k. no aduatšo, v. to affirm s. th.

mã ši, v. inf. šimãm, šiãm, to stand, lie, rest on the ground; to set down, to stand down.

mã tšu, inf. tšumã, v. to build = tfa tšu, v.

mã yi ši, v. yišimã, to let the head sink down.

ma — before verbs = mi a, mi ba, I will or shall, comp.

Table VII.

mă, *rt.* lending; borrowing; setting; standing; building; box on the ear, stroke; gba m. k. hie mă, to strike s. b. into his face; etc. *fr.* mă, *v.*

mă, *n.* maize-flour, generally wet, because ground with water; dough; to mă, to put the loaves into the oven; flour.

ma, *Adñ. v.* = ba, to come; *Ot.* ba, Ayigbe fa.

mă, măn, *pl.* mādši, *n.* building?, town, people of it, tribe, nation; country. In this word as in da, dan; de, den; te, teñ, the terminational augment ñ = mli is sometimes separable, sometimes inseparable, as măn le and mă leñ, inside of the town, the town and its contents; as the ideas of both may also be considered separable or inseparable (*comp.* go to town, go into town, rule the town [together with its contents] rule in the town, Gā: ye măn le nọ and ye mă leñ nō). *Ot.* omăn; *Ad.* mă, mām, *th. s.*

maba = mawa, *n.* maid-servant (*Maqb*).

mādše, *inf.* mādšemọ, *v.* to send (some thing, not persons, s. • tšu, *v.*). *Comp.* mă and § 27 about the compounds of „dše“.

mādšelọ, *n.* sender; speditor.

mādšemọ, *n.* sending, spedition, s. mādše and *comp.* tšu, *v.*

mādši, *pl.* of măn, *n.* towns, tribes.

mādšimādši fē, all the different towns or tribes.

mādšiasane, *n.* national palaver.

māgbamọ, *n.* striking, boxing, s. gba mă, *v.* maigblamọ, *th. s.*

māgbalo, *n.* boxer.

māgbelemono and māwiyemọ, *n.* grinding of flour; s. mă, *n.* mahütšo, *pl.* -tšei, *n.* mahogany-wood; — tree.

mahütšo-okplọ, *n.* mahogany table.

māhāō! salutation (*Ot.* = „mannii“ in G. how is the town here?) answer: măn dšọ! the town is quiet.

maĩ, *n.* (s. mă) boxes; gbla maĩ, *v.* to box.

male, *inf.* malemọ, *v.* to lie, *comp.* pasa; *pecul. sentence:* omalee, omaleko! *lit.* thou didst not lie, thou hast not lied! = it is true, thou art right!

'male, amale, *n.* lie.

'malelọ, amalelọ, *n.* liar = opasafo.

'malemọ, amalemọ, *n.* lying; lie.

mālọ, *n.* setter; builder *fr.* mă, *v.*

mām, *Adñ. n.* = măn, town etc.

māmă, *redup. v.* of mă, *v.*

mama, n. cloth of any kind; cloth or dress upper garment of the natives, consisting of a large square piece tastefully cast by men over one shoulder or fixed round the waist and flowing down to the feet, by women it is fixed above the breasts (generally when married) or under them (generally when unmarried) and only reaching to the knees. The latter wear a kind of shawl over it. See *lekke*, under-cloth of men and *boi*, n. th. s. of women. With poor people the „mama“ is also the „cover“ in the night; during hard work it is put aside; sometimes it is used as vessel to carry s. th. in. Comp. the Hebr. *lustoms*. *Dšie mama*, v. to put the cloth off; with men „to remove it from the chest as a sign of respect; *bu* (or *ha* or *wo*) *mama*, v. to dress with it, to wear native-dress (comp. *wo atade*); to cover one's self with cloth; *lo mama*, v. to weave cloth; *kpe mama*, v. to sew cloth etc. *lo mama mli*, v. to wear a „mama“ which is to large; to embroider.

mamabū, -*bumq*, n. wearing of native-dress; covering.

mamadšiemq, n. undressing; uncovering; a sign of respect

mamafē, n. rest of cloth; rag.

mamahā, = *mamabūmq*.

mamahefomq, n. washing of cloth; s. *niiahefomq*, n.

mamahōlq, n. cloth-dealer.

mamahōmq, n. cloth-dealing; s. *hō*, v.

mamakpē, n. sewing of cloth.

mamakpelq, n. native tailor, — seamstress; s. *niikpelq*.

mamakwamq, n. losing colour of cloth.

mamalolq, n. weaver.

mamalō, n. weaving.

mamalomq, *mamañlomq*, th. s.

mamañlō, n. embroidering, fr. *lo mama mli*.

mamawō = *mamabū*, -*hā*; but seldom used; comp. *wo atade*, v.

mami, n. engl. = *ma'am*, *madam*.

māmq, pl. form of *mā*; n. setting; standing; building; s. *mā*, v. and n.

māmpām, *māñkpām*, *māñkpāñ*, Ot. *māmpām*; n. land crocodile; it is of a smaller size, than those living in water (*bā*, *dšeñdšēñ*), and eaten by the natives.

māmu, n. roasted maize-flour, a favorite food for travellers, warriors etc. made into pap; s. *tremasugbq* etc.

māñ, pl. *māđši* (Ot. *omāñ*, Adñ. *mam*), n. lit. inside of a town = *mā mli*, s. *mā*, town, towns-people as a body;

tribe; people, nation; kingdom; country (in a political sense); comp. akrowa; mañku, asafo, ta, akutšo, dšaku, weku; šikpoñ; akwašōñ etc.

mañ, pl. mādši, n. a kind of herring, the sea-fish most frequently caught along this coast and in great masses sold into the interior.

mañ-akutšo, pl. -tšei, n. town-quarter with its inhabitants; divided into „wekumei“ or families.

mañ-asafo, n. town-company; a military division answering to „akutšo“, which is a civil-division.

mañbii, pl. of mañnyo (seldom used), lit. children of a town (comp. the Hebr.) towns-people; citizens.

mañbō = mañtō, n. founding or foundation of a town; fr. bō mañ.

mañbōlo = mañtolo, n. founder of a town (after whom it is often called, f. i. Ašōnmañ, Yaomañ, Adšeimañ, Adu-mañ etc.).

mañbū, n. towns-watch, protection of a town or people; fr. bu mañ, v.

mañdfā, n. breaking, destruction of a town, or the people; fr. dfā mañ, v.

mañdšō, mañdšole, n. public safety, security, peace, s. dšō, hedšō, hedšole etc.; fr. mañ dšō, v.

mañfō, n. walking in the town in procession; fr. fo mañ, v.

mañfō, mamfō, am., n. ruins (of a town); s. koikoi, kuikui.

maño, n. the mango-fruit.

mañotšo, pl. -tšei, n. mangotree.

mañgó, maño, n. Ot. th. s. foot-stool; bench; s. seī, ablogwa.

mañkē = ademañkē, and

mañkō, am., n. (Ot.) civil war, s. mañsō.

mañkpā, n. and adv. early in the morning; (at) daybreak;

— mra, very early; lebi-mañkpā, s. lebi, n. hīe futefute,

— mātāmātā, n.

mañkpā, n. walking about in the town; s. kpa, v.

mañkpāgbē, n. loitering dog; loiterer.

mañkpam, s. mampam.

mañkpē, mañkpeṃ, n. assembling or assembly of the town or people; s. kpe, v.

mañkralo, mañklalo, n. town-genius, s. kla; the first in rank after the king.

mañkū, n. part of a town, tribe.

mañnii, pl. n. things belonging to a town.

mañnye, pl. -nyemei, n. lit. towns-, people's- or country-mother; queen, if ruling (s. mañtšēñā) first woman in

- a town, who has to lead the women in any public business or in war. She has female officers under her. This institution is of great services. Ye —, v. to be queen etc. inf. maňnyeyeli. Comp. mǎntšə, n.
- maňnyo, pl. maňbii n. the sing. is seldom used; citizen, inhabitant of a town mānyo, th. s.
- mǎňnoyeli, n. government of a town; s. mǎntšeyeli, n.
- maňse, n. back of the town, behind the town; region far away; adv. afar, far away, afar off, -soň, very far; etc. maňse, he is gone to a far country, on a journey; maňse —, foreign; maňse-wiemq, foreign language etc.
- mǎnsenyo, pl. -mei, -bii, n. foreigner; stranger; s. gbq, n. mǎnsenō, pl. -nii, n. strange, foreign thing.
- mǎnsō, mansō, n. public difficulty; rivalry; guilt; rebellion, revolution; civil-war. Comp. sō, atūa. Kə m. k. tšō maňsō, v. to live with s. b. in rivalry.
- mǎnsōtšō, n. enmity (of public kind), rivalry; comp. nyē, hedšō, hēkō etc.
- mǎnsōtšōlq, n. rival, enemy; fr. tšō maňsō.
- mǎňsu and
- mǎňsubaň, n. character of a town, nation, etc.
- mǎňta, n. army of a town or people; war of a town or people, s. ta, n.
- mǎňtabilq, n. garrison, soldiers, warriors of a town.
- maňtō, n. founding of a town, fr. to maň; comp. bq maň; maňbq.
- maňtolq, n. founder of a town = maňbqlq.
- maňtšə, pl. maňtšəmei or mǎdšiatšəmei, n. lit. towns-father; country-father („Landesvater“); king; first person of a town; cabooseer; major. (Röntg; Bürgermeister; Schult- heiß); ye maňtšə, v. to be king etc. to rule, reign; inf. maňtšeyeli; wo m. k. maňtšə, inf. maňtšewō, to exalt. s. b. to be king, to make s. b. king; kpa maňtšə (sc. ye sel le nq) inf. maňtšə kpamq, to dethrone a king, s. -kpa. Comp. maňnye, n., and koň, n. mǎtšə in Adň.
- mǎňtšəbi, com. n. -binu, pl. bihi m. n. -biyo, pl. biyei, f. n. kings-child; prince; princess.
- mǎňtšəbq, n. creation of a king; = mǎňtšewō, n.
- mǎňtšəfai, n. kings-hat, crown, diadem. Comp. akekré, n., kōňfai, n.
- mǎňtšəkpamq, n. dethroning of a king; fr. kpa mǎňtšə, v. mǎňtšəmaň, n. Kings-town; residence.
- mǎňtšəñǎ, pl. maňtšəñǎmei, maňtšəmeiaňǎmei, wife of a king; queen, comp. maňnye.

māntšeseĩnoṭamo, n. enthroning of a king, fr. māntše ta sei nq, v.

māntšeseĩ, n. seat of the king, sometimes richly decorated, throne; māntše ta (sc. sei) nq, the king is enthroned.

māntšeseĩterelo, n. throne- or stool-bearer to the king.

māntšesemo, pl. semei, n. the first person in rank after the king; s. mañkralo, semo, n., successor of a king.

māntšeseo, pl. -sebbi, n. the next following or puisne brother of a king; the crown-prince, successor.

māntšeta, n. royal army.

māntšetše, n. father of the king.

māntšetšo, n. royal staf; scepter.

māntšewe, n. king'shouse; court; residence.

māntšeweku, n. royal family.

māntšewebii, n. royal household.

māntšewiemo, n. a royal word.

māntšeyeli, n. reign; kingdom; government.

māntšeyelihe, n. kingdom; residence of the government.

māntšeyino, n. time of government of a king; Dawid, māntše le yino, under the king David (gr. ἐνὶ c. gen.).

mānyāmānyā, adj. and adv. rough, with a rent surface; disorderly; kagūmo akutu le mānyāmānya, take wo tšotšeo fufui hle, don't peel the orange roughly, as (if) a fowl picks the face of a pudding.

mānyāmānyāfemo, n. roughness.

Manya („I have found“ or „I shall find“), pr. n. of one of the Krobo-towns (that one belonging to Odoñko Azu, s. Yilo, pr. n.).

Māsa, Mānsā (Ot.) pr. n. of the third daughter.

masei, n. and adv. side; near; ba mimesei, come at my side; ba miñō, come to me. Ad. mase, n.

maseigbei, n. access to a person; s. ñōgbē, n.

māša, n. rotten dough, i. e. leaven; comp. ša, šāla, lošla etc. wo.

māša, inf. māšawō, v. to leaven; but comp. fū, v. to be leavened.

māšawō, n. leavening.

māši, n. land of a people, people, nation.

mātā, mātāmātā, adj. and adv. mixed, slimy, soft; slimily; fe —, v.

mātāfemo, n. softness etc.

matañ, n. interruption; wo —, v. to interrupt; = alali, anantaka, etc.

matañwō, n. interruption.

màtō, n. putting bread into the oven; to mǎ, v. to put the doughy bread into the oven.

màtōlō, n. person doing this (in Germ. „Schießer“).

mǎtše, Ad. n. = mǎntše.

mawa, n. maid-servant, Magd. The word is either Otyi-baba, maba, mawa, female person; or dan.

mē, inf. mē, to wait; - - for; to expect, to hope; to remain, to be quiet; comp. kwe gbe; hīe mē, inf. hīeme, v. to be at home, to be content, s. hīe tše, th. contrary.

mē, n. waiting.

mē, mēni, inter. pron. what? Sometimes it is put at the end of inter. sentences, as: Sane ni adšadše atšō lē dži mē? lit. the palaver which was related is what? = what is the palaver? —

mēba, meba, = meni ba, adv. pron. lit. what came? = why? Mēba okeemi? Why didst thou not tell me? = menihewō ni . . .?

mēbeyinō? what time, when?

me, Adh. pron. objectively used, them, = amē in Gǎ; n. people = mei in Gǎ.

mei, n. matter coming out from the eyes esp. when sick. mei, n. small red beans growing at a shrub and used for gold weighing.

mēitšo, n. the shrub of them.

mei, me, pl. of mo which see, n. person; = people; Germ. man, see a.

meiabō nī, as many as . . .

meididšianō, pl. -nī, n. something appertaining to black people; comp. blōfōnō, n.

Meididšiašikpoñ, pr. n. lit. black people's land (s. modīñ), Africa.

meididšiasane, n. palaver, matter of black people; comp. blōfōsane, n.

mēle, inf. mēlemō, v. dan. to inform, report, esp. one's self as sick etc. („melden“).

mēlelō, n. informer, reported; person reported as sick.

mēlemō, n. report, information; report, that s. body is sick.

mēle, adj. bad, nasty.

mlēlē, omēlē, n. thirty cowries.

mēlō, n. waiting person.

melō and adj. stupid, lazy; dull.

memedši, irreg. pl. of momo, adj. old; hī medši or hī memedši, old men.

mēmō, n. waiting.

menē = mone, dem. pron. this (person); pl. menēmei.

mēne? = what (is) this? = meni dši enē?

meni = mē, the former more used in the beginning, the latter more at the end of sentences and in combinations, int. pron. what? f. i. Meni eke? What he said? Eke mē? th. s. Mē gbomo ba? what man came? But „ni (ni)“ being originally also a verb = dši, to be (comp. n), rel. pron. and conj.) meni gbomo ba? can also be said. Sometimes „meni“ is also put at the end of a sentence.

menimeni? whatever? used as adv. above all, best, f. i. Ke ele nā menimeni le, elee tamō blōfōmei, if he understood art best, he does not understand like the Europeans. S. fe n. k. v.

Mensā and Mēsā, pr. n. of the third son (Ot.); s. Mansā, pr. n.

mensre, n. dan. physician; doctor; comp. tšalq; tšofatše, n.

mensretšu, n. doctors' room; apothecarys' shop.

merekē, n. large river-fishes with flat heads, a great article of trade in the Voltaregions.

mfonini, mfoniri (Ot. th. s.) n. picture; s. amagā, subaṅ, henō etc.

mfuna, n. a kind of young bush; s. lakpa, n.

mi, v. inf. mile, hunting with dogs (comp. gbōbi); ya mile, v. th. s. (go ahunting).

mī, v. inf. mīmō, to submerge, to sink; to be swallowed; to swallow; to make swallow; to dip into; to enter into s. business; to venture, to dare.

mi, n. round little stones or nuts to play with; s. fōbite; a similar stone.

mi, m' Adā. n. inside = mli in Gā, mu in Otyi, me in Ayigbe.

mī, n. breast- or chest-bone; chest; heart (comp. tšitši and tsui); mī še, inf. miše, v. (the breast-bone reaches, is large enough) to be content, happy; to rejoice, similar to hīe me, v.; šedše m. k. mī, v. transit. of the former (comp. § 27 about dše) to make one's breast, or chest satisfied, to comfort, rejoice s. b., inf. mišedšemō; ke nine fō mī na, to lay the hand upon the breast (in acknowledgement of guilt, accusation etc. or in giving a promise; die Hand auf's Herz legen.

mi, m-, n-, ṅ-; -mi, -m', -n, -ṅ, pers. pron. I; mine; me; comp. § 34.

- mīm-, mī-, m-, n-, ñ-, present augment § 13 f.
- mīa, v. inf. mīamō, to squeeze, to press; to gird one's self; -hē, y. to gird the loins, inf. hēmīamō; -señ, v. to throttle, to strangle; s. señ, v. and n.
- mīa hīe, inf. hīemīamō, to press the face, to sustain, to bear (pain, labour etc.).
- mīalo, n. a person pressing etc. fr. mīa, v.
- mīamō, n. pressing, squeezing, girding; throttling. Comp. señmō.
- mīaṅ, pl. mīadši, n. mole, molewarp.
- mīamōnō, pl. -nii, n. girdle.
- midō = mikome, mīkeke, I alone; only I; comp. tō, eko-metō, th. s.
- mīdši, pl. of mīlē, n. drum.
- mīdšiyilō, n. drummer.
- mīdšiyī, n. drumming, fr. yi mīlē, v.
- mīkeke, mikome, I alone, I only.
- mīle, n. sporting, hunting with hounds; comp. gbōbimō, n.
- mīlēlo, n. venison; = gbōbilo, n.
- mīlēloniiyenii, pl. n. prepared venison.
- mīlō, n. sportsman, comp. gbōbilo, gbōlo, n. th. s.
- mīlē, pl. mīdši, n. small kind of drums; yi-, v. drum; s. otēte, obōnu etc.
- mīlēyī, n. drumming.
- mīlēyilō, n. drummer.
- mīlētše, n. th. s.
- mīm-, s. mī-; present augment.
- mīlō, n. swallower; dipper.
- mīmō, n. submersion, sinking; swallowing; dipping; baptism.
- Mimpemihōasem, pr. n. of a village (Ot. = I don't like palaver! comp. Odqmiabra = If thou love me, come! pr. n. of a village not far from the former).
- miñ = mini = mīdši, it is I.
- mīñ- = mīm-, mī-, present aug.
- mīna, n. chest; comp. tšitši, fufo, n.
- mīše, n. contentment; happiness; rejoicing, joy; pleasure, comfort. S. mī, n. Comp. hīeme, n.
- mīšebē, n. joyful time.
- mīšedšēlo, n. comforter, rejoicer, fr. šedše m. k. mī, s. mī, n.
- mīšedšemō, n. comforting, rejoicing; comfort; s. kpatamō, n.
- mīšedšemōsane, n. comforting circumstance.
- mīšesane, n. joyful news.

mitšo, pl. -tšei, n. a tree bearing the nut, called „mi“, n.
mła, mra, Ot. th. s., n. law; wo mla, v. inf. mlawō, to
give a law; tō mla, v. inf. mlatō, mlatōmq. to transgress
the law; comp. kita, akpō. S. mǎ, v. to set.

mła, mra, mramra, adv. quick, quickly; soon (perh. fr. the
Ot. bra, come!)

mlantfi, n. leopard, comp. olowq, kotšē, hienmalq, n.

mlatōmq, n. transgression of the law.

mlatōlq, n. transgressor of the law.

mlatšōlq, n. law-teacher; lawyer; νομικός.

mlatšōmq, n. teaching of the law.

mlatšōmqwolo, n. and

mlawolo, pl. -wodši, n. book of law.

mlawō, n. law-giving.

mlawolq, n. law-giver.

mlawomq = mlawō, n.

mle, meļē, n. mushrooms.

mle, mule, n. depth? s. mu mle, -mule, s.

mlebo (Ot. berabo) n. liver (perh. europ. word).

mlefo, n. a mild person, comp. bleō.

mlelo = mlelo, n. venison.

mli (shortened m', ŋ, n) n. inside; adv. and substantive
postposition in inside, inwardly; etc. Ot. mu, m (n, ŋ),
Adn. mi. m (n, ŋ). Mli is one of the nouns used as
relational- or formwords to express the relation of place,
comp. he (the contrary of mli), hewq; hie, se; nō, ši,
šiši; ŋō, masei; yi, tšui, te, teñ etc. Comp. §§ 24—26,
§ 29, §§ 44—47. The most common combinations with
mli, by which all may be sufficiently understood are the
following: ba mli, inf. mlibā, v. to come in; to be ful-
filled; contracted bañ; be mli, beñ, neg. v. (s. ye mli)
to be not in, to be not true, to be false; beñ, it is not
so! bē mli, v. to sweep in some place, --into; be mli,
v. to take hold in (with pincers), to pinch in; to nar-
row into etc. Comp. be, v.; and be v.; ble mli, v. to
lie in a place, s. ble; bote mli, v. to enter; dfa mli,
inf. mlidfa, v. to break the inside..., dq mli, v. to bend;
dša mli, inf. mlidša, v. to divide; dše mli, v. to come
forth from; dšē mli, v. th. s., dšie mli, v. to take out;
fā mli, v. to take out; fo mli, v. pl. flq mli, to cut in
two; fq mli, v. to wash inwardly; gba mli, pl. gbła mli,
inf. mligba, -gbamo, -gblamo, to divide = dša mli; gbe
mli, inf. mligbemq, v. to fall in; to fall into (einfallen,
hineinfallen; gba mli, v. to bore through, to make hole

into, to perforate; hī mli, v. inf. mlihīle, to dwell in; hq mli, to lie in a cavity, to lie betwixt; to shove in, -into; ka mli, v. to stain; kā mli, to lie in; kq mli, v. to pick out, pl. klq, kōlq mli; kā mli, v. to break into; kpa mli, v. to select, to be dainty; kpā mli, v. to stretch one's self; kpe mli, v. to decide; kpō mli, v. to redeem from; le mli, v. to know the inside, i. e. about; lq mli, v. to widen (the inside); lo mli, v. to take out from; lu mli, v. to strike into, to fall into; mā mli, v. to stand in, to put in etc. mī mli, v. to sink into; to dip into; mō mli, to take hold in, at, of; na mli, v. to see into, to have insight; nā mli, v. to press in, to squeeze out, to shut up; nō mli, v. to take from; sa mli, v. to prepare inwardly; ša mli, v. to wipe, white-wash the inside; ta mli, pl. tra mli, v. to sit in; to touch the inside, to stir, - - up; to move; tša mli, v. to dig; tšō mli, v. to turn in; wo mli, v. to cast in, to give over and above; wo mli la, v. to make one angry, comp. mli wo la; wu mli, v. to cast one's self into (the water) to bath; ya mli, v. to enter = bote; yq mli, negat. be mli, v. to be in, to be true; shortened yeñ, yeñ! = truly! yi mli, yiñ, v. to strike in; to hit; to enter upon (a journey); eyiñ ete, he went off, he departed; ħmeñe miyiñ, to day I started; yo mli, v. to perceive etc.

mli be, v. n. to be inwardly narrow, contracted; s. be, v. mli dša, v. to be divided, inf. mli, dša, comp. dša mli, v. mli dšo, v. n. to be sparing, illiberal (inwardly bitter, s. dšo); inf. mli-dšomq.

mli dšo, inf. mli dšqlq, v. to be kind.

mli fe m. k. tei, = mli ta, v. to be touched, moved; comp. also yi mli.

mli fli, inf. mli flimq, v. n. (to feel inward tickling?) s. fli, v.; to be glad, happy; mimli flimi, I am glad; comp. mli se, hie me, nyā, v.

mli fe fla, v. to have an inward complaint.

mli fū, v. n. inf. mli fū - mq, to swell inwardly, i. e. to get angry, to be angry; comp. mli wo la, gli, v.

mli fū m. k., v. a. to be angry with s. b.

mli gba, pl. mli gbila, inf. mligbamq, mligblamq, v. to part in two, to be divided, comp. gba mli, v.

mli gbo, v. to be without inward feeling.

mli hī, inf. mlihīle, v. to be inwardly good, to be kind.

mli kpq, v. s. kpq, v.

mli le, v. to be inwardly wide, roomy.

- mli nu he, v. to feel inwardly.
 mli pila, v. to be inwardly wounded.
 mli ta, v. n. inf. mliṭā, to be inwardly touched or moved; comp. yi mli, mli fe m. k. tēi, v.
 mli tše, v. n. inf. mliṭšemo, to be inwardly pure, clear; Ot. mu tew, v.
 mli tšere, v. n. corrobor. of the former, s. tše, tšere, to be inwardly rent; to be rent in two, to be divorced.
 mli tšō ye n. k. hewo, v. to yearn about s. th. = musuñ tšō, v.; inf. mliṭšō.
 mli wa, v. n. inf. mliwale, to be inwardly hard; to be difficult.
 mli wo la, v. n. to be inwardly hot (s. wo la), to be angry; emli wo m. k. la, he is angry about s. b.; inf. mliławō; comp. wo m. k. mli la; mli fū; gli v.
 mlibā, n. fulfillment; fr. ba mli, v.
 mlibē, n. narrowing; fr. bē mli, v.
 mlibemo, n.; sweeping in s. place; fr. bē mli and mli bē, v.
 mlibotemo, n. entering; entrance, ingress etc.
 mliḍša, n. division; part = mligbamo; fr. dša mli and mli dša, v.
 mliḍšalo, n. divider.
 mliḍšē, n. coming or going forth.
 mliḍšiemō, n. production fr. dšie mli, v.; exception.
 mliḍšielō, n. producer.
 mliḍšomo, n. sparing; illiberality; fr. mli dšo, v.
 mliḍšolo, n. illiberal person.
 mliḍšolo, n. a merciful person.
 mliḍšole, n. yearning.
 mliḍšq, n. th. s.
 mliḍāmō = mliḍšiemō, n.
 mliḍi, mliḍimō, n. binding into s. th.
 mliḍilō, n. happy, glad person.
 mliḍlimō, n. happiness, gladness, fr. mli fli, v.
 mliḍlomō, mliḍō, n. cutting into pieces; fr. fo mli, pl. flo mli, v.
 mliḍomō, n. grudging, grudge, fr. fo mli, v.
 mliḍomō, n. inward washing; fr. fō mli, v.
 mliḍū, n. anger.
 mliḍulō, n. angry person.
 mligbamo, mligblamo, n. division; part = mliḍša; fr. gba mli and mli gba; s. gba, v.
 mligbalō, mligblalō, n. divider; s. gba, v.

- mligbe, n. way into s. place, ingress; inside; comp. hegbe and segbe, n.
 mligbemq, n. falling in or into.
 mligbomo, pl. - mei, n. inward man; soul? (acc. to Hanson).
 mligbü, n. perforation.
 mlihä, n. inward covering.
 mliheremq, n. taking in.
 mlihile, n. dwelling or remaining in some place fr. hī mli; kindness fr. mli hī, v.
 mlihilehe, = šihilehe, n. dwelling.
 mlihilo, n. inhabitant; kind person; comp. tše, n. mañnyo, n. tšutše, n.
 mliho, n. lying betwixt; shoving in, fr. ho mli, v.
 mlihūmq, n. cultivating in a place.
 mlikā, n. staining; stain, fr. ka mli, v.
 mlikamq, n. sticking, paving, fr. ka mli, v.
 mlikāmq, n. lying in a place.
 mliklōmq, mlikolōmq, n. picking out.
 mlikpalq, n. a dainty person; searcher.
 mlikpamq, n. th. s.; daintiness. fr. kpa mli, v.; distinction.
 mlikpamōñiyenii, pl. n. dainty food, dainties.
 mlikpāmq, n. stretching (one's self); resting.
 mlikpelq, n. a decisive person.
 mlikpē, n. decision.
 mlikpemq, n. chiselling.
 mlikpe, n. meeting in s. place.
 mlila, n. inward fire, heat, passion; anger; wo m. k. —, v. to grieve s. b.
 mlilatše, pl. - tšemei, n. a passionate person.
 mlilawō, n. grieving; making angry.
 mlimōmq, n. taking hold of s. th.; comprehension; faith, trust; fr. mō mli, v.
 mlinā, n. pressing out, squeezing.
 mlinalq, n. a person who has insight.
 mlinā, n. insight, fr. na mli, v.
 mlinamq, n. treading, stepping in.
 mlināmq, n. shutting in.
 mlinji, pl. n. inward things; bowels.
 mliši, n. bosom.
 mlitā, mlitamq, pl. form mlitramq, n. sitting in a place; touching; feeling; fr. ta mli and mli ta, s. ta, pl. tra, v.
 mlitasane, n. a touching story.
 mlitemq, n. concealing in s. place.
 mliteñ, n. waist.

- mlitenbõñ, n. girdle = heřimõñ, miamõñ, n.
 mlitenřimõ, n. girding.
 mlitřa, n. digging (in a place).
 mlitřamõ, n. inward healing; s. třa, v.
 mlitřemõ, n. inward purity.
 mlitřemõ, n. calling in.
 mlitřeremõ, n. (inward) separation, disunion; divorce fr.
 mli třerẽ and třerẽ mli, comp. tře, třerẽ, v.
 mlitřõ = musuntřõ, n. yearning, mercy.
 mlitřõmõ, n. showing; inward change.
 mlitřumõ, n. wiping out.
 mliwale, n. inward hardness; difficulty.
 mliwõ, n. casting in (over and above); giving into the
 bargain; the thing given into the bargain; the worst, the
 outcast, etc. also used of men. Comp. „Dreingabe“ in
 Germ.
 mliyã = mlibotemõ, n. entering; ingress.
 mliyi, mliyimõ, n. (dař Ěinfřlagen, v. yi mli, einfřlagen);
 striking into; entering a journey, a way; touching,
 moving.
 mliyomõ, n. inward perception.
 mlo-, s. ñmlo-.
 mlu, n. dust.
 mlumlu, adj. dusty; adv. into dust, f. i. gble n. k. mlu-
 mlu, v. to grind s. th. into dust; inf.
 mlumlugblemõ, n. grinding into dust.
 'mo, emo, pl. medři (and moi) adj. old; f. i. nũ mo, pl.
 hĩ medři, an old man; yõ mo, pl. yei medři, an old
 woman.
 'momo, corrob. of the former, adj. pl. momoi and memedři,
 old; adv. already (řõn, lãngř); comp. Ot. dada, dedaw,
 th. s. fr. da, v.
 mo! Ot. salutation = aikõ! in Gã.
 mo (mõ, mõ, mõ), pl. mei, n. man (Mẽnfř), person; some
 body; pl. people (man); comp. §§ 25, 26, 34; and ame,
 me, a. In combinations mo, pl. mei, distinguishes per-
 sons from things, s. § 48; f. i. mofõñ, a bad person, nõ-
 foñ, a bad thing; comp. nõ, pl. nii, n. Connected with
 verbs, as their subj. or object it expresses these undefined,
 though personal, as „a“, if the subject: f. i. mo ke
 ake . . . , some body said that . . . mei le ke, people
 say, or ake (man řagt), it is said; ke afe enẽ le, ayio
 mo, if this is done, people flog one (wenn man dař řtut,

- fo wird man gefchlagen); agbe mei komei, some people were killed; comp. also moko.
- mo, Adñ. pron. independ. = bo, thou.
- mo ko, pl. mei komei, s. moko.
- mo diñ or
modiñ, pl. meididši, n. black person, negro; comp. also motšuru and blofonyo, n.
- mō, adv. and conj.; then; comp. mō, moñ, adv.; ba mō! come then!
- mō, pl. mōmō, inf. mōmō, v. to hold; to catch; to take hold of.
- mō he, v. to take hold at.
- mō mli, inf. mlimōmō, v. to take hold of; to hold fast; to trust, believe.
- mo ši, -šiši, v. to take hold of the ground.
- mō, mōñ, pl. mōdši, n. fort; any stone-house with a flat top. Comp. צור and מצור in Hebrew.
- mo, moñ (Ot. mom), adv. rather; conj. though; ɟwar (indeed, it is true); ekeɟ moñ; ši kēle mile; though he did not say it, I know it still; er ɟagte eš ɟwar niçt, aber iç ɟweiß eš doç.
- moañ, muañ, adv. or interrog. particle, very probably connected with the former, really, indeed; ofe neke noko moañ?! thou couldst really do such a thing?! Ani ohie be hiegble moañ?! Is thy face really without shame?! Art thou really so shameless?!
- mōbō, n. (Ot. th. s.) misery; feeling of misery, mercy (misericordia); pity; compassion; ye mōbō, v. gen. nii ye mōbō, to be pitied, pitiful, miserable; minii ye mōbō po! I am very miserable; eye mōbō, it is a pity! na mōbō, v. inf. mōbōnale, to have mercy, pity; to have compassion; (sometimes also kwe mōbō, th. s.); nami mōbō! have mercy upon me; enale mōbō, he pitied him; comp. מרחם, ἐλεειν; and musuñ tšō, mli tšō, v.
- mōbōmōbō, adj. and adv. pitiful, sad; fe —, v. to be —, to be —.
- mōbōmōbōfemo, n. sadness; pity.
- mōbōnā and
mōbōnale, n. mercy, pity, compassion; comp. domō; anumnyam; musuñtšō etc. Ot. mōbōrehūnū and ahūmōbō, n.
- mōbōnalō, n. a merciful person.
- mōbōnanii, pl. n. things according to mercy; done for mercies sake.
- mōbōnii, pl. n. misery.

mođen, n. (Ot. th. s.) diligence; bq —, v. inf. modenbq, to be diligent. Comp. hiedq, v.

modenbq, n. diligence, energy; zeal.

modenboq, n. diligent person.

modenbodšeñ, n. diligent manners.

modiñ (s. mo diñ) pl. meididši, n. black man; negro.

modiñsane, n. history, state, matter of a native.

mofěmo, mofiāmo, mopiamo, pl. meifě, pron. every or any (body); see § 22, 2 f., and comp. fě, fiā, piā; nofěno.

moi, n. a kind of sea-fish; s. boi, n.

moko, mo ko (s. mo, n. and ko, pron.), pl. meikomei, n. but used as pron. some body (jemand); a body; a person. With neg. voice: no body (niemand); f. i. moko be, lit. some body is not here, no body is here; but comp. dšee moko, not a person; if not the verb, but the noun shall be negationed. Comp. noko, n. and nōko, n. in Adñ.

mokomoko (pl. meikomei, not reduplicated), th. s. as the former, but stronger and therefore generally used with the neg. voice = no body at all; comp. nokonoko, heko-heko, gbīkogbīko etc. and § 22, 2 f.

mokpōñ, n. (accord. to Hanson); a stranger; s. gbq, n.

mōlq, n. catcher.

mom, moñ = mo, adv. rather. Ot. th. s.

momo, adj. corrobor. of mo, old; pl. memedši and momoi (acc. to Hans.); adv. already.

mōmq, pl. v. of mō to catch, to hold fast.

mōmq, n. catching, holding.

momo, n. impediment in speaking; stottering; ha momo, v. inf. momohā, to stotter, stammer.

momohā, n. stottering, stammering.

momohalo, n. a stotterer (said to be generally a passionate person).

momosa, adv. already before; a long time ago; s. sa and momo; comp. momo, adv. and sa, n. and adv.

mone, mene, pl. menemei, pron. this (person); comp. ene, none; mo, ne; Ad. nōne.

moni, mo ni; pl. meini, mei ni, rel. pron. he or she, who; who (der, der; der, welcher; die, die, die, welche); comp. noni and ni, rel. pron.

mplāñ, n. pl. mplaī (Ot. mprañ) beam.

mr —, s. under ml.

mra, mramra, adv. quickly; soon (comp. Otyi: bra, come!)

mra (Ot. th. s.), mla, n. law.

- mũ, pl. mũmq; inf. mũmq, v. to sip.
 mũ and mũa, v. to be tidy; he mũ, he mũa, v. th. s., to be clean, orderly; to be fat.
 mu, v. to breathe, inf. mumq; to shut the mouth and keep s. th. in one's mouth; to hem (cloth), inf. mũ, comp. bañ (na) v. kọrq (na) v. toi.
 mu mule, v. inf. mulemumq, to dive; to conceal, be silent; to disappear.
 mu mle, v. th. s.
 mu na, v. inf. namũ, v. to be silent, s. bu na; to hem in; to make to speak = dšie na wiemoq, v.
 mu ši, inf. šimu, v. = mu mle, v.
 mũ toi, v. inf. toĩmu, to be deaf.
 'mũ, emu (Ot. th. s.), adj. whole, entire (ganǵ).
 mũ, n. hemming.
 mu, n. oil; blǫfõmu, europ. oil; mu tšuru, n. red oil, i. e. palmoil; pl. mui, different oil.
 mũa = bua, v. inf. muamq, to shut (the mouth).
 mũa na, inf. namuamq, imprt. sing. muamq, = bu na (Ot. bu ano, comp. bu in Gǵa and bua na), to shut the mouth, be silent; to keep s. th. in the mouth, to mumble = mu, v. to fold up (f. i. an umbrella).
 muamq, mũmq, n. shutting the mouth; mumbling; keeping s. th. in the mouth.
 muañ = moañ, s. this.
 mubẽ, n. time of oil, oil-season.
 mude, adj. tasteless, saltless.
 mudši, pl. n. dirt (diff. oil, s. mu, n.).
 mufǫlǫ, n. anointer; anointed (with oil).
 mufǫ, n. anointing (with oil) fr. fǫ mu, v.).
 mugǵa, inf. -mq, v. to devour.
 'mugui, amugui, n. a kind of berries.
 mugu, v. to shake, to move, to creep, inf. mugumq.
 mugu be, v. to shake one's self; inf. hemugumq.
 mugu ši, v. inf. šimugumq, to creep on the ground.
 mugulǫ, n. a person who shakes himself; creeper.
 mugumu, n. shaking, moving, creeping.
 mugumugu, adj. fat, round; fe —, v. to be —, —.
 mugumugufemq, n. fatness.
 muhemq, n. oil-buying.
 muhelǫ, n. oil-buyer.
 muhq, n. curtain.
 muhomq, n. oil-boiling.
 muhõmq, n. oil-selling; fr. hõ mu, v.; and scarcity of oil.

- mui, adv. at once; eladše mui, he at once disappeared.
 mukā, n. measuring or trying of oil (s. kā, v.).
 mule, n. depth; mu —, v. to dive.
 mulemulō, n. diver.
 mulemumō, n. diving.
 mulō, n. a person breathing etc. fr. mu, v.
 'muma, amumá, n. a kind of berries.
 mu, mum (a frequent root in afr. languages for the same idea) dumbness; tō —, v. to be dumb; to be or become speechless; verstummen.
 mumō, n. breathing; shutting the mouth, keeping s. th. in the mouth; s. mu; breath; spirit, s. רוּחַ, πνεῦμα; comp. kla, kra; susuma; sisa, etc. Ad. mum; Ot. homhome, n. mūmō, n. sipping.
 mumtō, n. dumbness.
 mumu, v. redupl. of mu, v. which see.
 mumu, n. a river fish.
 mumui, n. and adj. dumb (comp. mu, v. and momo, momohā! mu toi, v. toimulō, toimū n.).
 muna, v. to frown. Ot. v.
 munēle, n. dan. uniform; scarled red colour.
 munō, n. oil-vessel.
 musu, n. belly; used frequently as gram. subject or object = mli.
 musu fite, v. inf. musufitemō, to miscarry; to have a disordered stomach; fite musu, inf. th. s. to destroy the fruit in its mothers womb.
 musu tšō, v. to have diarrhoea; tšō musu, v. to operate (of medicine).
 musuñ tšō m. k. v. to yearn = mli tšō m. k. v.; inf. musuñtšō. Comp. חָרַר and σπλαγχνίζεσθαι.
 musu, n. (Ot. th. s.) mischief; misfortune, disaster, calamity, adversity; curse; musu eba m. k. nō, a calamity has befallen s. b.; kpa musu, v. inf. musukpamō, to take away the curse etc. by a sacrifice to the fetish (generally in the roads before towns); bō —, v. inf. musubō, to do something abominable, cursed; to blaspheme; to do mischief; omusu abua onō! thy curse may gather over thee! (A common curse).
 musubō, n. mischievous act; curse; blaspheming; blasphemy.
 musubōlō, n. mischievous person; ungodly person; blasphemer.
 musufo, n. Ot. a mischievous person.
 musuǵfo = Ot. musuyǵfo, n. th. s.

musufitemo, n. miscarrying; disorder of the stomach.
 musugbi, n. unfortunate day.
 musukotoku, musuñkotoku, n. lit. belly-bag, i. e. stomach.
 musulilei, musuñlilei, n. lit. belly-tongue; i. e. milt, spleen.
 musuñ gbi, v. and
 musuñ wa, v. to be able to sustain hunger, = nyē hōmo, v.
 musukpalo, n. a person taking away the curse by a sacrifice; fr. kpa musu, v.
 musukpamo, n. the act of taking away the curse.
 musutšō, -mo, n. diarrhoea, open bowels.
 musuñtšō, -mo, n. yearning, mercy („bowels of mercy, *ἰστέον, σπλαγχνά*“).
 mute, n. oil-stone; wet.
 mute = mude, adj. tasteless, saltless.
 mutšuru, n. red oil, i. e. palm-oil.
 mutsurute, n. oil-stone; wet = mute, n.
 mutšuruterelo, n. palmoil-carrier.
 mutsuruteremo, n. palmoil-carrying.
 mutukutšo, n. a tree growing along the lagunes (the mangrove-tree?)

N.

Words having the augment n or ñ prefixed must be sought for under the next following consonant, if not found here.

Na, v. inf. nā and namo, v. to see; to find, to have; to tread, to stand (comp. da, damo); to swear; — n. k., to swear by s. th. Adñ. th. s. It may be that different verbs are united in this; na, to see, Ad. th. s., Ot. hū; na, to get, Ad. na and Ot. nya; and na, to stand up., to tread, Ad. da (comp. Gā: damo, Ot. gyina. Na (Ad. th. s. and Ot. nya) is used as an auxiliary verb, to express the relation of time which is indicated by the adv. already; yet in Engl. (φον; νοφ); with neg. voice = not yet; positively it is seldom used; f. i. miná miké, I already said it (I got to say it); minaa make, I did not yet say; minañ make, I will not yet say it; mináko make, I have not yet said it. Besides this na is used to express a wish (a kind of optative mood) f. i. miná miké! could I say it, I wish I could say it!

The most common combinations with the verb na (comp. also na, n.) are:

na n. k. or m. k. he tšui, v. inf. hetšuinamo, to be content with s. th. or s. b.

na he tšuidšürö, v. inf. hetšuidšürönamq, to be pleased with, to be glad of; comp. na tšui, -tšuidšürö.

na mli, v. inf. mlinā, to see the inside; to have insight.

na na, v. inf. nanā, lit. to see the mouth, the beginning, the end (comp. na, n.) to understand; comp. na šiši, v.

na n. k. le, double v. to see (and) know, to understand.

na nane, v. to swear by one's leg (a very common oath: „mana minane!“).

na nii, v. inf. niinā, niinamq, to see things, to see; to have sight; to get things, i. e. to get rich; s. ye nii, v. and niiatše, n.

na nō, v. inf. nōnā, to see something, to feel pain; to suffer. Mina noko! éé! Mina noko, éé! Woe me! Woe me! Expression of severe pain or grieve or mourning.

na nq, v. inf. nqnamq, to tread upon.

na noko, v. = na nō, v.

na nya, Ad. v. = na na, v.

na Nyoñmo, v. to swear by God.

na sane, v. to get a palaver.

na se, v. to gain, to profit; inf. senamq.

na segbe, v. to have recourse to, to recover.

na ši, v. inf. šinamq, to tread the ground, to stand up, — upon. Comp. damq ši and te ši, v.; and nana, v. nana ši, v.

na šiši, v. inf. šišinā, -namq, to see the ground, the bottom, the reason; to understand; to discern.

na tše, v. to swear by one's father; a very common oath.

na tšui, v. to get or take a heart; to take courage; inf. -namq; impert. na tšui, take courage!

na tšuidšürö, v. inf. -namq; to take a good heart (see edšürö), to be of good cheer, comfort; to be happy, joyful; comp. mli fli, mī še, hie me, nyā, v.

na yi, yiñ, yitšo, v. to get a head, to get reason etc. comp. yi, yiñ, n.

ña, ña —, see after na and before ne.

na, n. mouth (Ot. āno); the outward, mouth (comp. da), opening; brim; edge (hebr. עַד); worth, price; boundary; beginning or end of something, the utmost part; shore, nšqna, sea-shore; fa-na, borders of a river. As da, he, hie, mli, nq, nō, se etc. this noun is used as a post-position and adv. expressing the relation of place and by tropic use also that of time and manner (s. § 29) as: at, to, near, accordingly, according to; at the point of; along etc. German: an, neben, auf; nach, gemäß,

entfang etc. In Ot. sometimes ano, sometimes hū, hō are the corresp. words; Ad. nya. As the gramm. object it appears especially in the following combinations: hā na, inf. nabāmō, to cut the end round about (beschnitten); bē na, — nabu (s. this), to contract the mouth = na bē, v.; bi m. k. na gbē, = פִּי לֹא, inf. nagbēhimō, v. to ask the mouth (opinion) of s. b.; befragen; bu na, v. inf. nabumō, to cover the mouth (with the natives a sign of silent astonishment), to be silent; bu ona! keep thy peace; bua na, v. (Ot. bo āno, comp. bu āno; and in Gā, mu, mūa), to gather, to assemble; dāmō na, v. inf. nadāmō, nadamōmō, to stand at, near, on the brim, shore etc. to stand firmly, s. damō mli, damō nādšian; dōkō na, v. inf. nadōkomō, to sweeten the mouth of s. b.; to persuade with sweet words, to flatter; dša na, inf. nadšāmō, to fit; comp. dša, iša, v.; dše na, v. to come from the mouth, s. Gā-Hist. (fīf vernehmen lassen); dše na, v. th. s. dšie na, v. nadšiemō, to excuse, to interpret; dšō na, v. inf. nadšō, to sharpen; fā na, v. inf. nafāmō, to take off the mouth, the cork, uncork; to open (bottles and such vessels, comp. gble na); fē na, v. nafēmō, pl. fē na, inf. nafēmō, to burst open, to open a fester, to burst open, v. n. fī na, v. nafimō, to bind the opening, to bind up (a bag etc.); fo na, inf. nafō, pl. fīō na, inf. nafīomō, v. to cut one's mouth, to report, accuse s. b.; to cut the end or brim; gba na, v. inf. nagbamō, to trouble, pl. gbla na, v. inf. nagblamō, lit. to rend the mouth, to discourse; gbe na, v. inf. nagbē, lit. to kill the mouth, the end, to end, to finish; gble na, v. inf. nagblemō, to open (doors, boxes etc., comp. fā na, gbu na); gbu na, v. inf. nagbū, to bore an opening, to open; hī na, v. nahīlē, to abhor one's mouth, to keep malice, so as not to salute or speak to s. b.; ekemi hī na, he does not speak with me; ho na = ho he, v. inf. nahō, to pass over, to overrun; ka na, v. inf. nakāmō, to insist; kā na, v. inf. nakāmō, to lie at, near; kō na, v. nakō and nakōmō, to stick in the mouth or bill; kpa na, v. nakpamō, to break the fast, to breakfast; kpe na, v. nakpe, to sew up; kū na, v. nakū, nakūmō, to gainsay; to speak or be against; lata na, v. inf. nalatāmō, to base the end (in sewing); le na, v. nale, to know (one's mouth, words); to know the number, - - - price; mā na, v. namāmō, to stand at, near; to set at; to build at, near, at the shore etc.; mū na, mūa na, v.

to be silent, shut the mouth; to keep s. th. in the mouth; s. bua na, and bu na; na na, v. inf. nanā, to see the end, to understand; nā na, v. inf. nanāmō, to shut the opening, door etc. to shut; nyīe na, v. to walk along, at, according to; nō na, v. nanōmō, to be sweet, agreeable (to the mouth), s. dōkō —; nu m. k. na gbē, v. inf. nagbēnumō, to hear from one's mouth; aḥḥōren, aṇḥōren; pā, po na, s. fā, fo na; sa na, v. inf. nasā, to taste; misa gbele na, I tasted death; misa mina (lit. I tasted my mouth, with respect to s. th.). I tasted (it), comp. sa, v.; sgo na, v. inf. nasgomō, to seal up; še na, v. našē, to reach the mouth, to be sufficient, to satisfy; ši na, v. inf. našimō, to knock against one's mouth, to act against one's word, s. kū na and ši, v.; šō na, v. inf. našomō (to lick one's mouth), to kiss; ta na, pl. tra na, inf. natamō, natramō, v. to touch the mouth; to dispute; to trouble with words; to tempt = tšō na; to cover the end, brim etc. to sit at, near, along; tō na, pl. trō na, v. inf. natō, natromō, to tire one's mouth; to make tired of speaking; te be tired of speaking; tō na, v. inf. natōmō, to transgress one's word; comp. na tō and tō, v.; tša na, v. inf. natšamō; to adjoint, to be in contact, to continue; s. tša, v.; tše na, v. inf. natšemō, to trouble, to teaze with words; to unseal; tše, v.; tši na, v. inf. natšimō, to close the mouth, opening etc., to confine, imprison etc.; tšō na, v. inf. natšōmō, to turn one's mouth, word; inf. natšō, to tempt to bad words (or actions) s. ka, v. ta na etc., wie na, v. inf. nawiemō, to speak one's mouth; to salute, to interpret, comp. nadšiemō; yere m. k. na or yire m. k. na (s. yi na), v. inf. nayeremō, to come unawares to some body's speaking about one; to overhear unawares; ye na, v. inf. nayeli, to bargain; to negotiate; yi na, v. inf. nayimō, to intercept one's speaking; yo na gbē, v. inf. nagbēyomō, to know s. b. by his voice, to know one's voice, word, manner of speaking, etc. As grammar. subject it appears especially in the following combinations:

na ba, v. inf. nabā, to be sharp (of knives etc., comp. na = edge);

na ba ši, v. inf. našiba (Ot. ano bre ase) to let the mouth down (comp. „den Mund hängen lassen“), to decrease (in zeal, power, passion etc.), to be softened, to give in. Comp. ba ši, v.

na be, v. inf. nabele, -mo, to have a narrow, contracted mouth, as old persons; to have a mouth like a pair of tongs, so as to pinch with, as ants, crabs, pincers etc.

na du, v. to leak at the opening, at the cork etc.

na dša, v. inf. nadšale, to be straight, right in speech; to have a straight end or brim; s. dša, v.

na dšo, v. inf. nadšomq, to have a bitter mouth, to have a bad mouth („ein scharfes oder böses Maul haben“).

na dšq, v. to be quiet in speaking.

na fā, v. inf. nafā, nafāmq, to be open; s. fā na; of bottles and similar vessels.

na fe, pl. fle, v. inf. náfemq, naflemq, to burst open.

na gbo, v. inf. nagbele, = daŋgbo, to have a dead mouth; to have no taste (after sickness etc.).

na homq nq, v. inf. nanqhomq or nqnahomq, to know by heart, to say by heart.

na kā, v. inf. nakāmq, to be or lie open; of doors, rooms, houses etc.

na ke enyoq ši, v. to have scarcely finished speaking; a very peculiar expression, lit. „the mouth says it is fallen down“; „beni ena ke enyoq ši“, when he had finished speaking.

na kō ši, v. to bite the ground, i. e. to fall on one's mouth; pl. na kōmq ši, s. kō, v.

na kpa, v. inf. nakpamq, to say s. th. hesitatingly because it is amiss or wrong, to miss with the mouth; s. kpa, v.

na kpe, v. nakpē, to be gathered; to be of one opinion; more frequently:

na kpe ši, v. inf. našikpē, th. s. f. i. beni amēna ekpe ši, when they were assembled; when they had become of one opinion; s. kpe, v.

na kpe he, v. to be astonished; s. nakpe, n.

na kũ, v. inf. nakũ, nakũomq; to have a broken mouth, edge etc., to be forward in speaking.

na nō, v. to have a sweet, flattering mouth; s. na dōq; to be dainty; inf. nanōmq.

na še, v. inf. našē, to be sufficient (in price); comp. še na, v.

na ši, v. inf. naši and -mo, to be worth; ona ši oha, thou art worth a hundred; comp. na, = price and ši, v.

na tō, v. inf. natōmq, to transgress with the mouth, with words; to make a mistake in speaking; comp. tō na, v. and tō, v.

- na tša, v. inf. natšamq, to fit, to adjoin, to be perpetual, comp. tša na; tša, v.
- na tše, v. inf. natšemq, to have a pure, clear mouth; to speak fluently and purely; ena tšeko, he can not yet fluently speak.
- na tši, v. inf. natši and natšimq, to be stopped or closed up; s. tši na, v.
- na wa, v. inf. nawaleq, to have a hard mouth, to be hard; comp. wa, v.
- nā, n. grandmother, pl. namei. Ad. th. s.
- naakpa, adv. well, very, very much.
- nabā, n. sharpness fr. na ba, v.
- nabā, and
- nabāmq, n. cutting the mouth, opening, brim, end; s. bā, v.
- nabē, n. narrowness of mouth, as that of old men; formation of mouth like that of a pair of tongs or pincers, as ants have.
- nablēmq, n. th. s. of the pl. form blē, v.
- nābi, pl. -bii, n. grandmother-child, i. e. grand-child; comp. nā, n.; ni, n. nye and nyemi, n.
- nabimq, n. asking of the price, fr. bi na, v.
- nabinu, pl. -bihi, n. grandson.
- nabiyo, pl. -biyei, n. grand-daughter.
- nabu, n. lit. hole or opening of the mouth (s. bu); mouth, often used = na, hole, opening, lip; pl. nabui, lips.
- nabualq, n. gatherer, fr. bua na, v.
- nabuamq, n. gathering, assembling; assemble. S. kpemq, n.
- nabuamqhe, n. gathering-place.
- nabumq, n. covering of the mouth, opening etc. silence, fr. bu na, v.
- nadamq, nadamqmq, n. standing at, along, for etc.; fr. damq na, v.
- nadokqlo, n. flatterer; persuader; fr. dōqo na and na dōqo, v.
- nadokmq, n. flattering, persuading.
- nadokmqwiemq, n. flattering word, — speech.
- nadšā, nadšāle, n. straightness of mouth, speech, opening, brim, end etc.; fr. na dša and dša na, v.
- nādši, pl. of nane (Ot. th. s. and nañ), foot.
- nādšiañ = nādšiamli, n. foot-print, foot-step, stead, post-position = instead of, for etc. ba —, v. to come instead of s. b.; damq —, v. to stand for s. b., - - surety; to represent s. b., inf. nādšiañdamq; dše nādšiañ, v. inf. nādšiañdšē, to go out of one's way („aus den Füßen gehen“); dšie nādšiañ, v. to remove out of one's way,

- inf. nāḍšiaṇḍšiemō; fā nāḍšiaṇ, v. th. s.; he nāḍšiaṇ, v. to take recompence, inf. nāḍšianhemō; kā —, v. to lie in one's place, inf. nāḍšiankāmo; ke nāḍšiaṇ, v. inf. nāḍšiankē, to grant instead. to make a present instead; mā nāḍšiaṇ, v. inf. nāḍšianmāmo, to stand in the place of s. th. (s. damō); na nāḍšiaṇ, v. to get s. th. in exchange; nō nāḍšiaṇ, v. to take s. th. instead of s. th., in exchange; ta, pl. tra nāḍšiaṇ, v. to sit in one's place. inf. nāḍšiantamo, -tramo; to —, v. inf. nāḍšiantō, to repay, to retribute, to retaliate, to recompence; ye nāḍšiaṇ, v. to take s. b. place or office, inf. nāḍšianyeli; ye —, v. to be in s. b. place. instead of etc. neg. be —; yi —, v. nāḍšianyimō, to remain on the same spot, to go in a circle (also used in argument) etc.
- nāḍšiana, n. the place at the feet of s. b. foot-prints, — steps, postpos. at the feet, to the feet, f. i. gbe —, v. to fall down at s. b. feet etc.
- nāḍšiaši, n. place under one's feet, standing place, situation etc. east = bokā; the four points of the wind are named from the situation of a person lying on his back with the head to the west and feet to the east (perh. from burial?); comp. yiteṇ, yiteṅbe or anaigbe, nine-ḍšūrōgbe or nšōṅbe and nine abekugbe or kōṅbe or koyigbe; and nāḍšiaši, -gbe.
- nāḍšiašigbe, n. east-way, adv. east-ward.
- nāḍšiaṇḍāmō, n. surety, standing surety; representation; fr. damō nāḍšiaṇ, v.
- nāḍšiaṇḍāmōlō, n. surety; representant; representative.
- nāḍšiaṇḍšē, n. going out of one's way; fr. dšē nāḍš., v.
- nāḍšiaṇḍšiemō, n. removal out of the way, fr. dšie nāḍš., v.
- nāḍšiaṇtō, n. repaying; repayment; restitution; retaliation; fr. to nāḍš., v.
- nāḍšiantolō, n. restituter, retaliater.
- nāḍšianyeli, n. taking office for or after an other; succession; fr. ye nāḍš., v.
- nāḍšianyelilō, -yelō, n. successor.
- nāḍšolō, n. person with an evil tongue; fr. na dšō, v.
- nāḍšomō, n. bad mouth, evil tongue; strict, true saying.
- nāḍšō, n. sharpening of tools, — of the mouth (for scolding etc.).
- nāḍšōle, n. quietness of mouth, speech; kind words; fr. na dšō, v.
- naḥālō, n. opener, bottler; fr. fā na, v.
- naḥāmō, n. opening of bottles etc.

- nafeṃq, naḥṃq, n. bursting open; fr. fe na and na fe, v. naḥ and naḥṃq, n. binding up, closing of bays etc.; fr. fi na, v.
- naḥṃq, n. corruption of mouth, speech.
- naḥṃq, naḥṃq, n. reporter, accuser, talebearer; fr. fo na, fi na, v.
- naḥṃq, naḥṃq, n. reporting, accusing; talebearing; report; accusation; summons.
- nagbaḥ, n. troubler; troublesome person, from gba na, v.
- nagbaṃq, n. troubling; trouble.
- nagbaṃsane, n. troublesome palaver.
- nagbē, n. ending, finishing; end; aim; fr. gbe na, v.
- nagbegbi, n. last day.
- nagbelq, n. finisher.
- nagblamq, n. discourse; fr. gbla na, v. but s. naḥṃblamq, n.
- nagbele, nagbō, n. tastlessness, fr. na gbo, v.
- nagbelq, n. opener, a person opening doors, boxes etc.
- nagbleṃq, n. opening.
- nagbū, n. piercing (open).
- nahile, n. malice-keeping; fr. hī na, v.
- nahilo, n. malice-keeper.
- nahomq, n. knowing or saying fluently (by heart).
- nakai, pron. such; adv. thus, so; comp. neḥe; nakai noḥ, even so; Ad. dša.
- nakāmṃq, n. being open; opening; fr. na kā, v.
- nakpaṃq, n. break-fast; fr. kpa na, v. speaking amiss, fr. na kpa, v.
- nakpē, n. meeting; unity of opinion = naḥṃpē; fr. na kpe, v.
- nakpēhe, n. meeting-place.
- nakpē, n. astonishment, fr. na kpe he; amēna kpe amēhe, or efeame nakpe, they were astonished. Comp. fe yā; he dšō etc.
- nakpe, nakpleṃq, n. sewing up the ends, comp. kata na, baḥ na, v.; fr. kpe na, v.
- nakūlo, n. gainsayer; forward person.
- nakū and nakūṃq, n. gainsaying; opposition. fr. kū na, v.; forwardness fr. na kū, v.
- nakutšo, pl. -tšei, and nakutšona, n. knee.
- nale, n. dan. fool; fe —, to make a foot of.
- nalq, n. only used in combinations, — seer; — finder.
- namq, n. finding, getting.
- namo, pl. namei, inter. pron. who? ameyi enyo le atēḥ
namo? who among the two? Ad. nene.

- namũ, namũamq, n. shutting of the mouth; keeping of s.th. in the mouth, fr. mu or mua na, v.
- nam, n. a knowing person, well-informed person (fr. na mli?).
- nana, n. understanding; fr. na na, v.
- nanalo, n. an understanding person; ein verständiger Mensch.
- nana, v. reduplication of na, v. to tread, to stand upon etc.
- nana ši, = na ši, v.
- nānakānsowa, n. (Ot.) great-grandchild; great-grand-parent; comp. nā (Ot. nānā) grand-mother.
- nañamq, n. shutting (of doors, boxes etc.), fr. ñā na, v.
- nāne (old pronunc. nānde perh. = na-ade, comp. na, v. to tread and ade, Ot. = thing, s. also nine, kane, fine, n. etc. Ot. nān, nāne), pl. nādši, n. foot; wheel. Comp. nādši, nādšian, nādšiana, nādšiaši etc.; fā nāne, v. and wo nāne nq, v. to walk quickly; nyie nāne nq, v. to go on foot etc.
- nānehēnq, nānehĩntšonq, n. shinbone.
- nānehefomq, n. foot-bath.
- nānemāhe, n. foot-print; footing.
- nānenonyielq, n. pedestrian; fr. nyie nane nq, v.
- nānenonyiemq, n. walking on foot.
- nāneši, n. sole of the foot.
- „ „ place under foot, comp. nādšiaši, n.
- nānešimaŋgo, n. foot-stool.
- nānešimq, n. kicking; kick.
- nānešiwao, nānewao, pl. -wabii, n. toe.
- nānetšitši, n. (comp. tšitši) heel.
- nānetšo, pl. -tšei, n. lit. foot-stick (s. tšo), i. e. shin-bone.
- nanii, pl. n. dainties.
- nāñkutšo, pl. -tšei, knee = nakutšo.
- nanō, n. eternily; kē-ate —, until eternity. Comp. dā, Nanyoñmo, n.
- nañōlq = niia mlikpalq, n. dainty person.
- nañōmq, n. agreeableness fr. ñō na, v.; daintiness, fr. na ñō, v.
- nanetu, and
- nantu, n. calf of the leg.
- 'nanu = ananu, n. spider.
- 'nanukpā, n. spider-web.
- nanyo, pl. nanemei (= nanenyo nannyo, -mei, comp. damfo, pl. nnamfo in Otyi) n. friend; neighbour (Nachbar), fellow, comrad; kē m. k. bq nanyo, v. inf. nanyobq, to make friendship with s. b. In compositions it is used

- like the engl. fellow —, lat. com —; germ. Mit —;
see f. i. nanyogbomo, n.
nanyobõ, n. friendship; communion.
nanyodšulq, n. fellow-thief.
nanyofelq, n. fellow-agent.
nanyogbomo, pl. -mei, n. fellow-man; person of the same
rank.
nanyogbõ, n. fellow-guest; — stranger.
nanyoniitšulq, n. fellow-labourer.
Nanyoimo, pr. n. of God, either = eternal God (comp.
dā, nanõ = eternity, Ot. dā, pl. nna, day; dā, alway)
or God of the ancestors, comp. nā, nanakansowa (Ot.
nā, = mother; nānā = grandmother etc.).
nanyofelq, n. playmate = febilq, n.
nanyotšulq, pl. -tšudši, n. fellow-servant; pl. nanemeitšudši.
nasā, n. tasting, taste; fr. sa na, v.
naso = asaṅ (Ot. ṅanso), conj. also; moreover, again.
nasqomq, n. sealing, seal; fr. sqo na, v.
nasa, n. bad, wicked mouth; s. eša, adj.
našē, n. sufficiency, satiety; fr. še na, v.
našigblamq, n. discourse with the purpose of catching one
in speech; fr. gbila na ši, v.
našimq, n. worth; fr. na ši, v.; act against s. b. words,
fr. ši na, v.
našqm, n. kissing, kiss.
natamq, natramq, n. dispute; quarrel; fr. ta na, pl. tra
na, v.; sitting at or along; covering of the end, brim etc.
natõlq, n. transgressor; person who makes mistakes, fr. tõ
na and na tõ, v.
natõmq, n. transgression of s. b. words, fr. tõ na, v.; mis-
take in speaking.
natšakemq, n. recanting.
natšalq, n. fitter.
natšamq, n. fitting, adjoining, contact, continuation (comp.
notšamq); fr. tša na and na tša, v.
natšelq, n. teaser fr. tše na; person speaking correctly fr.
na tše, v.
natšemo, n. teasing, troubling; fr. tše na, v.; clear speak-
ing, correct speech; fr. na tše, v.
natši, n. movement; s. tši, v.
natši and natšimq, n. stopping up of the mouth, opening,
passage etc. fr. tši na, v.
natšilq, n. person hindering or stopping one's way.
natšõlq, n. tempter fr. tšõ na, v.

natšō, n. tempting, temptation.

natšōmq, n. recanting.

natšōwíemq, n. tempting, provoking word.

nawale, n. hardness, harshness (of words), fr. na wa, v.

nawalq, n. hard, harsh person.

nawalqđeñ, n. hard, harsh behaviour, character.

nawielq, n. interpreter; = nadšielq, advocate.

nawiemq, n. interpretation, speaking for some body, salutation.

nayeli, n. bargaining, negotiation.

nayelq, nayelilq, n. bargainer, negotiator; fr. ye na, v.

nayelisane, n. negotiating palaver.

nayeremq, n. overhearing unawares, fr. yere na, v.

nayi, nayimq, n. interception of speech, fr. yi na, v.

nayomq, n. knowing by the voice.

ña, ñã, v. inf. nã and pl. ñamq, inf. th. s., to press, to squeeze (= mla), (to press the hand?) to salute, to visit (comp. fla and sra, v.), to shut, to be shut, to give order, to sing out.

ña, inf. ñã, v. to learn (f. i. a trade).

ña hie, v. to shut the door before s. b.

ña mli, v. inf. mliñamq, mliñã, to shut the opening, inside; to press in; to squeeze out.

ña m. k., v. to salute, visit s. b.

ña na, v. inf. nañamq, to shut (the opening, door etc. s. na, n.).

ña nq, v. inf. nqñamq, to press upon, to squeeze the surface, to shut the cover (s. nq, n.).

ña se, v. inf. señamq, to shut behind.

ña ši, v. inf. šiñamq, to press down.

ña m. k. yi, inf. yinã, to give a peremptory order to s. b., to cry (and stamp) at s. b. („anherrföen"); inf. yinãmq, to shut one up or in.

ña m. k. yi se, v. inf. yiseñamq, to shut after s. b. head, i. e. to shut s. b. in, to close after a man; Gen. 7, 16.

ñã, n. pressing, squeezing.

ña, or ñã, pl. ñamei; when without any possessive pronoun or case before it (i. e. in the vocative case or address (aña, añamei (comp. ate, awo, ao, anyemi, awu), n. wife (in her exclusive relation to her husband, comp. biianye, bienye and yō); espoused bride (comp. also šiyere and ayemforo). It is custom to betroth young girls, even sucklings (and children in the mothers womb

on condition that they are girls) to some male, adult or young; from that time he has to give presents to her and her parents and she is bound to him and called ña, wife, or šiyere (ši, promise, and yere, Ot., wife); during the bridal ceremonies, when dressed and adorned as bride, ayemforo (s. this) and after marriage again ña, ñā. Comp. wye yō, kpe yō, v. Adñ. yō, th. s., for „wife“ and „woman“; comp. „Weib“.

ña, ñā, generally ña nō, ñānō, n. grassy plain, field (where there is no bush, s. ko, n.) savanna; esp. the level between the sea and the mountains as far as there is no bush (fr. ña, to press?); wilderness.

ña nō or ñānō, in or on the field; comp. dša nō, asa nō, ko sē etc. Eye ña lē nō, he is in the field.

ñā, n. (Adñ. gā; Ot. nyansā, comp. ña, v. na, v. Ot. nya, to get, and ña, to visit) counsel, advice; art; wisdom; prudence; trade; craft; cunning; trick etc. le ñā, v. to know wisdom, art, to have prudence; to know a trade; wo ña, v. inf. ñawo, to give counsel, advice; ñā mli, adverbially used: prudently, cunningly; secretly.

ñabi, n. step-child (lit. wife's child) of a man; comp. wubi, n.

ñaisō, n. wounds betwixt the toes from perspiration.

ñai, collective n. coals; ñai kē la, fire-coals; s. the next word.

ñālā, v. to dry, to shrink; inf. ñālā.

ñālai, ñālai, adj. dry; verfoht.

ñalē, n. wisdom, knowledge, prudence (s. le ñā, v.); trade, mastership.

ñalō, ñālō, n. visiter; a person shutting or pressing, s. ña, v.

ñālo, ñāñlo, n. beast of the field, s. kolo, n.

ñālō, n. artificer; prudent, wise man; counsellor; tradesman; master of a trade; fr. ñā, v.

ñālōfemō, -yeli, n. mastership.

ñamō, n. shutting; pressing, squeezing; saluting, visiting; visit; fr. ña, v.

ñāna, n. rain-water gathered from thatched houses, comp. adšensu, n.

ñāñ — or ñānō —, prefixed to a noun, indicates wild, s. ñāñkpōñō etc.

ñāni, adj. and adv. cold; -ly.

ñānkolo, n. beast of the field.

ñāñō, pl. ñāñii, n. implements or instruments of an artist, artificer, tradesman; machine; comp. tšōne, n.

nanokpoŋo, n. wild horse; a kind of antelopes, in size and shape like a horse.

nanq (s. ña, n. ña nq), n. field; ña lq nq, the field; adv. in or on the field; comp. dšanq, n. etc.

nanonii, pl. n. things of the field; wild growing things; comp. ko-, koñ- and nanokpoŋo, nanqšina etc.

nanqšina, nanqšina, n. a kind of buffalo, s. wuo, wō, n. ñaši, n. arm-hole.

ñawiewo, n. word of advice.

ñawō, n. counselling, advice, fr. wo ñā, v. Ot. tu fo, v.

ñawolo, n. adviser.

ñawylei, n. a kind of sweet fruit of a tree; sweet-sap; comp. aluguntugun, n.

ñawyleitšo, pl. -tšei, n. tree bearing it.

ñawye, n. living (of a man) with a wife; married state; matrimony; comp. yōwye and gblā, n.

ñē, enē, demon. pron. Ad. th. s., this; Ot. yi. Comp. mone, none.

ñē? int. pron. what? = mē, me?; where whence, whereto? = nēgbē?

ne, v. to rain; always constructed with Nyoŋmo (which see) for its subject; Nyoŋmo neq, God rains; = it rains.

Comp. fā, ba, Nyoŋmo ba; tue etc. Nyoŋmonē, n. rain; Nyoŋmonemq, th. s.

ñē, aux. v. in Adñ. = ye, to be and ñō, kē in Gā, de in Ot., to take. S. Apendix.

nēgbē, int. pron. lit. what way, where, — to whither; whence, s. nē; nīgbē, th. s.

nēhū, num. nine; ameyi nēhū, they are nine in number.

ñel, n. a kind of reeds.

nel and nē, Ad. = nēhū.

neke, pl. nekemei, demonst. pron. generally followed by ne, this, such; neke gbomo ne, this man or such a man; but if construed adjectively = certain, f. i. gbomo ko neke, a certain person (whose name I have forgotten); noko neke, a certain thing. Comp. also nakai and § 34. Ad. kikē, th. s.

nelenq, n. (the) opposite (thing or place), nsongbē nelenq dši koŋgbē, the opposite (or contrary) of south is north.

nelenq, adv. opposite; ye —, inf. ñelenqyeli, v. to be —.

ñelenqñō, n. opposite thing or place or direction.

ñelenqyeli, n. oppositeness.

nenyanke, n. saw-fish, s. nyanyanke.

ñelel, = ñlel, n. shells.

nf. — s. und. mf.

'ngañ, pl. 'ngadši, s. eñañ eñgañ, n. a kind of birds.

ngā = nā, n. Adñ. ga; art.

ng- s. under ñ.

ngō, n. = ñō, salt.

ni, v. (Ot. th. s. or ne) = dši, to be something; it is inflexible and sometimes shortened into „ñ“; f. i. midši, mini, miñ, it is I; gbomo ni or gbomoñ, it is a person. Comp. ni, pron. and conj. and ni, conj. Ad. „i“ as terminational augment; th. s. f. i. anqwañ, Ad. anqkwai, it is true!

nī, rel. pron. which, who; that; (Ot. a) comp. moni, noni; when; comp. beni, where; comp. heni, how; comp. bqni; conj. that, as for the purpose that, construed with potent. mood. Comp. ni, v. and conj. and ake, conj.

ni, conj. and, Adñ. th. s. Ot. na; only used to combine sentences or verbs, but not nouns (comp. ke). Comp. ni, v.

nī or nī, n. pl. nimei, grandfather; Ot. nana; comp. nā, nye, n. etc.

nī, nī, nibii, pl. n. of nō (which see). The word in its sing. and pl. form is very frequently used in combinations (as mo, mei of persons), to replace an object wanting etc. see the sequel.

nibi or nībi, pl. -bii, n. grand-child, grandfather-child, s. nabi, n.

nibii, diminutive pl. form of nō, thing; n. little things, things. nidši, pl. of nine.

nīahefolo, n. washer; fr. fō nīi ahe, v.

nīahefomq, n. washing of cloth etc.

nīiañ = nīi amli, n. inside of things; region; adverbially used: in the things; about; dšemei nīiañ, there about.

nīiañkpalq, n. dainty person.

nīiañkpañq, n. daintiness, fr. kpa nīi amli, v.

nīianye, pl. -mei, n. rich woman; s. nīiatše, n.

nīiatō, n. s. nīito.

nīiasēdi, n. desire (after things) fr. di nīi ašē, v.

nīiatše or nīatše, pl. -tšemei, n. lit. father or possessor of things, rich man; used in apposition = adj. rich; nā nīiatše, a rich man; yō nīiatše, rich woman, but also „nīianye“, n. th. s.

nīiahewumq, fr. wu nīi ahe, v. and

nīiañwumq (fr. wu nīiañ, v.), n. superfluity.

- niiba, n. production (of fruits of the field); fr. ba nii, v.; begging; comp. sisemo, n.
- niiboni, pl. n. things created, creatures; creation; s. bo.
- niidqonii or nidqonii, pl. grievous things; grief; = nii ni dqq mo.
- niifemqonii or nif., pl. n. (fr. nōfemqonō) deeds; doing; behaviour etc. Ad. niipemnii, n. th. s.
- niifōdšianii (comp. nōfōñ), pl. n. bad deeds, ats; bad doing, acting; bad behaviour.
- niihīnii, pl. n. detestable things; things religiously unclean to s. b., s. hī, v.
- niikēnii (fr. nōkēnō) pl. presents; dashes; s. kē, v.
- niikpamo, n. harvest, taking of things from sun or rain; the contr. of kamo, n., fr. kpa nii, v.
- niikpalq, n. reaper.
- niikpē, nikipē, n. sewing, tailors work or trade, fr. kpe nii, v.; mile niikpē, I know to sew; I am a tailor.
- niikpenō, pl. -nii, sewing implement.
- niikpelq, nikip., n. tailor; seamstress.
- niilē, nilē, n. knowledge (of things) wisdom fr. le nii, v.
- niilelq, nil., n. knowing, wise person.
- niinā, ninā, n. sight fr. na nii, v. to see.
- niisenianii, pl. n. ill-use, abuse; fe m. k. niisenianii, v. to use one ill, to illtreat one; comp. se, v. to ill-treat.
- niiseniianiifelo, n. mischievous person; illtreat.
- niiseniianiifemo, n. ill-use, ill-usage, ill-treatment.
- niitō, nifatō, nitō, n. putting in order; keeping things together.
- niitolq, n. a person who put things in order, or who keeps things together.
- niitšulq, nitšulq, n. workman, labourer, fr. tšu nii, v.
- niitšumo, nitšumo, n. work, labour; business; calling; duty; ye he niitšumo, v. to be in want of; to use, to employ s. th.
- niitšumqbe, n. time of or for labour; season of labour.
- niitšumqfimq, n. pressure of business.
- niitšumqhe, n. work-place; work-shop.
- niitšumokpāmō, n. rest, stoppage of labour; Feiertag; fr. kpa niitšumo, v.
- niitšumogbi, n. day of labour; working day.
- nīkutšo, pl. -tšei, n. ell-bow = ninekutšo, n.
- nīkutšoyiši, -šiši, n. ell-bow (the outer or under-part of it).
- nile, s. nile, n.
- nilelq, s. niilelq, n.

nina, v. inf. ninamq, to overtake.

nina, s. niina, n.

ninalq, n. overtaker.

ninamq, n. overtaking.

nine, inf. -mq, v. to press down (f. i. a swelling); s. nã, v. bq̃bq̃, v.

ninemq, n. pressing, squeezing.

nine, old pronunc. ninde, pl. nidši, n. arm, hand, outside or back of the hand, comp. de (and Hebr. יד = nine, and כף = de); branch; trunk (of the elephant) forefeet and shoulder of beasts, etc. The word is very probably combined of ni = di (Ot. = to eat) and nde, ade (Ot. thing); fe —, v. to surpass the hand; to be too much etc. nine abeku, ninebeku, n. left hand; north = koŋgb̃; see nãdšiaši, n.

nine dšürö, ninedšürö, n. right hand; adv. to or at the right hand; south.

ninedšürögbe, n. right handway, i. e. toward the right hand; south, southward = nšogbe.

ninefē, -l̃, n. surpassing of the hand; state of being too much of s. th.

ninese, n. back of the hand.

ninewao, pl. -wabii, n. finger, s. wao, n., comp. nanewao, n. nišulö, nišumq etc. s. niitšulö, niitšumq.

ñkánali, ñkánale, ñkánare (Ot. th. s.), n. rust; dq̃ —, v. to get rusty.

ñkánalidö, n. rusting, getting rusty.

ñkani, Ot. th. s., n. a kind of yams.

ñkatie, n. Ot. th. s. groundnuts.

ñkatiebö, n. bearing of groundnuts, s. bq̃, v.

ñkatiedümq, n. groundnut-planting.

ñkatiemu, n. groundnuts-oil.

ñkatiehümq, n. groundnut-growing.

ñkatiewonu, n. groundnuts soup.

ñkatiedülo, -hülö, n. groundnuts grower.

ñklöñ, nkröñ, n. (sound imitating snoring), snore.

ñklöñhö, n. snoring, fr. hö —, v.

ñkq, n. small heaps of ground put to the yams plant; bq̃ —, v. to heap yams.

ñkqbeñ, n. (Ot.?) or okqbeñ, n. cloth dyed with red clay for mourning, redness (from clay, etc.) dirtiness; wo —, v. to be dirty, red.

ñkqbö, n. yams-heaping.

ñkqbölo, n. yams-heaper.

ńkomo, 'komo, Ot. th. s., n. complaint, lamentation; sadness, grief; ye ńkomo and ye 'komo, v. to lament, be sad, complain. Ad. komo, n.

ńkomoyeli, n. complaining, lamentation, sadness, grief.

ńkomoyelilo, -yelo, n. complainer; sad person.

ńkomoyelisane, n. sad story; sad palaver.

ńkōnya, ńkūnya (Ot. fr. kom, v. to be possessed by a spirit and nya, v. to get), n. a miracle done by spiritual power; generally used of the natural and unnatural miracles of fetish-priests, ye —, v. to perform such. Comp. afa; okomfo.

ńkōnyayeli, n. performance of miracles; juggling etc.

ńkōnyayelo, -yelilo, n. performer of miracles; juggler, conjurer; kind of fetishpriests, s. okomfo, afa'yelo, -felo, n.

ńkpai, n. (Ot. mpai) curse; libation; a certain fetish-ceremony; yi ńkpai, v. to perform a libation; to take away the curse.

ńkpaiyi, n. taking away the curse; performance of a libation.

ńkpaiyilo, n. person performing this ceremony.

ńkrań, n. wandering ants (Ot. th. s. and Akra- or Gā-town, people and language). These ants march some times in great number and invest but at the same time cleanse houses, stables, devouring every kind of vermin.

ńku, n. shea-butter, treebutter used by the natives to anoint themselves after washing. It is imported from the upper Volta.

ńkū, nkūń, ńkūm, n. lean meat; adj. lean, meagre; lo ńkū, lean meat.

ńkulo, n. assembly; bq —, v. to assemble; comp. gwa, n. bq gwa, v.; to reason, decide.

ńkulobq, n. assembling, assembly; reasoning; decision.

ńkwań (Ot.), n. soup; = wōnu, n.; palmsoup, shortened from the Ot. mekwań, n.

ńlai, adj. dry, verfořt, s. nālā, v.

ńlai, n. a kind of knives to scrape the mudwalls smoothly.

ńlenle, adj. thin (of pap etc.).

ńma, v. inf. ńmā, pl. ńmla, inf. ńmlamo, to scratch, f. i. one's face; to make characters into or on s. th.; to sign (s. kadi), to draw; to write; — wolo, v. - - a letter, - - on paper.

ńma he, v. Inf. heńmamq, lit. to sign, to blame one's self = bo he ahora, v.

ńmā, n. scratching; drawing; writing.

ñmǎ, n. Ad. th. s. a kind of wheat, very small and black, of which bread is made; food of every kind; eyee ñmǎ, he does not eat.

ñmǎ-aboló, n. bread of this.

ñma, n. fragrance; perfume; sweet scent; dŕe —, v. to be odoriferous, fragrant; tŕo fǎ kę ñma, n. perfumery; spices.

ñmǎ, n. fish-eggs.

ñmǎdǎ, n. lit. food-wine, beer; blofo-ñmǎdǎ, european beer; ho ñmǎdǎ, v. to brew (beer).

ñmǎdǎholo, n. brewer.

ñmǎdǎhomq, n. brewing.

ñmǎdŕe, n. fragrancy; sweet scent.

ñmǎdùlo, n. grower of wheat.

ñmǎdũmq, n. growing of wheat; s. dũ, v.

ñmǎhũlo, n. = ñmǎdùlo; s. hũ, v.

ñmǎhũmq, n. = ñmǎdũmq.

ñmaŕ, adv. alternately; fq —, v. to bear alternately (sc. boys and girls).

ñmaŕifqlo, n. person bringing forth boys and girls alternately.

ñmaŕifqmq, n. bringing forth alternately.

ñmaŕ-ñmawolo —, words used in dividing things equally; as: mine —, thine —, mine —, thine —. Esp. in childrens language.

ñmañ, ñma, n. a kind of large antelopes.

ñmañma, n. a large antelope in the neighbour-hood of the river Volta, said to have one horn on the forehead and being very shy and swift, of the size of a horse; perhaps the unicorn of the bible (not the rhinoceros!).

ñmǎtŕũ, n. or

ñmǎtŕo, pl. -tŕei, n. ear of wheat (see ñmǎ) used by the fetish-priest for fumigating.

ñmawu, n. side (of body).

ñmawuañ = ñmawu amlı, chest; n. insides of the sides; adv. at the side.

ñmawutŕo, pl. -tŕei, n. rib.

ñme, n. palmtree (with the flesh of it, s. ñme).

ñme, n. nut, kernel (f. i. of the palmtree).

ñmē or: ñmei, n. thorn.

ñmē, inf. ñmē, ñmēmq (pl. ñmēlē or ñmlē), v. to lie; to lay; to put (comp. ba; mǎ, to, ta, kǎ etc.); to shut; to lay eggs; to miss, to let, to open; to be open; to per-

mit; to lay out, to spread; to submit to be calm, quiet etc. (Comp. ba, brẽ in Ot.)

ñmẽ he, v. inf. heñmẽ, heñmẽmo to lay open; to give s. b. free; to liberate; to let, to let go, to loose.

ñmẽ mli, v. mliñmẽ, to put in, into; tẽ tẽui ñme mli, to comfort one's self; to shut, to lock.

ñmẽ na, v. inf. nañmẽ, to be shut; to shut, lock.

ñmẽ m. k. naša, v. to give s. b. a bad answer.

ñmẽ nq, v. inf. nqñmẽ, to lay or put upon; to add.

ñmẽ (and ñmq) okplõ, v. inf. okplõñmẽ, to spread the table; to make a feast.

ñmẽ se, v. inf. señmẽ, to put back; to shut behind.

ñmẽ ši, v. inf. šiñmẽ, to lay down; to lie down; to submit.

ñmẽ tsui ši, v. inf. tẽuišiñmẽ, to lay the heart down; to have patience; - - hã m. k., - - - with s. b.; to be patient; comp. to tẽui (ši), hã tẽui nyõ mli; th, s.; and tẽui fã, mli fũ, mli wo la etc. the contrary; Ot. to be ase, v.

ñmẽ yi, inf. yiñmẽmq, v. to shut in; s. ñã yi, v. th. s.

ñme yi ši, v. to let the head down; inf. yišiñmẽ; = ñme tẽui ši, v.

ñmẽ, n. laying; lying etc.; shutting, locking; fr. ñme, v.

ñmẽ, adv. open; openly; wide open; gble ñmẽ, v. to open wide.

ñmega, n. a finger-ring, made from the kernel of a palm-nut; dẽq —, v. to make one by rubbing on a stone.

ñmele, pl. form, though seldom heard of the verb ñme.

ñmele, ñmle, pl. ñmedši n. bell; clock (comp. gbe, to sound; ñmele tfa, v. (the bell strikes), to strike the bell, inf. of both: ñmle-tfa, ñmle enyie atfa? ñmedši enyie atfa? what o'clock may it be? The answer is somewhat curious, as the sing. or plur. is used somewhat strangely; f. i. ñmle kome (one o'clock); ñmedši enyo (two o'clock); ñmedši ete, -edfe, -enumq, -ekpa; but ñmle kpawo (seven o'clock); ñmle kpanyo, -nehũ, -nyoñmã!, -nyoñma ke ekome, — nyoñma ke enyo; but it is also sufficient to say: atfa ekome, enyo etc. (lit. it struck one, two etc.); or ñmele eẽ, the clock reaches; eẽ enyo, it is two o'clock; etc. hoso or woso ñmele, v. inf. ñmele hosomq, to ring the bell. Comp. hũ.

ñmelehosolq, n. bell-ringer.

ñmelehosomq, n. bell-ringing.

ñmeletša, n. striking of the bell, the hours; bour; clock; timekeeping.

ñmeletšalò, n. time-keeper, person striking the hours on a bell.

ñmelewosolò, -wosomò, s.

ñmelehosolò, -hosomò, n.

ñmèlò, n. layer; person laying or putting s. th. fr. ñme, v.

ñmēmò, ñmelemò, n. missing; letting; allowing; opening etc. fr. ñme, v.

ñmemu, nut-oil; esp. the oil made from the kernel of palmnuts (not palmoil, s. mutšuru).

ñmeñmlebii, pl. n. brushwood, copse.

ñmenù, -numò, n. gathering of palmnuts, fr. nu ñme, v.

ñmenulò, n. gatherer of palmnuts, fr. nu ñme, v.

ñmetšo, ñmeitšo, pl. -tšei, n. nuttree; any tree bearing nuts.

ñmeteñmete, adj. and adv. full of small spots, spotted, grisdled; comp. dšekedšeke, damdam, ñwātāñwātā etc.

ñmiamò, n. mud; s. ñmòlò, n.

ñmìñmì, n. fear; terror, horror; — mō m. k., v. to be taken hold of by fear, dread etc. to shake; comp. še, še gbeye; he kpokpo, etc.

ñmìñmìmōmò, n. fearing; dreading etc.; s. the former.

ñmlitša, n. gravel, consisting of small iron-stones.

ñmō, ñmō (perhaps from the former v. ñme, imperf. form ñmeò, comp. hīe tše and hīe tšō) v. to spread; — okplō, — the table. Comp. also kē, and kò, v., tše, v. Adñ. = tšò, v. etc.

ñmō, pl. ñmōñmō and ñmòlò, ñmlò, inf. ñmō, ñmòlò, ñmlò (ñmlòmò), v. to laugh; — m. k., to laugh at s. b., to deride, sometimes also

ñmō he, v. to laugh about.

ñmō ši, v. to laugh at.

ñmō, pl. ñmōlò, inf. ñmō, ñmōlòmò, to tie, to bind; comp. ñmē, v.

ñmō, n. laughing, laughter.

ñmōlò, ñmlò, th. s.; wo m. k. na ñmōlò, to make one to laugh; yē —, v. to be laughable.

ñmòlò, n. laugher, derider.

ñmōlòkpā, n. lit. laugh-string, laughter; wo ñmòlòkpā, to raise laughter; hā m. k. = wo m. k. na ñmōlò, v. to make one laugh.

ñmōlòkpāwō, ñmlōwō, n. causing to laugh; joke.

ñmōlòkpāwólò, ñmlōwólò. n. joker; jester.

ñmõh, or ñmõ, pl. ñmõdši, n. planted field, plantation (comp. abq, ko, ñã, n. etc.) able-ñmõh, corn-field; duade-ñmõh, cassada-field etc.

ñmoñ, pl. ñmodši, n. louse.

ñmoñmõñmo, adj. and adv. swollen; fe —, v. to be swollen.

ñmoñmoñmofemo, n. swelling.

ñmoñmlo, n. or

ñmoñmolo, pl. ñmoñmodši, n. board; gba —, v. to saw boards; gbq —, v. to plane.

ñmoñmologbamq and

ñmoñmologblamq, n. boardsawing.

ñmoñmologblalo, n. boardsawer.

ñmoñmologbolo, n. carpenter; s. srenke, n. and gbq, v.

ñmoñmologbq, n. planing.

ñmoq, n. (comp. kpq) mire.

ñmoq, adj. and

ñmoqñmoq, adj. and adv. miry; mirily.

ñmùi, or mui, adv. and interj. hush! at once! Ebote tšun ñmui, he went into the room-bush-, gone-. Comp. krãã; bum etc.

no, dem. pron. that; pl. nomei, those; Ad. kē, lolq.

no hewq, nohewq, conj. therefore; wherefore; Ad. dšahe.

no lē, conj. then = keke lē, be lē.

no mli, adv. then.

no nõ, dem. pron. even that; pl. nomei nõ, even those; no gbomo lē nõ, even that same person.

no nõ kē, th. s., still that same.

nõ, v. inf. nõmq, to wrestle, struggle, quarrel; to fight.

nõ he, v. to struggle for or about.

nõ (nõ), pl. nii (Ot. ade) n. thing, comp. §§ 24—26, 29; goods, riches; property; palaver, matter, state; instrument; vessel; implement; etc. one of the most frequently used words as well as the next following, from which it scarcely can be distinguished. Nõ, pl. nii serves to take the place of impersonal subjects or objects, if not expressed and still grammatically required, as mo, mei do, if they are personal. It is therefore often used like a pronoun or formword, as he, mo, mei; etc. Comp. esp. the follow. cases: Minõ, my thing (mine), onõ (thine), enõ (his, hers, its) wonõ, nyenõ, amẽnõ, anõ; pl. (seldom used) minii, onii etc. Namo nõ? Whose (thing, possession)? Mone nõ, this one's (possession); yi or, tfa m. k. nõ or nii, to flog or strike s. b. with some thing or things; na nõ, na nõ ko (noko), to see s.

th. i. e. to suffer pain; ñonō, salt-vessel; ñanō, pl. ñanī, instruments of art; nōfōñ, something bad, a bad thing, nōša, a sinful thing (comp. mofōñ etc.) nōhewo, nō hewo, wherefore, the thing for which etc. etc. Comp. also: sane, n.

nq (nq̄), n. (pl. nqi — ?) Ot. so, surface, cover, upper side, top etc. what is over, more than enough; the contrary of ši and šiši; used, like this, and hīe, he, mli, se etc. as postposition to express the relation of place and tropically also of time, manner etc. and as adverb. Comp. up, upon, on; over; above etc. in Engl. and auf, oben, zu, an, fort, weiter, über, etc. in Germ. It is seldom used as grammat. subject but very frequently as gram. object, f. i. ba nq, v. inf. nqbā, to come upon etc. be nq, neg. voice of ye nq, v. which see; bē nq, v. inf. nqbēmō, to sweep upon, over etc. ble nq, v. inf. nqblemō, to stretch or cross upon, over, on; to ceil or cover a room; to crucify; bu nq, v. inf. nqbumō, to cover; to defend, to watch over; damō nq, v. nqdamō, to stand upon, of men (see mã nq); do nq = tšere nq, v. inf. nqdomō, to strain; dše nq, v. inf. nqdšē, v. to come off, to take off; dše nq, v. to come from above, dšie nq, v. inf. nqdšiemō, to take off the surface, to take off from s. th., dšō nq, v. to bless or say a blessing over s. th., to consecrate; fā nq, v. inf. nqfāmō, to take off the surface, cover etc. fī nq, v. inf. nqfīmō, to bind up; fō nq, v. to cast upon; gble nq, v. inf. nqgblemō, to open the surface, cover; ha nq, v. nqhā, to cover up; hā nq, v. to give over and above; here nq, inf. nqheremō, lit. to take up; to answer, comp. to he, v.; hī nq, v. inf. nqhīle, to remain, dwell upon; ho nq, v. inf. nqhō, to pass over; hū nq, v. to blow off; ka nq, v. inf. nqkamō, to be fixed upon, to cleave to; kā nq, v. inf. nqkāmō, to lie upon, to rest upon; hīe kā nq, v. to trust upon; kpa nq, v. inf. nqkpamō, to draw or drag off (from a chair); to dethrone (a king); to pluck off; kū nq, v. inf. nqkū, nqkūmō, to break from above (lo nō, comp. alo, lo, lit. „or more“ = and so on; and th. like etc.); mã nq, v. nqmā, nqmāmō; to stand upon; to build upon; to set upon; nana nq, and na nq, v. inf. nqnanamō, nqnamō, v. to tread upon, to tread down; nyē nq, v. to spueeze down; ñme nq, v. to lay upon; sa nq, v. to fit upon; ši nq; v. to knock upon; to add; to repeat; ta nq, ql. tra nq,

v. to touch the surface; to sit upon; to ride, inf. nq-tamq, nqtramq; te nq, s. ya nq; teke nq, v. to leap over; to be over, superfluous; inf. nqtekemq; ti nq, v. to stumble upon (as spiders would do, s. Gā-Fables) to nq, v. to order upon, to set upon; to repeat; inf. nqtō; to nq, inf. nqtomq, v. to smooth: to iron; tō nq, v. inf. nqtōmq, to transgress; tša nq, v. inf. nqtšamq, to continue; tše nq, v. to pluck from; to reduce; tši nq, v. to close up; tšo nq, v. to shine upon; tšō nq, v. to turn upon, over, up; tšumq nq, v. to wipe; wo nq, v. inf. nqwomq, to lift up, to exalt; wo he nq, v. inf. henqwómq, to lift one's self up, be proud; to exalt s. b.; wyie nq, v. to grind upon; ya nq (aor., perf. and fut. te nq), v. inf. nqyā, to go on, to proceed; ye nq, v. inf. nqyeli, to rule, to have the power over —; to inherit (s. ye); ye nq (neg. voice be nq) v. to be upon, on, up, over etc. (aux. v.); yi nq, v. to come down upon, to strike upon; to come upon; yq nq = yeq nq, imperf. tense of ye nq; etc. etc.

nq fā, inf. nqfā.nqfamq, v. to be open; comp. fā nq, v. nq gble, v. inf. nqgblemq, to be open, comp. gble nq, v. nq ha, v. inf. nqhā, to be covered; comp. ha nq, v.

nq kā, v. inf. nqkām, to be open (of boxes, covers etc.) comp. kā; fā, gble; nme, v.

nō and

nō - see after nō -, nō - and nq.

nqba, n. coming upon, on, over; fr. ba nq, v.

nqblemq, n. stretching upon; crossing; ceiling; crucifixion; fr. ble nq, v.

nqbumq, n. covering; lying upon; watching; defence: fr. bu nq, v.

nqdamq, n. standing upon; fr. damq nq, v.

nqdamqhe, n. footing.

nqdomq, n. straining; fr. do nq, v.

nqdšē, n. coming off; taking off; reducing (of price), reduction, fr. dšē nq, v.; going off, away.

nqdšelq, n. reducer; s. nqtšelq, n.

nqdšiemq, n. taking off; fr. dšie nq, v.

nqdšqlq, blesser; consecrater.

nqdšomq, n. blessing; consecration; fr. dšq nq, v.

nqfamq, n. opening; discovering, fr. fā nq and nq fā, n.

nōfēnō, pl. nii fē; nōfānō, pron. every; any (thing); comp. fē and mofēmo.

nqfi and

nɔfimo, n. binding up.

nɔfō, n. casting upon, increasing, adding.

nōfōñ, pl. niifōdši (comp. also: niifōdšianii) n. bad thing, evil; sin; impers. noun formed by efōñ, evil and nō; comp. mofōñ, n. and § 25 and 26.

nōfōñfelō, = efōñfelō, n. evil-doer; culprit; comp. ešafelō, nōšafelō, nɔtōlō, mofōñ etc. and Ot. adeboneyefo, n.

nōfōñfemō, n. bad act or deed; sin.

nogbe, n. way up to s. th. „Aufweg.“

nogblemō, n. opening.

nqhā, n. covering up.

nqhanō, pl. -nii n. cover; shield, s. tšēñ, n.; shawl and the like.

nqherelō, n. person answering or replying or taking up speaking.

nqheremō, n. answering, replying, taking of the word; answer; response; comp. hetō, n.

nqheremolala, n. response-hymn or song.

nohewō, conj. therefore; generally followed by lē or nì.

nohewō hū nì — therefore also —.

nōhewō, pron. and conj. why, whatfore, wherefore.

nqhtle, n. remaining, dwelling upon.

nqhō, n. passing over; surpassing.

nqā and

nqāmō, n. cleaving to; custom; practice; habit; use; fr. ka no, v.

nqāmō, n. lying upon s. th. fr. kā nq, v.; opening, fr. nq kā, v.

nōkēñō and

nōkē, n. gift, present; s. niikēñii, pl. of it.

nqkpalō, n. usurpator; person straining or clarifying s. th.

nqkpamō, n. drawing or dragging off; dethroning, fr. kpa nq, v.; straining, clarification.

nqkūmō, nqkūomō, n. breaking off.

nōlō, n. fighter, wrestler.

nom, n. (Ot. th. s.) spoil, booty, esp. of war; nō —, v. to spoil, plunder; to make prisoners.

nōmā, nōmāmō, n. standing, lying, building upon s. th.

nomñō, n. spoiling, plundering; making prisoners.

nomñō gbomo, pl. -mei, n. prisoner of war.

nomñōlō, n. plunderer; person making prisoners.

nomñōñii, pl. n. plunder, spoil, booty; prisoners of war.

nomñōñiidšā, n. dividing of the spoil.

nōn, pron. (Ot. ara) same; even; lenōn, the same, even he or she; nakai nōn, even so; comp. no, pron. Ad. kē, which see also in Gā.

nōna -mō, nōnana -mō, n. treading upon, down, fr. na nō and nana nō, v.

nōna, n. pain, torture; torturing, suffering, fr. na nō, v.

nōnalq, n. suffering person.

nōnasane, n. painful story, palaver.

nōnyemō, n. squeezing down; fr. nyē nō, v.

nōnē, demonstr. pron. this (thing); pl. nii nē or niine.

noni (= no n), comp. moni, bōni, koni, dāni etc.), rel. pron. what; which; that, only used of things; comp. moni.

nōnmē, n. laying upon; fr. hme nō, v.; being shut.

nōsuomōnō, n. will, wish, s. suomō and nō, n.

nōša, n. = eša, sin; evil.

nōsafelq, n. sinner.

nōšafemō, n. sin; sinful, evil act = ešafemō.

nōšimō, n. knocking upon; adding; addition; repetition fr. ši nō, v.

nōtalq, n. rider, sitter.

nōtamō, nōtramō, n. sitting upon, riding, fr. ta nō, pl. tra nō, v.

nōtekemō, n. overflowing; superfluity; fr. teke nō, v.

nōtimō, n. stumbling upon fr. ti nō, v.

nōtō, n. putting on, „Auflegen“; repetition, fr. to nō, v.

nōtomō, n. smoothing or ironing cloth; fr. to nō, v.

nōtomō-okplō, n. smoothing-table.

nōtonōto, adv. repeatedly.

nōtōlq, n. transgressor.

nōtōmō, n. transgression.

nōtōmōnō, pl. -nii, v. transgressive act.

nōtšamō, n. continuing; continuation; fr. tša nō, v.

nōtšēmō, n. reducing; reduction; fr. tše nō, v.

nōtšimō, n. closing up; fr. tši nō, v. concealing; keeping in secret.

nōtšōmō, n. turning upon fr. tšō nō, v.

nōtšūmō, n. wiping off, fr. tšumō nō, v.

nōwō and

nōwomō, n. uplifting, elevating; elevation, exaltation fr. wo nō, v. and nō wo, v.

nōwolq, n. elevator.

nōyā, n. going on, proceeding fr. ya nō, v.

nōyalq, n. progresser.

nøyeli, n. ruling, governing; government; overcoming; inheriting etc. fr. ye nq, v.

nøyeliq, nøyelo, n. ruler, governor; heir.

nøyelibe, n. time of government.

nøyelihe, n. place of government.

nøyimo, n. coming or striking upon.

nõ, n. salt.

nõ-odi, n. large basket resting on wooden sticks and thatched, in which salt is preserved.

nõ-yiteremo, n. salt-load: a basket of salt, as they come into the interior.

nõ (or nõ) inf. nõ and nõmo, v. to take (nehmen), (Ot. fā), used like kě, as auxiliary verb, f. i. nõ-hā, to (take sc. something) and give (to some body); nõ-fe, to take and do, i. e. to do with; see kě and its combinations; to be agreeable (angenehm seyn), inf. nõmo.

nõ m. k. na, v. to be agreeable to some body; inf. na-nõmo.

nõ (nõ), (noun, but not frequently used as such) side, neighbourhood; contact; (Umgebung); dwelling; comp. he, hewq and masei; postposition, used like he, hie, mli, na, nq etc., to express the relation of locality, as the prepositions: near, to, by, at etc. It is scarcely, if ever used as gram. subj., but very frequently as gram. object of locality; f. i. ba m. k. nõ, to come to s. b.; inf. nõbā; be m. k. nõ, to be absent from, or not in possession of, some body; s. ye nõ; dše m. k. nõ, v. inf. nõdšē, to go away from s. b., to leave s. b.; dše m. k. nõ, v. to come from s. b. (s. dše, used as auxil. v.); gbale m. k. nõ, v. to turn in to s. b.; ho m. k. nõ, to pass by to s. b. or s. b. house; kã nõ, v. to lie by, near or with; mã nõ, v. to stand or lie at or near (used of things); to build at or near s. b. house); šē nõ, v. to reach or arrive at . . . ; ši nõ, v. to knock at or against; ta nõ, v. to sit with; te nõ, s. ya nõ, to nõ, v. to keep at or in; to lodge with; tšõ nõ, v. to turn by, in etc. tšu m. k. nõ, to sleep with s. b.; ya m. k. nõ, v. perf. aor. and fut. tense. te m. k. nõ, to go to s. b.; ye m. k. nõ, neg. be m. k. nõ, v. to be or live with or near s. b., to be in possession of s. b.; imp. tense: yq m. k. nõ.

nõ-fe; nõ-hā and other double verbs with nõ as auxiliary v. see explained in § 28 and comp. kě, v. and its combinations and nõ, v.

nõbā, n. advent; arrival at or near s. b.

ńōdšē, n. removal from s. b.

ńōgbē, n. access (ʒutritt); approach.

ńoli, ẽńoli, adj. green.

ńōlo, n. taker.

ńōmq, n. sweetness, agreeableness, fr. ńō, v.

nsēni, n. (Ot. th. s.) balance, pair of scales.

nsoroké, n. bush fit for cultivation (s. kō, n.).

nsra, n. (Ot. th. s.) camp; bq —, v. inf. nsrabō, to encamp; to exercise, to be drilled; bq m. k. nsra or kē m. k. bq

nsra, v. a. to exercise, to drill (soldiers); to nsra, v. inf. nsratō, to encamp. Comp. sra, v.; and asrafoyon, n.

nsrabō, n. exercise; drilling; encamping.

nsrabolo, n. driller; encamper.

nsratō, n. encamping; encampment.

nsratolo, n. encamper.

nsrō, nsrōń, n. faithfulness; feigned faithfulness; Augendienst; hypocrisy; ti nsrōń, v., inf. nsrōnti (Ot. ?) to act faithfully toward the master against the fellow-servants or labourers; tb report fellow-servants, to feign faithfulness; to play the hypocrite etc.

nsrōnti, n. faithful acting towards the master, reporting; dissembling; hypocrisy.

nsrōntilo, n. faithful servant; reporter, Augendienter; hypocrite.

ńšq, n. sea; sea water (comp. Ot. nsu = water; Gā nu, sweet water); wu ńšq, v. inf. ńšqwumo, to bath in the sea; ńšq mō m. k., inf. ńšqmōmq, v. to be affected by sea-sickness; ńšq mōmi, I am sea-sick (see lēlē mō m. k., the same); ńšq fā, v., inf. ńšqfā, to be low-water-tide, to ebb; ńšq yi, v.; inf. ńšqyimo, to be high-water tide; nyīe ńšqń, and nyīe ńšq hīe, v. inf. ńšōńnyīemo, ńšq-hīenyīemo, to make a seavoyage; etc. Comp. wu, wu-šq; Ad. wō; Ayigbe: wō; Ot. po, n.

ńšqbē, n. season of the sea.

ńšqbii, nsqńbii, n. sea-men, sea-people.

ńšqdšēń, n. sea-life.

ńšqfā, n. ebb-tide, v. ńšq fā, v.

ńšqgbē and ńšqńgbē, n. south, south-ward.

ńšqhie, n. surface of the sea.

ńšqkē, ńšrokē, n. wave (s. kē).

ńšqkpakpo, n. sea-lake; bay; cove.

ńšq-kpo, n. sea-island.

ńšqń = ńšq mli.

ńšqna, n. sea-shore.

- nšqnamañ, n. sea-town.
 nšqmōmq, n. sea-sickness.
 nšqñmē, n. calmness of the sea.
 nšqñkotša, n. sponge.
 nšqñine, n. sea-arm; bay; cove.
 nšqñlala, n. sea-song.
 nšqñlele, n. sea-vessel.
 nšqñlo, n. sea-fish.
 nšqñq, n. surface of the sea = nšqñle.
 nšqñnyileq, n. passenger in a vessel.
 nšqñnyilemq, n. sea-voyage.
 nšqñnyo, pl. nšqñmei, n. seaman.
 nšqñyā, going to sea.
 nšqñsane, nšqñnō, n. matter or thing pertaining to the sea.
 nšqse, n. transmarine place or country; comp. kose; mahse
 etc. Noni bako dā le eye nšqse, prov. What has never
 come before is beyond the sea.
 nšqšiši, n. ground of the sea.
 nšqšikpoñ, n. sealand.
 nšqta, nšqñta, n. sea-war; -tawu, n. th. s.
 nšqta, n. marine.
 nšqtabilq, n. mariner.
 nšqtē, n. stone from the sea; rock in the sea.
 nšqwale, n. power of the sea.
 nšqwō, n. = nšqyimq; Steigen der See; = nšqñmē, n.
 calmness of the sea.
 nšqwumq, n. sea-bath, fr. wu nšq, v.
 nšqyimq, n. flood-tide.
 nšroke, s. nšoke; n. wave.
 nta (Ot. ata, pl. nta, twin) n. pair; any thing double; tū-
 nta, double-gun; gbē-nta, double way, cross-way etc.
 ntanta, adv. by pairs.
 ntāñ, n. a kind of nets for carrying things in; comp. yā, n.
 ntia, n. kick; fā —, v. inf. ntia-fā, to kick, to try to kick
 in lifting the heel; ši —, inf. ntiašimq, to kick.
 ntiafā, n. kicking; trying to kick.
 ntiafālq, n. kicker.
 ntiašilq, n. th. s.
 ntiašimq, n. kicking.
 nto, interrog. particle, not; lat. ne, greek μή; nto mike?
 Did I not say it? = I certainly said it. Comp. aso,
 ani; bē, lo etc.
 ntō, n. a kind of high and very rough grass; wild sugar-
 cane?

nto, n. (Ot. the same) toll, tax, custom, duty; comp. onia; he nto, v. to take duty; yi nto (or 'to) v. to receive or pay duty; comp. tšu onia, v.

ntohelo, n. tax-gatherer; tollkeeper.

ntohemo, n. taxing.

ntohemohe, n. custom-place, custom-house.

ntoyilo, n. tax-gatherer; tax-payer.

ntoyi, n. tax-gathering; tax-paying.

ntfēi, n. gun-stick, rammer.

ntfēñ, n. a kind of itch; dō —, v., inf. ntfēñdō, to get the itch.

ntfēñdō, n. itching.

ntfēñdolo, n. a person having this itch.

ntfemiałše, ntfēñtše, n. th. s.

ntšiñ, ntšim, n. a kind of food prepared of boiled blood and pepper.

ntšuma (Ot.) n. a kind of red clay, used for dying (rooms etc. but also cloth, s. nkobeñ, n.).

nu, v. inf. nū and numo, to perceive; to hear, to understand; to feel; to smell; to drink; nu ñme, v. to gather palmnuts; nu tawa, v. to smoke tobacco; nu ble, v. to smoke a pipe; nu he, v. to hear about; to feel; nu inli, v. to hear the contents, to hear of s. th. etc.

nu niiñ, v. to be inquisitive.

nu, n. water, esp. sweet water or drink-water, comp. nšō; any fluid as such, if only its fluidity shall be signified, f. i. hieñmeñ-nu, eyewater, i. e. tears; wō-nu, fowl-water, i. e. gravy; soup; he-nu, fluid of any thing; mli-nu, fluid in any thing, sap; nu ñmä, water fit for drink, cooking; nu hō, cold water; nu la, hot water; nu kulokulo, lukewarm water; ye nu, v. to draw water; nu nu, v. to drink water; fo nu, v. to weep water, i. e. tears, s. yafonu; fie nu, v. decent expr. to make water; s. šamō; etc. Pl. nui, sometimes used for different kinds of water, different particles of water, drops, tears etc., comp. daí, lai etc.

nū, pl. hī and hīmei, comp. § 48; n. man, male (s. also nyo); the word is used to indicate the sex of men, animals and plants; comp. yō, female and mo, gbomo; wu, ñā; tše, nye, etc.; binū, son; gbekēnu, male child; okpoñonū, male horse, stallion; abolobatšonu, male bread-leaf-tree etc. nu mo or numo, pl. hī medši, hīmedši; n. old man; used as title of honour to high persons,

- as kings etc. (Comp. „Sire“ in French and Engl.); fe
 nū, v. to make a man, to behave as a man, to be a man
 („den Mann machen“). Ad. nyumu, n. Ot. obarima, n.
 nu-afua, n. flood of water.
 nuba, n. water-plant.
 nublage, n. water-tub.
 nubu, n. water-hole, tank, well; comp. hiehmei, n.
 nubudšē, n. well-digging, fr. dše nubu, v. to dig a well.
 nubudšelq, n. well-digger.
 nudšq, n. water-ditch; valley containing a brook; aqueduct.
 nūfemq, n. manhood, fr. fe nū, v.; bravery = ekā, n.
 nufomq, n. weeping tears; hiehmeinufomq, n. th. s.
 nufiemq, n. pouring out of water, making water; fr. fie
 nu, v.
 nugbe, n. water-pot.
 nuhase, n. water-cask.
 nūhe, n. penis (decent expression, s. yōhe).
 nuhē, n. surface of water; פנימים.
 nuhō, nu hō, n. cold water.
 nuhōmq, n. scarcity of water (lit. water-hunger).
 nukē, n. water-wave.
 nukpulu, n. water-jug; pitcher.
 nukpunkpā, water-barrel.
 nukuli, n. water-drop.
 nula or nu la (and nu ke la) n. hot water.
 nulq, n. drinker; hearer etc. fr. nu, v.
 numq or nu mo and nu momo, n. pl. hī medši, old man.
 numq, n. drinking; hearing; feeling, perceiving etc. s. nu, v.
 nuñ = nu mli.
 nuna, n. waters edge; shore.
 nuñlo, n. water-animal.
 nuñma, n. food-water (?); drink-water.
 nunq, n. surface of water = nuhē, n.
 nunu, redupl. v. of nu, v.
 nunulq, n. waterdrinker.
 nunumq, n. waterdrinking.
 nuse, n. behind or beyond the water, comp. nšqse, mañse,
 faş, koş etc.
 nūsu and
 nūsubaň, n. male-, manly character; s. hianiifemq, nu-
 femq, n.
 nufāmq, n. sprinkling of water; watering; fr. fā nu, v.
 nušiši, n. ground, bottom of water; muddy water at the
 bottom.

- nušišikpoto, n. muddy water at the bottom.
 nute, n. water-stone; drip-stone.
 nulo, n. water-bottle (generally a callabash-flask); water-bladder; s. šamotō.
 nutšamo, n. digging for water; s. nubudšē, n.
 nutše, n. possessor of water (a well f. i.).
 nūtšo, pl. -tšei, n. male-rod (more decent than hāmō).
 nuwō, nuñwō, n. putting in water.
 nuyē, n. water-drawing, water-fetching.
 nuyelo, n. water-drawer; water-carrier.
 ŋulami (= ŋwei-la-bi = high-light-child, comp. nsoroma in Otyi) n. star. Comp. also holami in Adñ.; and hulami, n.
 ŋulamiiaheniile, n. astronomy.
 ŋulamiiaheniilelo, n. astronomer.
 ŋulāñ, pl. ŋulañ, adj. shining, bright (perhaps connected with ŋulami; = starry).
 ŋwā, v. to disregard; to contemn, insult = nyafi, v. comp. also kwa.
 'ŋwañ, oñwañ, n. fool; = bulu.
 ŋwane, n. doubt; difference of opinion; uncertainty; dšē-, v. inf. ŋwanedšē, to dispute; to doubt; kē m. k. dšē-, v. to dispute with s. b. (Comp. gye akyine in Ot. and dšē nō in Adñ.)
 ŋwanedšē, n. doubt; dispute; difference of opinion; Ot. akyiŋgye.
 ŋwanedšelo, n. doubter; disputer; sceptic.
 ŋwāñwā, n. wonder; astonishment (Ot.), surprise; ye—, v. to be surprising, astonishing; comp. fe yā, hīe fe yā; na kpe he; he dšō, v. etc.
 ŋwātāñwātā, adj. and adv. speckled; ŋwētēñwētē, adj. th. s.
 ŋwei, n. heaven (comp. Nyoñmo; Ot. osoro Ad. hiqm, hyqm); height; adv. on high; up; above; upstairs etc.; contrary šiši; šikpoñ; heaven and earth; ba—, v. to come to heaven; be—, v. s. ye ŋwei; dšē ŋwei, v. to come from above; aux. v. used = from above; šē ŋwei, v. to reach to heaven; to reach heaven; šī—, v. to knock at heaven, to reach to heaven; comp. esp. the expression: keyaši ŋwei, = to heaven; ta ŋwei, v. to sit above, — in heaven; to touch heaven; te ŋwei, s. ya ŋwei; tšu—, v. to send up; wq ŋwei, v. to sleep upstairs; ya ŋwei, v. perf. aor. and fut. tense: te ŋwei, to go up; to go to heaven; comp. esp. the

expr. ke-ya ñwei, ke te ñwei, ke-ate ñwei, = (go) to heaven; ye ñwei, neg. be ñwei; aux. v. to be up, above, in heaven; imperf. yɔ ñwei; etc. Comp. also nɔ, yiteñ, hɛ, n.

ñwei-asafɔ, n. host of heaven.

ñweibá, n. coming to heaven; coming up.

ñweibi, n. child of heaven.

ñweibɔ, n. creation of heaven.

ñweibɔlɔ, n. creator of heaven.

ñweibumɔ = hɛbumɔ, n. cloudy weather fr. ñwei bu, v.

ñweidšeñ, n. heavenly world; heavenly life; s. dšeñ, v.

ñweigbe, n. way to heaven.

ñweigbɛ, n. voice of heaven.

ñweihā = ñweibumɔ.

ñweihɛ, n. face of heaven.

ñweila, n. heavenly light.

ñweilabi, s. ñulami, n.

ñweimañtšeyeli, n. kingdom of heaven.

ñweimɔ, pl. — mei; n. heavenly person.

ñweiniyeli, n. heavenly inheritance.

ñweinō, pl. — nii, n. heavenly thing.

ñweishihlehe, n. heavenly dwelling-place.

ñweita = ñwei-asafɔ, n. heavenly host.

nweitšemɔ, = dšeñtšemɔ, n. clear weather fr. nwei tše, v. = dšeñ tše, v.

ñweiyā, n. going to heaven; ascension.

ñweiyeli, n. heavenly inheritance.

ñweiyiñ, n. heavenly mind.

ñwētēñwētē = ñwātāñwātā, adj. speckled.

Words not found under ny- may be sought for under ni- and nyi-.

nyǎ, v. inf. nyǎmɔ, pronounced with elevation of voice, to exult, to rejoice (over s. b. or s. th.), to triumph; nyǎ! rejoice!

nyā, inf. nyā, v. obscene word: cacare. See wa, wa nane, ya kona, tšonɔ, tšō he, ya dšeiāñ, -nii ašɛ etc. Comp. nyā, v.

nyā, nyānyā, adv. (Ot. th. s.) slowly.

nyāfi or nyāfɛ, inf. nyāfɛmɔ, v. to disregard, despise, contempt; to use spitefully; comp. ñwā; ña yi, fā yi; li, gbe heguɔ, s. etc.

nyāfilɔ, n. spiteful, disregarding person.

nyāfɛmɔ, n. disregard; spite, despite.

nyàlò, n. exulter; triumpher fr. nyà, v.

nyàmò, n. exultation; rejoicing; triumph fr. nyà, v.

nyàmò, v. inf. th. s. to lick; to bathe, to foment; to bathe a wound, boil or sore, generally with hot water; -fía, to bathe a sore etc.; to cast a bad look on s. b. = kpe m. k.; nyemò, th. s.

nyamò, n. bathing, fomentation; evil eye.

nyāñā, inf. nyāñāmò, v. (= nyañe, which see); to disfigure; — hñe, to disfigure the face; to make an ugly face; to express disgust; — na, v. to disfigure the mouth etc.

nyāñānyāñā, adv. swarmingly, of the movement of worms, vermin etc.; nyñe —, v. to swarm or walk swarmingly; roughly = sakasaka, bisibasā etc.

nyāñāmò, n. disfiguring; expression of disgust.

nyāñe, inf. nyāñemò (sometimes nyāge, -mò nyāñke, nyāñkemò), v. to be disgusting, ugly; to disgust, abhor; to express disgust; to make ugly; he nyāñe m. k., v. to be disgusting, to disgust or abhor one's self; mihe nyāñemi, I disgust myself; nyāñe he, inf. henyāñemò, th. s.; nyañe hñe, v. to disgust one's face.

nyāñelò, n. a person disgusting or abhorring s. th.

nyāñemò, n. disgust, abhorrence; dirtiness; fe or ye nyāñemò, v. to be dirty, disgusting.

nyāñkesò, n. a plant with rough leaves used for cleansing things.

Nyāñkoa (Ot. = God's slave, God's servant fr. Nyome and akoo), n. pr. of persons.

nyāñkuntoñ, n. a kind of trees (rainbow-tree, fr. nyankoñ-toñ, Ot. rain-bow); nyoñmosatšo, th. s.

nyānyānya, adj. and adv. sour; acid; fe —, ye —, v. to be sour.

nyāfemò, and

nyānyāfemò, n. slowness.

nyānyānyāfemò, n. sourness; acidity.

nyanyata, n. a plant used as medicine and charm.

nyānyōñ, pl. nyānyōdši, n. tooth; kpe nyānyōdši ašiši, v. to gnash the teeth; ša nyānyōdši anò, v. to cleanse the teeth; comp. tēbi, tēlō, n.

nyānyōdšianqšamò, n. toothcleansing; s. tā, n.

nyānyōdšianqšamòkotša, n. sponge or bark for cleansing the teeth; s. takotša, n.

nyānyōdšiašišikpemò, n. gnashing of teeth.

nyānyōñkakao, n. tooth-ache.

nyānyōntšalò, n. dentist.

nyonyoñfā, nyānyōñfāmō, nyanyōdšifāmō, n. taking out of a tooth.

nye, n. and adv. yesterday.

nye se or nyese, n. day before yesterday.

nye, pl. nyemei (Ot. nā), n. mother; generally used of every married woman in speaking to her; comp. tše, ni, na, bi etc. also biianye, bienye; awo, n. Wōnye, hāwō nu wōnu! Mütterchen! Gib uns etwas Wasser zum Trinken!

nye, pron. you, ye; your; the same if standing independently or in the subjective, objective or possessive relation; comp. § 21 and 34. Ad. th. s., Ot. mu.

nyedientšemei, yourselves.

nyefē, all of you.

nyehe, yourselves (relative).

nyehū, you also.

nyenō (s. nō, n.), yours.

nyenoñ, even you.

nyekeke, only you.

nyē, inf. nyēmō, v. to be able; to can; to hold, to contain. The construction of this verb is somewhat difficult, as it cannot, like „le“ be construed with the infinitive of the verb expressing the action, one is able to do, but this verb must either stand in the same tense as „nyē“ or in another tense; the object of this action may stand betwixt both or follow them, comp. the following instances: Minyē mife or manyē mafe, I am able to do or make; manyē nakai mafe, or minyē mife nakai or manyē ake mafe nakai, manyē ake mifeo nakai, I am able to do thus; minyēñ nii ne matšu, I cannot do this work; minyēē ene maye, I cannot eat this (comp. milee ene yeli, th. s.).

nyē, s. nyē, v. to walk.

nyē, nyē, inf. nyē, v. to hate; sometimes nyē he, th. s. (comp. henyelo = nyelo, n. enemy).

nyē, n. hatred; enmity.

nyebēbē, adv. already yesterday; s. bēbē, adv.

nyebi, pl. -bii, n. motherchild (comp. tšebi and bi), full brother or sister (Geschwister). To be born of one mother is considered a more intimate affinity, than of one father; wherefore nyebi and tšebi, mother's child and father's child, are sometimes put into contrast. Comp. „nyemi“, and the very similar relations and views in the old Testament and among nations, where polygamy exists, in general.

nyebii, pl. n. people of yesterday; comp. ámēnebii, n.

nyede, n. hand, power of the mother.

nyedšomq, n. mothers blessing.

nyegbē, n. mothers voice; s. gbē, n.; mother-murder, s. gbe, v.

nyehedq, n. mothers love.

nyelala, n. mothers song.

nyelā, n. mothers blood.

nyēlo, n. able, powerful person, fr. nyē, v.; comp. hewalo, n.

nyēlo, n. hater; enemy.

nyelomq, n. mothers curse.

nyemāñ, n. mother-town; mothers town, home.

nyemei, pl. of nye, mother.

nyemeiamodenbq, n. motherly zeal, diligence, care.

nyemi (from nyebi, which see), pl. nyemimei, n. Ad. th. s. and mami; Ot. nua; brother or sister, *Gefchwister*.

Whilst nyebi excludes any other relation, nyemi includes relationship in general and is used for relations of the same age very extensively (comp. tše, nye, bi etc.); as in Hebrew. Nyemi as nanyo is frequently used to indicate general brotherhood or fellowship.

nyemibi, n. Bruderskind, Schwesterkind; Nefte, Nichte; nephew, niece.

nyemihedq, n. brotherly love; *φιλadelphια*, Brudersliebe.

nyemihesane, n. brothers palaver, concern.

nyemimeiabq, n. brotherhood.

nyemimeiabi, n. *Gefchwisterkind*, nephew or niece.

nyeminū, pl. nyemimeihī, n. brother.

nyeminukpa, n. elder brother or sister.

nyemiyō, pl. nyemimeiyei, n. sister.

nyemiyomq, n. brotherly acknowledgement.

nyēmq, inf. nyēmq, v. to grope; s. nyiemq, v. and its compounds.

nyemo, n. ability, power, possibility; comp. hewale; he-gbe, n.

nyēmq, v. = nyām, v. to bath, foment.

nyene, inf. -mq, v. to twist (f. i. a rope).

nyehnyentfi, n. bad, profligate life; bq —, v. to lead a profligate life; adj. profligate.

nyehnyentfibi or bi nyehnyentfi, n. prodigal son.

nyehnyentfibq, n. profligacy; debauchery; comp. ahoſibq, n. ſitſiamq, n.

nyehnyentfibolo, n. profligate person; debaucher.

nyera and nyeram, v. inf. nyeramo, to dazzle; to be bright.
nyerám, nyeramnyerám, adj. and adv. dazzling, bright;
brightly.

nyeramō, n. dazzling; brightness.

nyia, v. inf. nyiā, obscene (corroboration of nya, v.); to
have diarrhoea; comp. musuñ lšō, v.

nyile, inf. nyilemō, v. to walk (= nante); — gbe, inf.
gbenyilemō, v. to travel; — nšō hīe, inf. nšōhienyilemō, v.
to travel by sea; nyile hešiba mli, v. to walk in humility;
nyile ke-ya, v. to walk to s. place; nyile ke-ba, v. th. s.
etc. etc.; nyile nane nō. inf. nanenonyilemō, v. to go on
foot.

nyile dšale na, v. to walk straight, righteously; inf. dšale-
nanyilemō.

nyile he, — hewō, v. to walk about; inf. henyilemō.

nyile hamō, v. to walk before, in advance; inf. hāmnyilemō.

nyile hīe, v. to walk before; inf. hīenyilemō.

nyile mli, v. to walk in s. th.

nyile na, v. to walk along, according to etc.

nyile nō, v. to walk upon, over etc.

nyile se, v. to walk after, to follow; to persecute; inf. se-
nyilemō.

nyile sese, v. to go or walk backward; inf. sesenyilemō.

nyile ši, v. to walk on the ground (= nyile šikpoñ); to
walk on the belly; — on hands and feet; to grovel.

nyile m. k. šiši, v. inf. šišinyilemō, to speak (ill) of s. b.
behind his back; to think or act bad against s. b.; to
seek one's harm, fall; ye m. k. šiši, v. th. s.

nyilelō, n. walker; traveller.

nyilemō, v. to grope, to feel with the hands; s. nyēmō, v.
th. s.

nyilemō he, v. to grope, to feel about.

nyilemō mli, v. to grope, to feel inside.

nyilemō ši, v. to lie with hands and knees on the ground,
to feel the ground, inf. šinyilemō.

nyilemō šiši, v. to grope or feel the ground; the bottom etc.

nyilemō, n. walking; travelling.

nyilemōkotoku, n. travelling bag.

nyilemōtšo, pl. -tšei, n. walking-stick; = dehyemōtšo, n.

nyō, inf. nyō, nyōmō, v. to sink, to fall; to fall in battle,
to be slain; comp. gbe, gbe ši, v.; kōmō ši, v.

nyō hīe, v. to fall on the face.

nyō hīegbe, v. to fall forward.

nyō mli, v. to fall into, in.

nyõ nq, v. to fall upon.

nyõ sẹ or sẹgbẹ, v. to fall back.

nyõ ši, v. to sink or fall down; to go down, to set (also used of the sun).

nyõ šiši, v. to fall under s. th.

nyõ, nyõh (pl. nyonyon?), n. night; adv. at nighttime; the contrary of fāne, n.

nyõdšiahõlq (not used), n. slave-dealer, s. nyõh.

nyõdšiatše, n. debtor; a person full of debts; s. nyomq and nyomqtše; possessor of slaves, s. nyõh, n.

nyõ, n. falling, sinking, going down, setting; fall.

nyõmq, n. th. s. but seldom used; s. šiifiemq (fall of many).

nyõmq, pl. nyõdši, n. (lit. falling, fall, s. nyõ, v.) debt; duty; wages; dše nyõmq, v. to deduct a debt; to take a pledge; hīe —, v. inf. nyõmqhīemq, to owe, to be in debt; mihīelq nyõmq darei obā, I owe him hundred dollars; bq —, inf. nyõmqbq, v. and mō nyõmq, v. inf. nyõmqmōmq, to get indebted, into debts; ye —, inf. nyõmqyeli, th. s.; wo nyõmq, inf. nyomqwō, to pay a debt; to pay the wages; to pay; to repay; to punish; kẹ he dše m. k. nyomq, v. to keep aloof from s. b., etc.

nyõmqbimq, n. asking in debts.

nyõmqdšē, n. taking of a pledge (by force); s. awoba, n.

nyõmqhđšiemq, n. deduction of a debt.

nyõmqhīemq, n. owing; indebtedness.

nyõmqhīelq, = nyõmqtše, n. debtor.

nyõmqmō, and

nyõmqmōmq, n. getting into debts.

nyõmqtše, pl. -tšemei, n. debtor; s. nyõdšiatše.

nyõmqwō, n. paying; payment; wages; repayment; punishment.

nyomqwōbē, n. time of paying.

nyõmqwodšiemq, n. deduction from payment.

nyomqwolq, n. payer.

nyõh = nyõ, n. night; = nyõ mli, in the night, at night-time.

nyõh, pl. nyõdši (fr. the verb nyõ; comp. also nyõmq; the word seems to stand instead of nyõlq, debtor, comp. wqñ, n.), n. slave. It is however seldom used, slaves being either called tšūdši, servants, or bii, children; Ọt. akoa, n.

nyõh, pl. nyõdši, n. moon; f. i. nyõh edše, v. the moon shines; comp. nyõhtšere, month; nyõh dše, the month begins; — gbo, the month dies, is finished.

nyõndšẽ, n. moonshine; s. nyõn dšẽ; beginning of a month.
nyõndšenii, pl. monthly wages, — allowance; comp. nyõn-
niiyenii, pl. n. Ad. hulamidsšenii, th. s.

nyõngbele, n. end of a month, s. nyõn gbo, v.

nyõhkpemõ, n. = nyõntšerekpemõ, n. moon-light, Mond-
schein.

nyõnmá, pl. nyõnmaí, num. ten; nyõnma kẹ ekome, eleven;
— kẹ enyo, twelve; — kẹ ete, thirteen etc. nyõnmai
enyo, twenty; — ete, thirty etc. s. § 35.

nyõnlo, adv. at once; mafo mihie mafe —, I will try and
do it at once.

Nyõnmo (without plural-form), pr. n. God (Ot. Nyame
and Nyañkõpon; Adh. and Ayigbe: Mawu). As God is
considered the spirit or soul of heaven, or heaven the
face (s. Nyõnmo hie) or outward appearance of God,
Nyõnmo is also used for heaven, f. i. Nyõnmo kẹ ši-
kpon, heaven and earth, the latter also being considered
a personal being or deity; comp. ñwei, n.; and as rain-
ing, lightening, thundering are considered direct (acts
of God and therefore not expressed by impersonal
verbs), Nyõnmo seems to be used for „rain“, though
his personality is never lost sight of, comp. N. ne, God
rains, it rains; N. tue, God begins to rain; N. fã, v.
G. drizzles; N. ba, G. (or rain) comes; N. ši, G. knocks,
i. e. it is thundering etc. „Ani Nyõnmo aba? Milee,
ledši onukpa, efeq bofẽbo ni esumoo, lit. Will God
(rain?) come? I don't know; he is the highest, he does
whatever he likes.“ Instead of Nyõnmo sometimes Na-
nyõnmo, sometimes Mawu and sometimes Nyõnmo Mawu
is used; here and there also Tšẽ Nyõnmo, father God
and Ata Nyõnmo, th. s., and even simple wotšẽ, wofẽ
wotšẽ, our father, the father of us all (Allvater) etc.

Many animals, plants and other things have names which
are combinations of the name of God, in Gã as well as
in the related languages (comp. in Germ. „Gerrgotts-
bögelein“, „Gotteśfũhchen“, etc.).

Nyõnmo-abolo, n. the Lords supper; = nyõntšoniienii.

Nyõnmo-bã, n. coming of rain.

Nyõnmo-bi, n. son, child of God.

nyõnmobieté (th. s. as the foll.), n. carrion kite (Aasgeier);
s. opéte, n. akãma, n. akpãna, n. th. s.

nyõnmobitete, n. th. s.

nyõnmobitete, n. (lit. „God's first born child“) swallow.

nyõnmofãmo, n. drizzling; s. N. fã, v.

nyoŋmohle, n. lit. God's face; visible heaven, s. hwei hle, v.

Nyoŋmo-kita, n. oath by God.

nyoŋmonemq, n. raining; rain.

nyoŋmonkrakro, n. scorpion.

Nyoŋmo-kpamq, n. ceasing of rain, fr. N. kpa, v. to cease raining.

Nyoŋmo-kpemq, n. lightening.

nyoŋmomañ, n. city, people or land of God; kingdom of God.

nyoŋmonte, n. (lit. God's stone) hail.

Nyoŋmo-namq, n. swearing by God; s. na, v.

nyoŋmonu, n. rain-water (s. Nyoŋmo); s. hana, n.

nyoŋmosatšo, pl. -tsei, n. (lit. God's bedstead) a tree of peculiar form, s. nyañkuñtoñ, n.

nyoŋmošimq, n. thundering, fr. N. ši, v.

Nyoŋmo-srawa, n. lightening, Bliṣ.

nyoŋmotšinā (lit. Gods cow), n. giant beetle.

nyoŋmotuemq, n. beginning of rain, s. N. tue, v.

Nyoŋmo-šīa, n. house of God, s. šīa, n.

Nyoŋmo-tšu, n. house of God, temple, ναός, chapel; s. tšu, n.

Nyoŋmo we, n. house of God, temple, including yards etc., *ἱερόν*.

Nyoŋmo-wiemq, n. word of God.

Nyoŋmo-yeli, n. being of God; rule of God.

nyōñnii, and

nyōñnii, pl. n. night-things, i. e. bribe, because given at night-time; things pertaining to night.

nyōñniitšumq, n. night-work.

nyōñniyenii, pl. n. monthly food, i. e. provision for slaves, bond-people and servants etc.; s. nyōñđenii, pl. n.

nyoñnō, pl. -nii, n. s. th. pertaining to moon, month, or to slaves.

nyōñnū, pl. nyōdši hī, n. male slave.

nyōñnye, n. -nyemei, mother of a slave; mistress (of a slave), s. nyōñtše, nyōdšiatše, nyontšo, n.

nyōñnyilemq, n. night-travelling.

nyoñnyileq, n. person travelling at nighttime; nightwalker.

nyōñtšere, n. moon, comp. nyōñ and dšetšeremq and tše, tšere, v.; nyōñtšere dše, v. = nyōñ dše, to be moonlight; — ye emu, v. to be fullmoon.

nyoñtšeredše, n. moonlight.

nyoñtšerekpemq, n. th. s., moonshine; s. nyōñkpemq, n. and kpe, v.

nyoñtše, n. father, possessor of a slave, master; s. nyō-dšiatše, n. and

nyontšo, nuntšo, nyoñtšo, nontšo (perh. = nyoñtše, slave-father, slave-possessor, comp. nyōdšiatše), n. master, lord (sometimes also like mistress, lady); comp. the Otyi words: owura, awura, also used in Gā; ye nyontšo, inf. nyontšoyeli, to be master, to master; to lord over; to rule („herfchen“); — fio, little master, young master. Ad. th. s. and mawetše, awetše, wetše, n.

Nyontšo-bā, n. the coming of the Lord.

nyontšobi, n. masters child; youngmaster, -mistress.

nyontšogbi, n. the Lords day.

nyontšomañ, n. Lords-town, — people.

nyontšomon, n. masters house, — palace.

nyontšoniienii, pl. n. the Lords supper; = Nyoñmo abolo, n.

nyontšonō, pl. -nii, n. thing, possession, property of the master.

nyontšoniitšumō, n. masters business, — work.

nyontšonā, n. masters wife, mistress; s. awura, n.

nyontšosane, n. masters palaver.

nyontšose, n. (behind) the back of the master.

nyontšosuomō, n. masters service.

nyontšotšu, n. masters room.

nyontšowe, n. master's house.

nyontšoweku, n. master's family.

nyontšowiemo, n. masters word.

nyontšowō, n. giving of the mastership; comp. wo nyontšo, v.

nyontšoyeli, n. ruling, mastership; government; lording („herfchaft“).

nyontšoyelibe, n. time of government etc.

nyontšoyelihe, n. governmentsplace; — seat; s. lumoyeli, mañtšeyeli etc.

nyontšoyelisane, n. palaver about mastership, government, power over s. th. or s. b.

nyōñtšu, n. slave's room or house.

nyōñweku, n. slaves-family.

nyoñyeli, n. slavery.

nyoñyelibē, n. time of slavery.

nyoñyelihe, n. place of slavery.

nyōñyō, pl. nyōñyei, nyōdšiyei, n. female slave.

nyu —, s. nyo —.

nyumu, Ad. n. = nū, man.

nyu, n. Adñ. water = nu in Gā.

nyumu, Ad. n. = nubu, well.

O.

The initial letter „o“ is in Otyi and partly also in Gã used as initial augment to indicate personality, as „a“ impersonal individuality and „n ñ m“ collectivity; if a possess. pronominal augment precedes the nouns, „o“ is generally omitted, as also in some other cases, wherefore words not to be found under „o“, may be sought for under the next following consonant. See § 13. 14.

Ö! interj. oh! o! ah! alas! Added to some names, as Kwatei ö! = he! comp. eé!

o-, pronominal possessive and subjective initial augment of the second pers. sing., thou; thine; comp. bo and Ot. wo, wu, Adñ. and Ayigbe o; Ad. mo.

-o, pronominal objective (terminational) augment of the sec. pers. sing., thee; Ad. th. s. and mo.

'o- = wq, pron. we; our.

-o = -wq, pron. us; Ad. th. s.

-o, Ad. definit. article = le in Gã.

-ö, is added = dñi, dñio for the conj. whether; ö — ö, wheter-or; Ot. the s. f. i. eebaö ebañö, mlee, whether he will come or not, I don't know.

-o, diminutive termination, f. i. pempeo, pl. -pebi, etc.

obentá, n. a kind of musical instrument consisting of a stringed bow which is stricken in playing.

obñi, n. rat (of a very large size).

obiñibu, -fiq, n. rats-hole.

obiñilo, n. rats-flesh (eaten by some people here).

obla, 'bla, n. youth, youthfulness, youthful strength, beauty, wantonness, etc. (s. oblahiañ, oblayeiañ, oblanyo, oblayo and the verbs bla in Gã and bra in Otyi); obla m. k. mli, v. to be full of pleasure and joy of youth; to be wanton.

oblafo, n. (Ot.) executioner; assistant of fetish-priests, who has to kill the animals for sacrifices etc.

oblai, n. rheumatism, rheumatic swelling.

oblahiañ, n. youth, age of youth, s. oblayeiañ; gbekëbii-añi etc.

oblaišã, n. dislocation or distortion of a limb.

oblahianii, pl. n. youthful things, behaviour etc.

oblahianiifemq, n. youthful behaviour, -doing, -act.

oblañ, pl. oblañ, n. strong, stout or large person; giant; dñe — and gba —, v. to be strong etc.

- oblañdšē { n. strength, stoutness.
 oblañgbamq }
- oblānyo, pl. oblahī, n. youth, lad, young man.
 oblanyodšeñ, n. character of a young man.
 oblanyofemq, n. youthfulness, behaviour of a young man.
 oblañšimq, n. behaviour of youth; s. obla and obla ši m. k. mli, v.
 oblayō, pl. oblayei, n. virgin, maid, grown up girl; young woman.
 oblayodšeñ, n. character of a maid, girl; s. dšē and dšeñ, v.
 oblayeiañ, n. virginhood, maidenhood, youthful age of women, comp. oblahīañ, n.
 oblayeiañō, pl. -nii, n. some thing pertaining to girls.
 oblayeiañifemq, n. maidenlike behaviour.
 oblekú, n. a bird with a voice like a cuckoo.
 oblempōñ, n. a kind of officer of state; a rich, noble person, s. ablade, n.
 oblōtu, n. cloudy heaven, cloudy weather; — wo, v. it is cloudy; heaven is covered.
 oblōtuwō, n. cloudiness.
 obō, obōbō, obōbōbō, the reduplication used as plur. form, adj. and adv. full; comp. yi, v. tō, māmāmā, emu, adj. and adv.; n. fulness; wq —, v. to fill; inf.
 obōwō, n. filling, fulness = yimq, n.
 obōfo, 'bōfo, n. (Ot.) messenger; angel; apostle; Ad. tšolo, n. th. s. Comp. also somafo, n. in Otyi.
 obōhīma, n. a kind of sickness, producing green spots in the flesh; verdigris.
 obōnu, n. the large war drum and the instruments belonging to it; s. mīlē, dšō, kete, obentá, blē, sañkū etc.
 obonuyī, n. drumming with the war drum.
 obubuafo, n. broken, crippled person (Ot. th. s. fr. bubu, v. to break).
 obudañ, adj. foolish; s. bulu, kwašía, kolo etc.
 obutu, n. load; f. i. able —, a load of corn.
 odā (s. Ot. da, v. to lie), n. a large reddish lizard dwelling on and in the walls of seatowns; s. tšunyē and odiñmōlo, n.
 odākréo, n. a kind of lizards.
 Odate, prop. noun of females.
 odanta (Ayigbe-word), n. under-dress of women, = boi, n.; also used of that of men = tekle, n.
 odase (Ot. adanse), n. witness, testimony; ye —, v. to witness; inf. odaseyeli.

- odase kōdoñ, n. false (crooked) witness; = odasefōñ, n.
 odasefo, -fonyo, pl. -foi, n. witness.
 odasefobimq, n. questioning of a witness.
 odaseyeli, n. witness, witnessing; testimony.
 odaseyelikita, n. witness-oath.
 odaseyelilo, odaseyelq = odasefo, but seldom used, n.
 witness.
 odehe (Ot. dehye), n. free, noble person; comp. heyelilo
 and ye he, v.
 odehebi, n. a child of a free or nobleman, free by birth.
 odinmqlq, n. a kind of lizards living in human habitations,
 but considered poisonous; comp. oda, tšunye, mankpañ,
 mampam etc.
 odoi, n. a kind of sea-fish, dolphin (?); š. ati, n.
 odono, n. smallest kind of drums; yi —, v. to drum.
 odónti, n. cotton; wick; also = wiki, n.
 odóntikpā, n. cotton-thread.
 odóntilō, n. cotton-weaving.
 odóntilolo, n. cotton-weaver.
 odóntimama, n. cotton-cloth; s. kente, n.
 odóntitšēlo, n. cotton-spinner.
 odóntitšēmq, n. cotton-spinning.
 odóntitšo, pl. -tšei, n. cotton-tree; -shrub, -plant.
 odše! (for men) odše ko! (for women) morning salutation;
 ans. Ya edša! etc.
 odšogbā, odšegbā; odšogbañ, 'dšogba, adv. well, good.
 ođšo, n. men-stealing; kidnapping. Ot. th. s.; tša —, v.
 to kidnap.
 odšotša, n. kidnapping.
 odšotfalq, n. kidnapper.
 ofé, n. and adj. (fr. fe, to be more); high, powerful, mighty,
 almighty (person); s. agbó; hewalq etc. Nyohmo ofé,
 God almighty.
 ofe, n. a fruit similar to coffee.
 ofetšo, pl. -tšei, n. tree bearing it.
 oflo, n. a season of the year after the harmatan and before
 the first rainy season, s. otšokrikri.
 oflote, ofrote (Ot. th. s.), n. a large antelope of the size
 of a hart.
 ofó, n. black monkey (Ot. th. s.).
 ofó, n. forage; spoil, plunder; ye —, v. inf. ofóyeli, to
 forage; to plunder (provisions); comp. hō nom, ha, v.
 ofoi, n. horsefly; Bremse.
 ofoiblo, n. Flüegenwedel; a small broom to drive away flies.

- oföyeli, n. foraging.
 oföyelilo, -yelq, n. forager.
 ofiē! Salutation in the evening; -answ. Yā edša! or Yā ena! etc.
 Ogbó, pr. n. of children born after a brother or sister deceased (lit. „thou diedst“); s. gbobalo, Owu etc.
 ogbölele, n. shark; ꞑaifið.
 Ogidigidi, n. epithet of God: Confuser, thunderer (used during thunder-storms); s. gidigidi, adj.
 ohá, pl. ohái, 'ha, 'hai, num. (n.) hundred; ohai enyo, two hundred; ohai ete, ohai edſe etc. Comp. § 35 and huha, num. Ad. and Ay. lafa.
 oháhá (= ohá ohá), num. by hundreds.
 ohe, n. kind of gum; copal.
 ohēhelq, n. copal-buyer.
 ohēhemq, n. copal-buying.
 ohedšrayeli, n. copal-trade.
 oheterelq, n. copal-carrier.
 ohetšo, pl. -tſei, n. tree producing it.
 ohia, 'hīa, Ot. th. s., n. poverty; fr. hīa, v.; ohīa ehīale, he is pressed by poverty.
 ohīafo, Ot. th. s., n. poor man, poor person; used as apposition = adj. poor. „Ohīafo be nanyo,“ the poor has no friend, prv.
 ōho, ohōhō, adv. no (comp. „hāã“ th. s. in the suabian dialect of German).
 ohyeo (Ot.), n. hot bread.
 okadi, 'kadi (fr. kadi, v. to sign), n. sign; mark.
 okadiñmā, n. making signs, marking.
 okēyo, n. „hide and seek“ play of children.
 okēš, okēši, n. roll-tobacco, as imported by the Portuguese.
 Okēš, Okēši, n. Portugal; -ablotširi, n. th. s.; -nyo, pl. bii, Portuguese.
 okole, n. a large bird of the eagle kind.
 okplem (Ot. 'premo), n. cannon; tfa —, v. to fire a cannon.
 okplemtē, n. cannonball.
 okplemtuntē, n. th. s.
 okplemtfā, n. firing of cannon.
 okplemtfalq, n. gunner.
 okplö, n. (Ot. oprōñ) table; feast; ñme or ñmq —, v. to spread the table, to make a feast; sa okplö, v. to prepare the table; ta — he, v. to sit at table.
 okplöhetamq, -tramq, n. sitting at table.

okplóhǹmǿ, -hǹmǿ, n. table-spreading; making of a feast; hospitality.

okplósamǿ, n. preparation of the table.

okpo, n. club; s. kpoti, n. th. s. in tšokpoti, n.

okpó, n. dove; pigeon; s. końkpo, koeǵ-okpo, wiriokpo etc.

okposansá, n. a kind of seafish.

okpotšú, n. dove's cot.

okropoń, oklopoń, pl. okropoǐ, 'krop., n. (Ot. th. s.) a kind of eagles.

okukuba, n. a bush-animal.

okulá, n. widow-hood, comp. abla; Ot. okuna; fe —, v. to be widowed.

okulafemǿ, n. widowhood.

okulafo, n. widower; widow.

okulafonú, n. widower.

okulafosane, n. palaver of a widow.

okulafoyó and yó okulafo, n. widow.

olewunǵ, n. sand-bank.

olenleńhmǿ, n. dry, waste, barren place.

olowǵ, n. leopard; comp. kotšǵ, hieńmalǵ, mlantfi etc. th. s.

omanye (Ot.?), n. peace, happiness, joy, grace, loving-kindness, kindness etc.; public acts of this kind; festivals, weddings, etc. The word is especially used by religious people and religious things. Comp. hedžole in Gá and ma, v. and ye, v. in Otyi. Omanyé aba or Tfa omanyé aba! (s. tfa, v.) Let peace come! Answer: Omanyé ba! peace come! Salutation used esp. by fetish-priests and priestesses, public speckers etc.

omǿ, n. rice.

omǿkao, n. rice-cakes.

omǿwonu, n. rice-soup.

omǿhǹmǿ and

omǿdǹmǿ, n. cultivation of rice.

omǿńhmǿ, n. rice plantation.

omunkuń or

omlukuń, omługa, n. cloudiness = oblotu; dšeń eši omunkuń, it is cloudy.

onla, or onyla, n. tribute. toll, tax; comp. nto; tšu onla, v. to exact, gather, or pay tribute, inf. onlatšumǵ.

onlatšú, n. custom-house.

onlatšulǵ, n. tax-gatherer; — payer.

onlatšumǵ, n. tax-gathering; tax-paying.

onúfu, n. serpent, snake; s. šikpá, and šinǿ, th. s.

onufubq, onufu-ebq, n. poison of a snake.

onufukō, n. bite of a snake.

onukpa, 'nukpa (perh. = nū kpakpa, good man, comp. Ot. opanyin, opanyini) n. old man, elder; alderman; grandee of a town, land or nation; principal; ruler; magistrate; first of a company etc. adj. old, elder, eldest; minyemi nukpa, my elder or eldest brother; ye onukpa, v. to be old, elder, eldest; ye m. k. onukpa, v. to be elder than s. b.; fe onukpa, v. to be old etc. Comp. gbekē, oblanyo etc. and nu mo, ye mo; da, v. and dale n.

onukpadšen, n. life, karakter, behaviour of old people, s. dše, n.

onukpafemq, n. old age = dale; gbole.

onukpagbē, n. voice, word of an old man, superior.

onukpaniitšumq, n. work, labour of a grown up person; s. gbekēbiianiitšumq, n.

onukpaianasane and

onukpasane, n. matter, palaver of old men, of the grandees, of grown up person; ye —, v. to act or do like old people. Comp. gbekēbiianasane, n.

onukpasaneyeli, n. acting or speaking like old people.

onukpayeli, n. state or business of grown up or old people, grandees, principals, magistrates etc. or of being elder than s. b.; age.

opása and apása (fr. pasa, v. to lie), n. (Ot.) hypocrisy; lie; falsehood; ye or bq opasa, v. to act as a hypocrite; to lie; to be false. Comp. amale; osato; kōtōmpq; n. kōdōn, adj. etc.

opasabq and opasayeli, n. falsehood; hypocrisy.

opasabqlq and

opasayelq and

opasafo (Ot.) n. hypocrite, liar, false person.

opehenadi (Ot. „thou likest to be king“), n. morningstar = totō, n.

opehenadianii, pl. n. ambition; fe —, v. to be ambitious.

opehenadianiifelq, n. ambitious person.

opehenadianiifemq, n. ambitiousness.

opense, n. a kind of small white porcupines; comp. šadeboa and kōtōkq, n.

opéte, n. papaw-fruit, if spoilt on the tree; s. akpakpa, n.; carrion kite, s. akānma, n. th. s.

osai (fr. sa, v.), n. castrate; eunuch; used. of men and animals.

osato, n. hypocrisy (Ot. prodigality; waste); ye or fe—,
v. to be a hypocrite. S. opasa, th. s.

osátofo, n. hypocrite.

osatofemq and

osatoyeli, n. hypocrisy.

osq, n. a kind of wild cats, in form resembling a fox;

-akpa, n. the common one; -diñ, n. the black one.

osqbu, -fiq, n. hole of it.

osqfo 'sqfo (Ot. perh. = sqrefo, one who prays) n. priest;

ye —, v. to be priest; comp. wqñtše, wqlqma, okomfo, n. etc.

osqfo-atade, n. priestly robe; s. osqfotade, th. s.

osqfoiasane, n. matter or palaver of priests.

osqfoniitšumq, n. priests business.

osqfonō, pl. -nii, n. priests parts, -property.

osqfoiatade, n. priestly garment.

osqfosemo, pl. -mei, n. assistant priest.

osqfowō, n. making s. b. priest; priestly honour.

osqfoyeli, n. priesthood; priests office.

osqfoyō, n. priestess; s. wqyō, n.

osre, n. comb; -femq, -gbq, n. comb-making.

osrefelo, n. comb-maker.

osregbqlq, n. th. s.

osrē, osrēñ, n. a kind of sea-fish.

ošā, n. a kind of wood.

ošāišo, pl. -tšei, n. a tree used for building.

ošāñmoñmoñmolo, n. board from this tree.

ošāmplañ, n. beam, rafter of it.

ošé, n. a war-cry or song of women; bq —, v. to raise this cry.

ošebq, n. war-crying.

ošebqlq, n. war-crier.

ošeku, n. backbiting; bq m. k. he ošeku, v. to backbite s. b.

ošekubq, n. backbiting.

ošekubqlq, n. back-biter.

ošī, n. short foot or leg; mā oši, inf. ošimā, tq walk on the toes because of a short leg.

ošifo, n. lame person; person with a short leg; comp. akpake; otšqlq etc.

ošiki, n. dice; fō —, v. to play dice.

ošikifō, n. dice-play; lot-casting.

ošikifōlq, n. diceplayer.

ošiko, n. a kind of bark used to rub the skin with.

ošimalq, s. ošifo.

- ošimā, n. halting because of a short leg; fr. mā oši, v.
 ošrā, n. mishap, misfortune; -nyē m. k. sē, v. to be un-
 fortunate; -ba m. k. nō, v. something bad happened to
 s. b. etc.
 otentē, n. kind of drum, esp. the european, s. mile, obonu
 etc.; yi —, v. to drum.
 otenteyilo, n. drummer.
 otenteyī, n. drumming.
 otfa ši ogbo! horrible curse: fall down and die! -n. =
 pestilence (?), s. oyiaheši, th. s.
 oti, n. aim; target, mark; tfa —, v. inf. otitfa, to shoot
 at a target, mark (Ot. = head; it is said that the fore-
 head of a culprit called Oti, was once made a mark of
 and from him the name derives).
 otitfa, n. shooting at a target, mark-shooting.
 otitfalq, n. target-shooter, mark-shooter.
 otq, n. a kind of food of boiled yams mixed with palm-oil
 and eaten with eggs.
 otofo, n. a peculiar custom of the Gā- and Adañme-tribe,
 but kept more strickly by the latter, according to which
 no unmarried girl ought to wear cloth, a narrow strip
 excepted; as soon as the first signs of puperty appear,
 they are to be kept at home in the town, exempt from
 hard labour, well fed and profusely covered with orna-
 ments. In Krobo they wear a peculiar straw-hat, in
 Šai a kind of black turban made of strings. Having
 performed many ceremonies, they are then exhibited in
 the town by dancing and playing as marriageable; ši —,
 v. inf. otofoši, to perform this custom; comp. atufu, n.;
 ši atufu or otufu, v.
 otofoši, m. performance of the otofo-custom.
 otofoyo, pl. -yei, n. girl under this ceremony.
 otrq, n. a plant.
 otrumu, 'trumu, n. and adj. ungrateful person; ungrateful.
 otšāmē (Ot. okyame), n. speaker; reporter; interpreter;
 he is one of the most important servants of king and
 nation, as his business is to report the different opi-
 nions and proposals of the different parties in public
 palavers. He is accompanied in this by witnesses. Ye —,
 v. to be speaker; to act as speaker. See Gā-Speeches
 among the Specimen of the Gā-language.
 otšāmēyeli, n. speaker's business.
 otšame - odasefo, n. witness accompanying the speaker.
 otši, n. week; ñmeṇe dši —, to-day it is a week.

otšo! lit. burn thou! int. used by people in bushburning.
otšokrikri (lit. „thou shinest hot“); n. a short but very hot
season of the year in April or May just before the first
rainy season sets in and in which the bush which is
cut, is burnt.

otšolo, n. lame person; fr. tšo, v. to halt.

owele, n. revenge; to —, v. to revenge.

oweletš, n. revenging.

oweletolo, n. revenger.

owura (Ot.), 'wura, n. master, lord; šir; = nyontšo. Comp.
awurā, mistress. By young people „owula“.

Owu, n. (Ot. = „thou diedst“, s. Ogbo in Gā) pr. name
of a child born after one deceased; s. gbobalo, Ogbo etc.

owurayeli = nyontšoyeli, n. ruling („Gerricht“).

owyia, n. a small bush-animal.

oyá, n. haste; adv. sometimes redupl. oyáya, quickly, hastily;
comp. mra, fe oya, inf. oyafemo, to be quick; ye ogai,
v. th. s.

oyai, pl. of the former, th. s.

oyafelo, n. a person in hurry, a quick person.

oyafemo, n. hurry; quickness.

oyaiyeli, n. hurry.

oyaiyelolo, oyayelilo, n. a person in a hurry.

oyáya, oyayáya, = oyá.

Oyarefa, Oyadefa, Oyadufa, pr. n. of a village of the La-
people.

Oyé and

Oyó, pr. n. of females.

P.

Words not to be found under p are to be sought
for under kp or f, comp. § 7, or the vowels a, e and
o. Pa, pe, pē, po, pō, pu is the pronunciation of
fa, fe, fē, fo, fō, fu, by old people, people of Teši
and the Dāhme-Dialect.

Pā, pronunciation of old people for fā, n. river; lake;
pool of sweet water.

pa = fa, v. to be much.

pā = fā, v. to take out.

'pa, apa, n. hire; bq apa, to hire; ye —, v. to work for
hire.

'pabō, n. hiring.

pabqlo, n. a person who hires.

- 'pafonyo, apaf.. pl. 'pafoi, n. person hired; hireling.
 pam, adv. and
 pampampam, adv. much, very much; = tam, po, tutu,
 tšō, naakpa, adv.
 pampasó, yiteñ-pampaso, n. crown of the head (Schäitel).
 pampI, n. a small stick driven perpendicularly into the
 ground; esp. the small low fences before towns to exclude
 evil spirits; obstacle, stumbling-block; offence; Ot. th. s.
 pampam and
 paopao, adv. quickly = mramra.
 papa, n. fan.
 papahū, papam, n. towel; Ot.
 papo (Ot.) = kpakpo, n. he-goat.
 pasa, v. to lie; to be a hypocrite, comp. opasa, apasa.
 pasamq, n. lying = amale, malemq.
 patu (Ot. th. s.), n. owl.
 pe, old pronunc. and Adñ. = fe, v. to make.
 pe, n. corn (on the foot), ǂúǂnerauge; to —, v. to form
 a corn.
 pe, pepēpe, pepepēpe, adv. Ot. th. s. just, exactly; but,
 only; perfectly.
 pesē, adv. th. s.
 pei sane mli, v. to investigate.
 pei, n. dan. chisel? (Stemmeisen, Stachbeutel).
 pen, peñ, n. engl. pen.
 peñakra, penfōkakla, penkini, n. pen-knife.
 peñ, adv. (Ot. n. time, s. ši and toi in Gā) once; minale
 peñ, I have seen him once; never, if construed with
 the neg. voice; minakole peñ, I have never seen him
 (lit. - not seen him once); Ad. gble.
 pesu, n. Ot. th. s. a basket or cage in which fowl are kept.
 It is generally suspended in the yard.
 petē, adv. openly.
 peteple, adv. openly = fañ.
 pē (pii), Ot. th. s. adj. and adv. much, many; comp. ba-
 bao, adj.
 piā, = fiā, fē, adj. and adv. all; every.
 plā, inf. plamq, v. to stop.
 pīa lele he, v. to stop a canoe by the paddles.
 plñ, inf. plñmq, th. s.
 piti, n. swoon; tq piti (comp. tq) v. to faint; s. biti, th. s.
 pititq, n. fainting.
 pitipiti, adj. and adv. close; closely.
 pitisawa, n. europ. word, pistol.

plamplamplam, adv. brightly, in flames; flamingly.

ple, v. inf. plmo, to agonise, to be in agony; to struggle;
— n. k. he, to struggle for s. th.

plemo, n. agony; struggle.

plene, v. inf. plenmo, to die in multitudes; ta le plene,
the army is slain; to die by violence, by accident.

plenmo, n. slaughter; violent death.

ploplóplo = flofóflo, adv. very far away = šoh.

pompi, pompo, europ. word, n. pump.

pue, inf. puemo, v. Ot. th. s., to come forth, to appear =
dše kpo; to rise, of sun, moon and stars. Comp. gble,
Adh. and Ot. buē, to open.

R.

No Gã-, Adañme- or Otyi-word initiates with this
consonant and even foreign words undergo a change,
the r being either changed into l or d or pronounced
with aspiration as in Greek (ῥ).

Raspe, n. dan. rasp.

raspe, n. raspberry.

raspe dā, n. raspberry-vinegar.

S.

The letter „s“ is seldom retained in Gã before „i“,
but generally becomes „š“, with which it frequently
changes, sometimes also with „t“, comp. ta, v. and
„sa“ v., etc.

Sa, v. inf. saļ and samo; to be fit; to fit; to be worthy,
ripe; to be right, due, equitable, just, inf. saļ (Ot.
fata) (comp. dša); to fit, prepare, order, repair etc., inf.
samo; to taste; to touch (Ot. s. th., comp. ta); to try,
prove, estimate (s. ka); to castrate (Ot. th. s.); aux. verb.
to express the iterat. mood: to repeat, do again; con-
strued with the definite form of the verb, as the auxil.
v. na; f. i. esa eba, he came again; again he came;
wherefrom: asañ, asa, conj. again, more-over; asañ hū
elee, more-over he knew it also not; comp. kpa, in
Adh. He sa, v. inf. hesale, v. to be outwardly fit; hle
sa, v. to be fit (of face, appearance) to be ripe (used
of persons); inf. hlesale; comp. sa hle, v.; toi sa, v.
inf. toisale, to be of fit ears, i. e. to be hard, to be fit,
obedient, but generally used ironically: to be of hard
ears (s. wa), disobedient.

- sa m. k. ade, v. to clyster, = fū, v.
 sa da, v. to be tastful to the mouth.
 sa he, inf. hesamq, v. (Ot. sa hā) to touch (the outside);
 to order or prepare about; to prepare one's self.
 sa hewq, v. th. s.
 sa hīe, inf. hīesale and hīesamq; v. to be fit in one's face,
 to please one; esa mihīe, I am pleased with it, it pleases
 me; I am content with it; inf. hīesale; to prepare the
 face surface of s. th., inf. hīesamq.
 sa na, v. inf. nasā, to taste; misa mina, I tasted (it); but:
 misa dā lē na, I tasted the wine; and misa mina dā,
 th. s. to touch the end etc.; inf. -mq, v. to mend the
 end, brim, edge etc.
 sā, n. loop; iron work of doors and windows (Eisen-Band).
 sā, n. mat; bed.
 'sa, asa, n. hall or largest or middle room of a house.
 sa, n. former time (s. sa, aux. verb); adv. formerly, once;
 milee sa or sa lē milee, formerly or once I did not
 know it; s. momosa, n.
 sa dfa, v. ?
 sā, n. strong scent, smell; dse —, v. inf. sādšē, to emit
 a strong smell; comp. fū, n. and dse fū; nma n. and
 dse nma v.
 saba, n. kidney.
 Sabañ, pr. n. of males.
 sabā, n. antidote.
 sablā or
 šablāñ, n. surname, nickname; sign of a person; Namens-
 zuq; seal.
 sablōk, n. dan. night-gown (Schlafrock).
 šadeboa, n. a kind of small white porcupines; comp. opense,
 kōtōkō. (Ot. th. s. = luck-animal).
 sādšē, n. strong-smelling; strong scent; comp. sā and dse
 sā, v.
 sādši, pl. of sane, n. which see.
 sādšiyeli, n. settling of palavers.
 'safo, asafo, n. company.
 safro, n. a kind of sea-fish.
 'sāgbā, asāgbā, n. a wasp dwelling in the walls of houses.
 'sai, osai, n. castrated; person or animal; s. sa. Ot. th. s.
 sai or sei, n. country-seat, chair or stool carved of one
 piece of wood; comp. gwa, ablogwa, maño, n.
 sakasáka, adv. disorderly; Ot. th. s. Comp. bisibasa. Fe —,
 v. to be in disorder, to do disorderly.

sakasakafemq, n. disorder; disorderly behaviour.

sakasakafelo, n. disorderly person.

sale, n. fitness, worthiness; worth; fr. sa, v. n.

salq, n. fitter, preparer fr. sa, v.

samañ, Ot. = sisa in Gã, n. spirit; ghost.

'samañ-nukpa, as., n. chimpanse.

samañseo, n. testament of a deceased person; s. sisamla, n.

samfé (Ot. th. s. or safe, safi), n. key.

samfle, pl. samfedši, n. (Fanti-word = house-hole); window.

samfle-afife, n. window-glass.

samflese, n. shutter; place behind the window.

sāmlā, n. soap; country-soap.

samq, n. fitting; preparation; order.

sañ, adv. well, nicely; beautifully; perh. fr. sa, v.

sañ (or sañq), n. monument over a grave; grave-stone; grave walled in.

sañ, n. thatched stone-house; comp. tšu, mō; samfle, n. etc.

sane, old. pronunc. sande (comp. sa, v. in Otyi and Gã,

and se, v. and asem, n. in Ot.) pl. sādši; (Ad. th. s. pl.

sanehi), n. thing; matter; palaver; word; cause; con-

cern (ᏍᏳᏃ); misane dši no, that is my palaver, con-

cern; edšee misane, It is not my palaver, I have nothing

to do with it; sane eba, there is palaver; sane be, there

is no palaver; sane le beñ, the matter is false; sane

le fite, the cause is lost; sane fōñ, bad thing; palaver;

sane le egbo, the palaver died, is concluded; sane gbo-

nyo, a rotten palaver; sane kpakpa, sane akpa, good word,

gospel, Evangelium; sane sroto, strange matter; sane le

eladše, the cause is lost; etc. etc. bi sane (mli), to ask

some thing to investigate, = pei sane mli, tao sane mli;

bo sane toi, v. to listen to a cause, palaver; gbe sane

na, v. to finish a palaver; le sane, v. to know a pala-

ver; na -na, v. to understand a matter; na -šiši, v.

th. s.; tōtō sane, v. to confuse a matter; ye sane, v.

inf. saneyeli (Ot. di asem), to settle a palaver, to judge;

to order a cause; sane ye, there is palaver; - - m. k.

ke m. k. teñ, there is s. th. betwixt two persons; sane

le yeñ, the matter is true etc. etc.

saneakpa, sanekpakpa, n. good word; gospel.

sanebimo, investigation; fr. bi sane, v.

sanemlibimo, sanemlipimo, th. s.

sanedšo, -dšqle, n. settling or rest of a palaver.

sanedšomo, n. settling, adjusting of a palaver.

sanefitemq, n. loss of a cause.

- sanegbā, n. conversation; tale-telling fr. gba sane, v. to tell a tale.
- sanegbele, n. conclusion of a cause, s. sanenagbē, th. s., and sanedšomq, n.; sanedšq, -lq, n.
- sanenqheremq, n. taking up of a palaver.
- saneḡpakpa, -akpa, n. gospel.
- saneḡpakpadšadšemq ḡe tšōmq, n. preaching of the gospel.
- saneḡkodšomq, n. adjusting or judging of a palaver; s. ko-dšo, v.
- saneladšemq, n. loss of a cause.
- sanemlpeimq, -mlitaomq, n. investigation.
- sanenagbē, n. end of a palaver; fr. gbe sane na, v.
- sanenumq, n. hearing of a cause.
- sanerqoto, n. strange matter.
- sanešiši, n. cause of a palaver.
- sanešišinā, n. insight into a palaver; fr. na sane šiši, v.
- sanešišitšōmq, n. explanation of a palaver.
- sanetōtōmq, n. confusion of palaver.
- sanetōtōlq, n. person who confuses a palaver (by speaking etc.).
- saneyeli (Ot. aḡemdi), n. palaver-settling; judging; judgement; council; etc.
- saneyelo, -yelilq, n. palaver-settler; judge; counsellor etc. a person liking palavers.
- saḡkū, n. (Ot. and Ayigbe th. s.) musical stringed instrument; organ; forte-piano; tfa —, v. to play it.
- saḡkutfa, n. organ-playing etc.
- saḡkūtfaḡ, n. organplayer etc.
- saḡqbo, n. bed-cover.
- sānyā, n. tin, zink; pewter.
- sanyanō, n. pewter-vessel.
- sao, saomq, inf. saomq, v. to cleanse about trees.
- sarawa, srawa, n. lightening; rocket; tfa —, v. to fire rockets.
- sarawatfa, n. firing of rockets.
- sasabonsam, Ot. th. s., n. lit. devil of the earth, a bad spirit supposed to live in the forest and to be in connection with sorcerers (s. aye); comp. also abonsam. Comp. in German: Erdgeist, Balbteufel, Kobold etc.
- sase, n. and adj. largeness; age; large, old; too old (comp. sa, v.).
- Sasabi, pr. n. of a village belonging to Tema.
- sasamq, n. bed-making.
- satšo, -tšei, n. bed-stead; s. sa, n. and tšo, n.

satšonq, n. cover of a bed-stead; Bettbimmel; s. kotomq, n. satšu, n. bedroom; see setšu, n. which is more used.

saus, n. dan. sauce.

sě, v. inf. sě, to be scarce; to be impoverished; he sě, inf. hesě, to be scarce.

sei, v. inf. seimq to use despitefully; comp. niisenianii; eseimi, he used me despitefully. Comp. Ot. sei, v.

sě, sěñ, n. throat; fo —, v. to cut the throat; wo sě kpā, v. to hang; s. sěñ, v.

se, n. back (s. kotose), hinderpart, hindpart; what follows after; consequence; end; last etc.; adv. behind, after; used as postposition: (the contrary of hie, hāmō, which compare; see also he, hewq, mli, na, nq, ši, tšui, yi etc. and § 29, 44—47); as the preposition: after, behind, (nač, hinter); as gram. subj.: se fo, inf. sefō, v. to be cut off behind, to cease, = fō; but esp. as gram. obj., as: ba se, v. inf. sebā, to come after, behind, late; be se, s. ye se; damq se, v. to stand behind; di se, inf. sedi (comp. the Otyi) to long after, to desire, to lust; to care for, fe se, aux. v. lit. to do after, be after; but generally used = afterwards, f. i. fe se lę eba, afterwards he came (s. kpe se); hā se, v. lit. to give back, used as aux. v. „kē-hā se“ = „back“ backward, if the preceding verb is not already indicating a direction, f. i. tši kē-hā se, to cast down backwards, to cast behind; ka se, v. to be fixed behind; kā se, v. inf. sekāmō, to lie behind; to remain behind, to be behind (compare kpe se, ye se, th. s.); kpa m. k. se, v. to withdraw from s. b., to deny s. b. (comp. kwa m. k.); kpe se, inf. sekpē to remain behind, to come too late; kú se, v. inf. sekū, sekūmq or sekūomq (s. kū, v.), to turn the back; to return; to be converted (s. tšō he); — m. k. se, to turn s. b. back, to send s. b. back; la se, v. to fasten the back, to hook behind; la samfle se, fasten the back, to hook behind; la samfle se, fasten the back of the window, i. e. the shutter; mā se, v. to stand behind; to set behind; na se, v. to gain the end, i. e. to profit, inf. senamq; nā se, v. to shut behind; ši se, v. to knock behind to leave behind; ta se, pl. tra se, v. inf. setamq, setramq, to touch behind; to sit behind, used of the relatives of kings etc. who sit behind him (in judgement etc.) to strengthen him or give importance to him, comp. setrafoi, pl. n.; s. also asetrafo, n.; te se, s. ya se; to se, v. to put behind; tše se, tše yi se, v. to call back;

tši se, tši yi se, v. to push behind, after (f. i. at a carriage); tšō se, v. to turn behind, back; tšō m. k. šegbe, to show the way after s. b., i. e. to betray him; tšu se, v. to send behind; - - back; -- after, tšu-dše m. k. se, v. to send after; ya se, aor. perf. and fut. tense te se, to go back, behind, after; ye se, neg. be se, v. to be behind; ye se, v. inf. seyeli, to deceive (s. šiši, v. th. s.); yo se, v. to perceive the back, end etc. i. e. to understand, to acknowledge; etc.

seba, n. coming behind, back, after.

sebe, n. aftertime.

sebe, n. a kind of fruit (love apples?) used for soup; blo fōsebe, europ. „sebe“, bon d'amour.

sebi, pl. of seo; pl. n. younger brethren or sisters; mise-bii ete dšile, he is the third (brother) after me; the ears of maize at the stalk.

seda, n. dan. silk.

sedaduku, n. silk-handkerchief.

sedakpā, n. silk-thread.

sedamq, n. standing back, behind; assisting, assistance, fr. damq se, v.

sedī, n. longing after; care, desire, lust; fr. di se, v. to long, lust, desire.

sedilo, n. desirous person; caring person.

sefō, n. ceasing = fōmq, fr. se fo, v.

sēfo, n. throat-cutting, fr. fo sē, v.

sefōmq, n. after-birth.

sefōmqnii, n. th. s.

sēgē, adj. and adv. sleepy, drowsy; drowsily.

segisao, n. dan. fret-saw.

segbe, n. after-way; way after s. b., tšō segbe, v. to betray.

segbetšōlo, n. betrayer.

segbetšōmq, n. betraying.

seglamq, n. drawing back, fr. gbla se, v. to draw back.

sef, n. native-stool made of one piece of wood; throne.

seiterelo, n. stool-bearer.

seka, n. staying behind.

sekāmq, n. lying or staying behind.

seke, n. anchor; fā —, inf. sekefā, to light the anchor, depart (s. fā, v.); fō —, inf. sekefō, to cast the anchor, to come to anchor (s. damq, v.).

sekefā, n. lighting of the anchor.

sekefō, n. casting of the anchor.

seke, n. madness; ye —, v. inf. sekeyeli, to be mad; ye n. k. or m. k. he seke, v. to be mad about s. th. or s. b., i. e. to be entirely taken with; to be in love with; comp. yih tšö, yih kã, v. etc.

sekeyeli, n. madness.

sekeyelilo, sekeyelo, n. mad person.

seki, n. women-shirt.

sëkpä, n. wind-pipe, throat; s. së, n.

sëkpä, n. hanging rope.

sekpë, n. latecoming.

sekpelo, n. latecomer.

sekôlo, n. person returning.

sekü, seküomq, n. returning; return; conversion; fr. kü se, v.

sele, s. sere, v. to melt; to swim.

sële, n. braces.

semämq, n. standing or lying behind, fr. mä se, v.

semo, pl. semei, n. steward; next in office; comp. also seo, n.

seimq, n. spiteful use; = niisenianiifemq, n.

senalq, n. gainer.

senamq, n. gain, profit, fr. na se, v.

sëñ, v. (Ot. th. s.) to hang; to strangle (= mä së, v.); to ceil a room.

sëñ, n. wind-pipe, throat; s. së, n. and sëkpä, n.

sëñfle, semfle, = samfle, n.

sëñamq, n. shutting behind.

sëndó, n. (Fanti-word) house-top.

sëre, v. inf. seremq, to melt; to swim.

serelq, n. swimmer.

seremq, swimming; melting.

sëseq, inf. seseomq, v. to reprove; to silence (Ot.?).

seseolq, n. reprover.

seseomo, n. reprof.

setamq, setramq, n. sitting behind; assistance, fr. ta se, pl. tra se, v.

setrafoi (= Ot. asetrafoi, down-sitters) or

setrafoi, n. lit. behind sitters; relations and brethren of a king sitting behind him in judgement etc.

setö, n. putting away, back; retaining, keeping, fr. to se, v.

setšemo, n. calling back.

setšimq, n. pushing (after s. th. f. i. a carriage) fr. tší se, v.

setšömq, n. backturning, returning.

setšu, n. back-room, bedroom.

seyā, n. going behind, — back.

seyéli, n. deception; from ye se, v.

seyéllilq, n. deceiver.

Siai, pr. n. of the Šai-mountain, its people and land, as pronounced by themselves; G. Šai, Ot. Siade.

Siako, pr. n. of a brook coming from the Akwapim-mountains near Tutu and going into the Laloi-river, near the Šai-mountain.

sikasika, n. a kind of seafish.

'sisā, s. asisā, n.

sisa, n. spirit of departed men; ghost; comp. susumā; kra; mumo and Ot. samān; sunsum, sunsuma, kra, n. The word seems also to be employed for „skeleton“; before birth and during life, „kra“ or „kla“, n., is used instead of it.

sisamān, sisaamān, n. town of departed spirits (supposed to be on the islands of or beyond the river Volta.

sīsē, v. inf. sīsemq, to beg.

sise, n. europ. word, subsistence, way-money.

sīselq, n. beggar; mendicant.

sīsemq, n. begging.

siyire, n. bride (Otyi).

skam, n. dan. shame.

skao, n. dan. press, chest.

skru, n. dan. screw.

skruši, n. dan. screw-driver.

sl — see under sr.

smq, v. s. sumq.

so, pr. n. Thursday (s. sohá).

sō, pl. sōmq, inf. sōmq, v. to perch; to sit as birds do; to sit on one's hams; - hīe, v. to sit before, - he, - - about; - mli, - - in; - na, - - at; - nq, - - upon; sō ši, to sit down; - šiši, - - under; - yiteñ, - - upon, on etc.

sō atfere, pl. sōmq sōmq -, inf. atferesōmq, v. to box; s. atfere, n. fist.

sō wōdši anq, v. to hedge out eggs.

sō, inf. sō, v. to work on the anvil.

sō, n. black-smith's work.

sq, v. inf. sqmq, = sa, to be right, fit.

sq (Ot. to take hold of = mō in Gā), v. only used in the combinations: hīe sq m. k., v. to respect s. b., mihīe sqle, I respect him (Ot. ani sq, comp. sa, v. in Gā); dšō sq, v. to dance hotly; dšō lē esq, the dance is brisk, hot, frequented.

sō, n. vagina (obscene; comp. gbemi). Bon tohen Menſchen als Schimpſmoot gebraucht. S. yohe, n.

sō, n. guilt; blame; suspicion; tō m. k. sō, or: kē sō fō m. k. nō, v. to accuse s. b. innocently. Comp. mañsō, n. rivalry.

sōbiisqbii (s. sqo, pl. sqbii, n.) adv. in little particles or quantities.

sohá, pr. n. Friday (comp. so, pr. n.).

sōa nō (Ot. soa so), v. to immitate, s. kase, v.

sōdše, inf. sōdšemq, v. to let s. b. sit or perch down (s. sō, sōmq, v.).

soisoi, adv. violently (?), hīe m. k. soisoi, v. to treat s. b. violently; to illtreat s. b.; s. pl, v., sopa, v. fe niise-niianii, v. se, v.

soisoihielō, n. illtreating person.

soisoihiemq, n. ill treatment; s. pīmō.

sōkōterelē, adv. continually; over and over; again and again; comp. nōtonqō; āhū; etc. tediously, etc.

sōle (Ot. sore, v. to arise; to pray), v. inf. sōlemq; to pray; to preach; to officiate as priest or clergyman; to baptize, confirm, copulate, keep the burial service over s. b. etc. comp. kpa fai; dšadše-tšō; dša; gba, tšō; baptisi; wadše etc.; to care for; sōle he, v. inf. hesōlemq, and sōle he nō, inf. henōsōlemq, to take care for one's self; comp. hīe hī he nō, v. and le henōsōlemq, v.; th. s.

sōlelō, n. praying, preaching etc. person; person attending divine service; comp. dšalō, n.

sōlemq, n. prayer; service of God; religious officiating; baptism, confirmation, copulation, burial service; religion in general, s. dšamq, n.

sōlemqbe, n. prayer-time etc.

sōlemqhe, n. place of prayer etc.

sōlemqgbī, n. day of prayer or divine service.

sōlemqhekpē, or

sōlemqkpē, n. prayer-meeting.

sōlemqłala, n. hymn; religious song.

sōlemqłamq, n. religious singing.

sōlemqłšu, n. prayer-room; house of prayer; chapel; church etc.

sōlemqwe, n. chapel, church (together with the yard etc. s. tšu, śia, we, n.).

sōlō, n. black-smith; smith.

sōlōkaselō, n. black-smith's-apprentice.

- sölõhã, n. blacksmith's-trade.
 sölõhãlq, n. master black-smith.
 sölõhãanii, pl. n. blacksmith-implements.
 sölqtë, n. anvil; s. sõhmetë.
 sölq-hamle, n. blacksmith's-hammer.
 sqmq, n. fitness, fr. sq, v.
 sômq, n. perching; sitting on the hams.
 sômqhe, n. perching-place.
 sômq, v. s. sumq, v. and sunq, v.
 somo, n. a kind of crabs; a worthless fellow.
 sqñ, adj. and adv. mere; pure; full of; merely throughout,
 entirely; comp. kroñ, kroñkroñ. Gbomei sqñ, nothing
 but men; full of men; nu sqñ, nothing but water, mere
 water.
 sqñ, n. a kind of river-fish.
 sôn, n. straw; a kind of straw from the leaves of a palm-
 tree (sontšo) used for cords, hats etc.
 sône, n. a kind of squirrel, of grey colour.
 sônfaí, n. straw-hat.
 sônfailolq, n. s'raw-hat-maker.
 sõhme, n. black-smith's bellows, comp. afa, n.
 sõhmena, n. forge-chimney; 𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌰.
 sõhmeši, n. black-smith's shop; comp lateši; kpataši, n. etc.
 As in Europe, the smith's shop is a kind of super-
 stitious sanctuary, where thieves can be detected; wounds
 cured, etc.
 sõhmetë, n. = sölqtë, anvil.
 sõhtšo, pl. -tšei, n. a kind of palmtrees, the leaves of which
 („sõh“) are made into hats, cords etc.
 soñu, n. a fruit of a palmtree of the size of a fist and
 eatable.
 soñutšo, pl. -tšei, n. the palm-tree bearing it.
 sqo, inf. sqomq, v. to be tough (of sticks); to catch up
 (f. i. a ball); to grasp; to snatch; to seal (s. sqo na);
 sqo bq, v. to catch up or receive eagerly; f. i. misqole
 bq, I eagerly received him; sqo na, v. inf. nasqomq, to
 seal up.
 sqolq, n. catcher etc.
 sqomq, n. catching, grasping etc.
 sqo, pl. sobii, n. little particle of any thing.
 sqbiisqbii, adv. in little particles.
 sopa, inf. sopamq, v. to disgrace; to reproach hardly etc.
 sopalq, n. reproacher.
 sopamq, n. disgrace; reproach.

- soro, s. sro, v. to be different; to esteem; Ot. sono, v.
 sosoo, v. — sesoo, inf. sosoomo, to reprove, reproach;
 perh. redupl. of soo, v.
 sra, v. inf. 'srámo (Ot. th. s., comp. sa, of which it may
 be a corroboration); to watch (= bu); to spy; to visit
 (ná).
 sra, sram, v. to overflow (of rivers); to be very full;
 comp. sráke (?).
 sram no, v. to be very full (of rivers).
 'srafonyo, asraf., pl. 'srafoi, n. soldier.
 'sra, nsra, n. camp.
 'sra, asra, n. snuff; a kind of fever.
 sralo, n. watch-man; spy; visitor.
 sramo, n. watching; spying; visiting.
 sre . sere, v. inf. sremq, to melt; to swim.
 srebo, n. fire-stone, flint (of guns); ehle tamq srebo, his
 face is like a flint; s. hle wa, v. The word is very
 probable Fanti; comp. also tšrebo, tšerebo, n. th. s.
 srémrēm, adj. and adv. sweet; slimy; sweetly; = bloblo, adj.
 sro or soro, impers. v. (Ot. sōnō) to be different; to be
 peculiar, strange; esromi, esrole, different I, different
 he, i. e. I and he are different; common verb: to esteem,
 to prize misroo ene, I don't esteem this; nsroo, mba-
 sroo, adverbially used = much more, much less.
 sroto, adj. different; peculiar, strange; s. sro; n. difference.
 Gbomei srotói, different men; gbomo sroto dšile or esrole,
 he is a peculiar person.
 sroto, n. lock.
 sroto-sōlq, n. lock-smith.
 su, inf. sũ; to shrink, to moulder, to get small, thin,
 lean; to spoil, to rot (of cloth etc.), to be ragged; to
 kindle (Ot. so), su kane! kindle a light! to swallow;
 nu le esumi, the water had swallowed me up (s. ml, v.);
 to hush one with the exclamation: sua!
 sũ, n. shrinking; mouldering, rotting; kindling; swallowing.
 sulo, n. person doing so.
 su, n. (Ot. th. s.) shape, form; behaviour, manner (Befen?);
 s. subaň; su ke bla, manners and descent (?), su be baň,
 manners and likeness, of a person; comp. dšeň, dšeň-
 ba etc.
 sũ, v. inf. sũ, to poison; to kill by witch-craft or fetish.
 sũ, n. killing by poison etc.

- **sũ**, n. swish, clay, f. i. such as fit for potters, building etc., ground, **sũ akpa**, good ground; comp. **šikpoñ**; mlu; **ñmiamo** etc.
- sua!** int. hush! be quiet! (German: *bft!*); s. **su**, v.
- subañ**, n. (Ot. th. s.) form = **su**; image; likeness.
- subantše**, n.? = **asrafonyo**?
- *subo**, s. **asubo**, n.
- sũbo**, n. balling of swish to make swish- or mud-walls.
- sũbolo**, n. labourer balling swish.
- sũfo**, n. wetting of swish.
- sukle** and **šukle**, n. eur. word; sugar.
- sukleno**, n. sugar-vessel.
- suklete**, n. rock-sugar.
- sukle-yibii**, n. lit. sugar-fruits, i. e. raisons.
- sũkpo**, n. lump of clay.
- sũkpofo**, n. mud, wet clay.
- sũkpotomo**, n. wetting and mixing of swish; = **sũfo**, n.
- sũkukuli**, n. clod.
- sukusuku**, adj. wrinkled; s. **susui**, th. s.
- sulañ**, adj. and adv. hairy; hairily; **tšoi sulañ**, full of hair; he **ye tšoi** —, v. to be very hairy.
- suli**, adj. and adv. dark, cloudy; -ly, -ly; **trũbe**, unfreundlich; **fe** —, v. to be dark etc.
- sulõ**, n. a person kindling a fire, light; lighter; husher; fr. **su**, v.
- sulomlomo**, n. taking up of swish; s. **lo**, v.
- sũlo**, n. poisoner, fr. **sũ**, v. **Giftmischer**; **Žauberer**.
- sũmã**, n. swish-building; s. **fatõ**, n.
- sũmãlo**, n. builder of swish.
- sumañfo**, **sumamfo**, n. a seafish; Ot., = **wontše**, n. fetish-priest.
- sumo** (**smo**), inf. **suõmo** or **sumomo**, **Adũ. suõ**, v. to love; to wish, will, agree; to like (Ot. **pe**); **misumo**, I like it, I agree; **sumo m. k.** or better **sumo m. k. sane**, v. to love s. b., to like s. b. (Ot. **pe obi asem**). Comp. **do he**, v. and **kplẽ**, v. **tao**, v. etc.
- sumõ** (**smõ**), inf. **suõmo**. Ot. **som**; v. to serve; **esumõ-mi**, he served me; **Ad. sum**, v.
- sumõlo**, n. lover. { scarcely used; see **suolo**,
sumomo, n. love, will, wish; { and **suomo**.
- sumõlo**, n. servant; s. **suõlo**.
- sumomo**, n. service; s. **suõmo**.
- sumui**, n. lead; s. **tunte**, n.
- sumuidadetšo**, pl. -**tšei**, n. leadbar.

sune, n. pillow (fr. sum, Ot. v. to lie on a pillow; sumi, Ot. n. pillow).

sunehebo, n. pillow-case.

suq, Adū. v., inf. suqm, to love, like.

suolq, n. (seldom used) lover; comp. sumqlq and hedqlq, n.

stholq, n. (seldom used) servant; comp. tšūlq, n.

suomq, n. love; liking; wish, will; comp. suq, sumq and sumqmq.

suòmq, n. serving; service.

suomonā, n. loves sake; adv. for loves sake, willingly; frei-williq.

suomqnanii, pl. n. things according to one's wish or will.

suomqniitšumq, n. labour of love.

suòmqniitšumq, n. labour or work of a service.

suomqsane, n. matter of love, liking, will, wish.

susu, inf. susumq, v. (Ot. th. s.) to shadow something off (abichatten), to measure; to think; comp. su, n. and v.; susu-ke, v. to think and say; misusu mikelē, I told him (as I thought or had it in remembrance); susu he, v. to think about; susu mli, v. to measure the contents; susu, na, v. to measure the brim or limit, etc. Comp. kpa ši; bu, bu akonta; dšēn, v. etc.

susu, redupl. of su, v. to shrink very much, repeatedly etc.

susui, adj. wrinkled = sulususuku; shrunk; old, mouldering (of cloth); comp. feifei.

susulq, n. measurer; thinker.

susumá (Ot. sunsum and sunsumma), n. shade (of a thing, body, comp. hōñ, n.); character or impression of s. th.; reflection of s. th. (f. i. of the light); soul. Comp. kra, okra; mumq; sisa; Ot. sunsum, sunsumá, n. th. s.

susumaheremq, n. salvation of soul; fr. here susuma, v.

susumq, n. measuring, measurement; measure; thinking, thought.

susumqbe, n. time for consideration.

susumqñb, n. measuring-vessel; f. i. susumq-akpaki, measuring calabash; pl. -nii, abstract thing; Gedanfending, abstractum.

susumqtišo, pl. -tšei, n. measure-stick.

Suta, pr. n. of a village about 25 miles N. E. from Osu, at the foot of the Akwapim-mountains. (S. Bigfonyomañ, Dodowa.)

suwalē, n. firmness of character.

suwadšemq, n. confirmation of character.

sūwō, n. manuring of plants with swish or ground.

Š.

Words not to be found under š seek under f or s, with both which the letter š frequently changes: in Adānme it is frequently, in Otyi generally s; comp. fā fō and šā, šō; ši and si, etc.

Ša, v. inf. šā, pl. šra, šla, šāla, inf. šramō, šlamō, ššalamō, to ferment; to rot, to get sour etc. = kpoqō (see šāla, adj.); to stink = dšē fū, inf. šā; to shake, to swing; to winnow, to fan (s. šāla, n.); inf. šā; ša mli, inf. mlišā, to fan or winnow out.

šā, inf. šamō, v. to draw; to pull, -lo, v. to catch fish, to angle; to snatch; to rub, wash, white-wash; - hīe, v. - - the face, surface; - he, v. the outside, round about; - mli, v. - the inside, - - out; - nō, v. - - the surface etc. ša nyanyōdšianō, v. to cleanse the teeth; s. tšapia, n. Comp. also šātā, šōo, šō, gbā, kplā, v.

ša ši, v. inf. šišamō, to run upon, to knock upon (a rock f. i., used of vessels etc.), to wreck; to go somewhere and return soon; f. i. eyaša ši eba, he went there and came back; s. also šē, šē ši, v.

šā, n. fermentation; rotting; stinking; swinging, winnowing, fanning; shaking; s. šamō.

ša, eša, adj. rotten, bad, evil, sinful.

šā, eša, n. mischief (something rotten), sin; comp. nišā, nōša and efōn, n. Adn. yāyam.

(ša, n. relationship created by marriage, Schwieger- und Schwagerſchaft, s. šanū.)

šā, inf. šā, pl. šā šiamō, v. to burn; to roast; to toast; to be barren (only used of animals, not of men, comp. kēne).

šā, inf. šāmō, v. (obscene) to belch; to blow wind.

šā, n. burning, roasting; conflagration; barrenness of animals; s. šiamō, th. s. fr. the pl. form šā.

šā, pl. šrā, inf. šrāmō, v. to belch out.

šabi, n. (Schwiegerschafts-Kind, s. ša, n.) brother or sister in law (Schwager, Schwägerin); comp. šanu, šayo.

šabii, pl. of šao, n. clusters.

šade (Ot. sade), n. good luck; success.

šadeboa, sadeboa, n. (Ot. = animal of good luck) a kind of porcupines.

šadegbomo, pl. -mei, n. lucky person.

šademo, pl. -mei, n. th. s.

šadenō, pl. -nii, n. lucky thing.

- šadšo, n. a large curious tree, bearing fruits of the size of an ostrich's egg, prh. monkey-bread-tree; s. šatšo, n. 'safemo, = ešafemo, n. sinful act.
- šaka, v. inf. šakamo, to embrace unchastely; to lift with both arms.
- šakamo, n. unchaste embrace; comp. lo atū, v.
- šala, šla, šra, v. inf. šalamo šaramo etc. pl. form of ša, v. to rot; to be rotten.
- šala, šla, šara, šra, šrañ, adj. rotten, stinking; f. i. lo šala, stink-fish, a favorite meat.
- šala, pl. šadši, n. chaff. = tulu; fr. ša, v. to winnow.
- šalo, n. winnower; puller; rubber, washer, white-washer, fr. ša and ša, v.; angler.
- šalo, n. burner; šialo, th. s., comp. šā, pl. šia, v. to burn; incendiary; Mordbrenner; s. serelo, n.
- šalo, n. (obscene); s. šā, inf. šamo, v.
- šamo, n. drawing, pulling, snatching; rubbing; white-washing; angling; s. he, v.
- šamo, n. (obscene) belching, blowing wind.
- šamo, inf. th. s. v. (obscene) to piss; to be slippery, slipperiness; s. fie nu; and comp. šā; to be wet, slippery, s. šāne.
- šamo, n. pissing; piss-water; slipperiness. Comp. šomo, n. šamonō, -nii, n. piss-pot; chamber-pot.
- šamoto, n. urinary bladder; used as a scolding word for bed-pissing children.
- šāne, v. inf. šānemo, to slide out; to slip; to be slippery; s. šamo, v.
- šānemo, n. sliding, slipping.
- Šantše (Ot. Sankye), pr. n. of two villages, one at the foot of the Akwapim mountains in the Nuño-Plantations, and one between Akradi and Akwamu on the western bank of the river Volta.
- šanū, pl. šahī, šahīmei, n. father in law, son in law; also used of less close relationship; s. ša, n. šabi and šayō.
- šao, pl. šabii, n. a cluster or grape (of bananas, plantains etc.).
- šātā, inf. šātāmo, v. to drag by force along the ground, to pull; comp. ša, gbla, kpla, v.
- šātāmo, n. dragging along.
- šayō, pl. šayei, n. mother in law; daughter in law; s. šanū.
- še, v. inf. šē, Ad. hie, ye, to arrive; to reach; to be sufficient (comp. fe, v.; fa, v.); to make arrive, to order s. th. from afar; comp. also šedše; mī še, v. inf. mišē, lit. the chest or breast-bone suffices, i. e. to be

comforted, content, joyful; comp. šedše m. k. mī; to shave; -yi, v. to shave one's head, as the natives sometimes do; to shave the head after a time of mourning for a dead person; always connected with fetish-ceremonies; — hiena = dšie hiena, to shave the forehead.

še he, v. to arrive about, at etc.; to shave about.

še mli, v. to arrive in, to reach or be sufficient to fill a vessel.

še na, v. to suffice, to satisfy (of food).

še nq, v. to reach the surface.

še ši, v. to reach down; to reach entirely; to arrive at.

šē-fō, pl. irreg. šere-fie ši, double verb, to cast away.

še ši - tā, and

še - tā, double verb; to arrive, to be near, to be at hand; eše ši etā, he is at hand; eše etā, th. s. Ad. su - ta, th. s.

šē, n. arrival; sufficiency; ordering (Bestellung); shaving; fr. še, v.

še, v. inf. šemo, to be afraid of (ſcheuen), to shy; to fear; to respect.

še gbeyē, v. inf. gbeyēšemo, to be afraid of, in fear of; to fear; comp. gbeye; mišele gbeyē, I fear him; miše gbeye, I am afraid; miše mihe gbeye, I am afraid of or for myself.

šedše, v. inf. šedšemo, to make to reach, to let suffice; comp. § 27. 28; only used in the phrase.

šedše m. k. mī, v. inf. mišedšemo, lit. to let one's chest or breast-bone suffice, i. e. to comfort s. b., comp. mī and mī se, v., and kyekye wyere in Otyi, th. s.

šedšelo, n. s. mišedšelo.

šedšemo, n. s. mišedšemo.

šēfō, s. še - fō, double verb.

sele, v. = šere, inf. selemo, to kindle; - la, - - a fire.

šēle, v. = šere, pl. of šē, v.

šēle — fie ši, double pl. verb, to cast (things) down.

šelo, n. a person arriving, ordering etc.; barber; fr. še, v.

šelo, n. a person afraid, fearing, dreading, respecting, fr. še, v.

šemo ke šifō (pl. form šeremo ke šifiemo, s. sere); n. casting down, away, fr. šē - fō ši, double v.

šemo, n. shyness (ſcheu); fear, dread; respect; s. gbeye-šemo.

šemqñō, pl. -nii, n. horrible, awful thing.

šemošane, n. awful palaver.

šēna = šīna, n. door; from šīana.

šēra ši; = šīra ši, šra ši, v. to take a walk.

šere, inf. šeremo, v. to kindle; - la, to kindle a fire (comp. še, v. and su, v.).

šēre - šie ši, pl. form of šē - fō ši, double v., to cast down,
- - away (many things); comp. fō, fō ši, šie ši, v. Inf.
šēremo ke šifiemo.

šerelo, n. kindler (of a fire); incendiary.

šeremo, n. kindling (of a fire); fr. šere, v.; comp. here-
mo, n.

šēremo ke šifiemo, n. casting down or away of many things;
from the pl. form of šē - fō ši, double v.

šete, inf. šetemo, to rend by force; s. gba, tšere, v.

šetemo, n. rending; rent.

ši, v., pl. šimo, inf. šī and šimo (Ot. si and tia), to
knock; to push, kick; to stamp; to pulverize, to
pound; to push against; to pounce; to touch, aux. v.
to express the relation of direction = till, untill (biš
ju), s. ke-yaši, aux. v., ke-baši, aux. v.; to be or act
against (in this case used as auxiliary verb to express
the relation of direction = against); to be worth (lit.
to knock), esp. na ši, v. to be worth, to be more worth
than —, f. i. „ona šiq mei akpei nyoñma“, thou art
more worth, than ten thousand (s. Bible Hist. N. 40);
to hoist; ši añaña, v. inf. añañaši, to hoist a flag; etc.
ši he, obscene, to commit self-pollution; ši mli, v. to
strike into; obla eši emli, he is full of youth (s. obla),
he is full of youthful joy, pleasure, strength or also mis-
chief; Comp. esp. phrases like: Ekwō ke-yaši nwei, it
reaches heaven; ke-baši nmenē, until to day; fe-eša
ši m. k., to sin against (Ot. tia).

ši - šie ši, double verb, v. to commit the sin of Onan, Gen.
38, 9. (s. 1 Mos. 38, 9. in the Gā-translation). Ad. si, v.

ši mli, inf. mlišimo, v. to give over and above.

ši nq, v. inf. nqšimo, to add, to repeat.

ši ši, v. pl. šimo ši, inf. šišimo; to stamp.

šī, v. šimo, to leave; ešimi, he left me; šīle, leave
him.

šī fq, v. inf. fqši, to get fat (of animals, s. šī, v.).

ši otofo, v. inf. otofoši, to perform the otofo-custom, s.
otofo, n.

ši atufō, v. inf. atufōši, to bind up the atufō, which see.

ši, pl. šii, or

ši, pl. šīl, n. time („mal"); to express the repetition of acts, but not that of numbers (s. toi); eba šīl enyo, he came two times, i. e. twice; šīl ete sōñ okē nē, now already three times thou saidst this! Comp. ši nō, v. to add, to repeat; promise; wo —, v. inf. šiwō, to promise; ši ni ewo, the promise he gave; ewo ši, ake éba, he promised that he would come.

ši, n. = šiši, šikpoñ; ground; land; place; region; earth (comp. Ot. ase and asase); lower part; bottom etc. etc. but the word is seldom used as a pure noun, nor has it a plural, but serves as an adverb and a post-position of locality (like he, hewo, hie, mli, na, nō, se etc.) to express the same relation as: down, sometimes on, up, upon, if by these the ground is meant (comp. nō, the contrary of it); to the ground; and the prefixes: de -, sub - etc. in Lat. and Engl.; Germ. nieder, herab, ab; auf etc. Sometimes the original signification is scarcely any more to be seen as it is also the case with the corresponding prepositions in other languages. As grammat. object it is esp. used in the following cases: ba ši, v. inf. šiba, to come down, low, to fall, decrease etc. ba m. k. ši, v. to bring s. b. down, to humble s. b. (s. ba he ši, v. to humble one'sself, inf. hešiba); bi ši, v. inf. šibimq, to ask the ground, reason, to ask after; bi m. k. ši, v. - - - s. b.; to ask after s. b. (for marriage f. i.); ble ši, v. to lie on the ground (as snakes); bo ši, inf. šibo, to loiter about, s. kpa ši; bu ši, pl. bumq ši, inf. šibumq, to couch; to lie on the ground; f. i. ke hie - -, v. - - with the face - - -; to lie forward with the chest; da ši (Ot. da ase, lit. to lie down in thanking one), v. to thank, edami ši, he thanked me; dale ši, thank him! inf. šida; damq ši, v. inf. šidamq, to stand (down, upon, on the ground), dše ši, v. inf. šidše, to come out, forth; = dše kpo; to be mischievous, forward; but see tše ši, v. — dšie ši, v. inf. šidšiemq, to bring forth; to reveal; = dšie kpo; dšu ši, v. inf. šidšie, to do s. th. by stealth; edšu ši ke-mba, he steals or creeps in, he comes in by stealth; fā ši, v. inf. šifā, šifamq, to take out; = dšie ši; fī ši, v. inf. šifimq, to stand fast; fo ši, v. inf. šifō (s. fo, to cut), to go round about, lit. to cut the ground, place; esp. used of public processions; fō ši, v. šifō, to cast down, pl. fie ši; s. šē-fō, šē-fō ši; fū ši, v. inf. šifū, to scent, to trace by scent; to lie hid in the ground; s.

fū, v.; fā ši, v. šifāmō, to scatter or be scattered on the ground; fie ši, v. inf. šiflemō, to pour out, to cast down (many things, s. fō ši); gbe ši, inf. šigbemō, v. to fall to the ground, down, to fall (comp. nyō ši, v.) he ši, v. inf. šihemō, to settle; he ši, v. inf. šihē, pl. here ši; inf. šihremō, to strike or be stricken down; here ši, inf. šihremō, v. to start up suddenly (auf-fahren, zusammenfahren); hī ši, v. inf. šihlē, to remain, to dwell; áhī ši, let it! hō ši, v. inf. šihō, to stick under; to put under; s. hō, v.; ka ši, v. to be fixed down; kā ši, pl. kāmō ši, v. to lie down; kōmō ši, v. šikōmō, to bite the ground, to fall in battle („tu's Gras beißen“, expression of war); kpa ši, v. to wander about; kpasa ši, v. to lean down; kŭ ši, pl. kŭmō ši, inf. šikŭmō, v. to break down; lu ši, v. šilumō, to strike down, to fall down; mā ši, v. to stand; to set down (of things; s. damō ši); mō ši, v. to take hold under; na ši, v. and nana ši, v. to tread (the ground); nme ši, v. to lay down; nyō ši, v. to fall or sink down; sō ši, v. to sit on the ground (as birds); pl. sōmō ši; ša ši, v. to run upon; to run aground (vessels); šē ši, v. to reach down, to arrive at, s. šē ši - ta, double v. th. s.; ši ši, pl. šimō ši, v. to knock down; to stamp; šō ši, v. to hang loosely in the ground; šō ši, v. to rend down; ta ši, pl. tra ši, inf. šitamō, šitramō, to sit down; te ši, inf. šitē, v. to arise, get up; tē ši, v. to stumble; ti ši, v. to stumble upon; to ši, v. to set or put down; to tšui ši; to lay the heart down, to have patience; s. nme yi ši; tša ši, v. to strike down; to fall down; tšia ši, v. šitšiamō, to be an outcast; to be cast down, away, given up; tša ši, v. to dig the ground; tše ši, v. to be unruly; tū ši, v. to jump down (wo ši, v. to promise, s. ši, šī, n.); wamō ši, v. to creep, on the ground; yi ši, v. to descend; to let descend; to light, alight. Comp. „si“ in Adū.

šīa, n. sand (Ot. ŋwya).

šīakuli, n. sand-grain.

šīatē, n. sand-stone.

šīano, n. sea-shore.

šīa, v. inf. šīamō, sometimes šīē, šīēmō, to stretch out (the hand etc.). Comp. šīē, v.

šīā, a kind of pl. form of šā, v. to burn.

šīā, n. (Ot. šī, and šīē) house, home; mīya šīa, I go home; eyē šīa, he is at home; town in its contrast to the

- plantation-village (s. mañ); fatherland in contrast to foreign country; comp. we and tšu, n. adv. home, at home.
- šlabā, n. coming home.
- šlabē, šlablqmq, n. quarrel in a house.
- šlabii, pl. n. (pl. of šlanyo) people at home; country-men.
- šlabū, n. protection of a house.
- šladšole, n. house-peace.
- šladšqmq, n. house-blessing.
- šlagbē, n. house-dog.
- šlagbena, n. right of the house; Hausrecht.
- šlakolo, n. cattle; Hausvieh.
- šlakpē, n. house-meeting.
- šlaman, pl. -mādši, n. home-town; native-town.
- šlamq; stretching out (the hand f. i.); burning, conflagration, fr. šla, v.
- šlana, n. house-mouth, i. e. door, not used: s. šēna and šlana, n.
- šlamo = šlanyo; pl. šlamei, n. country-man; person at or from one's home; people at home.
- šlaniitšumq, n. house-work; work at home; house-hold.
- šlanō, pl. šlanii, n. any thing of home, home-made thing; home-custom.
- šlangyeli, n. house-government; house-keeping.
- šlanye, pl. -nyemei, n. housemother; housewife; hostess; mistress of the house; comp. bilanye, n.
- šlanyedšeñ, n. character, life of housemother; etc.
- šlanyo, pl. šlamei, šlabii; person, people at home; pl. -hī, man, men at home.
- šlasamq, n. preparation of a house.
- šlasane, n. house- or home-palaver.
- šlašē, n. arrival at home.
- šlašikpoñ, n. house-land.
- šlata, n. home-war; home-army; comp. amāñkō, n.
- šlatšē, pl. -tšēmei, housefather, housemaster; host; pl. = šlabii, people at home; comp. bilatšē, n.
- šlatšu, n. house at home, in town (s. košetšu).
- šlatšūlq, n. house-servant.
- šlawebii, pl. n. domestics at home, in town; homeslaves, house slaves (not in the plantation or field).
- šlawiemq, n. mother's tongue; language of home; home palaver.
- šlayā, n. going home; home-journey.
- šlayo, pl. -yei, n. women at home; town-women; comp. šlanyo, pl. -hī; house-woman, Hausweib; housewife.

šlayoniitšumo, n. housewifery.

šlayoniifemonii, pl. n. doings of a housewife.

šlayosane, n. housewife-palaver.

šibā, n. coming down; decreasing, decrease; fall; humiliation.

šibalq, n. a person come low.

šibilq, n. a person asking after s. b.

šibimq, n. asking after s. b. or s. th. Nachfrage.

šiblemq, n. lying on the ground (as snakes do).

šibq, n. loitering about.

šibolo, n. loiterer, loucher.

šibumq, n. couching; lying on the ground, on the face.

šida, n. (Ot. aseda) thank.

šidalq, n. thanker.

šidamq, n. standing, station.

šidamohe, n. standing-place, station; footing.

šidšē, n. coming out, appearance = kpodšē; mischievousness, frowardness; mischief.

šidšelo, n. mischievous froward or forward person.

šidšielq, n. revealer = kpodšielq, n.

šidšiemq, n. bringing out, forth; revelation = kpodšiemq, n.; betraying.

šidšu, n. stealth.

šidšulq, n. person acting by stealth.

šifamq, n. taking out.

šifimq, n. standing fast; firmness.

šifimohe, n. firm footing.

šifō, n. perambulation; procession.

šifolo, n. perambulator; member of a procession.

šifō, šifū, n. s. šifūlq, n.

šifō, n. casting down.

šifū, n. scent; tracing.

šifūlo, šifōdši, n. lit. scenter, limer; epith. of the dog (s. gbē).

šifālo, n. scatterer.

šifamq, n. scattering about.

šifiemq, n. outpouring.

šigbēmq, n. falling, fall.

šigbēmōhe, n. place of a fall; falling place.

šihelo, n. settler.

šihemq, n. settling; settlement.

šihemōhe, n. settlement; place of.

šihemōhetō, n. beginning of a settlement.

šihe, šihēmō, n. downstriking.

šihəremq, n. upstarting.

šihərelq, n. person starting up.

šihile, n. remaining, dwelling.

šihilehe, n. dwelling-place.

šiibq, as often as.

šika, v. inf. šikamq, to load a gun; s. ši, v. and ka, v.

šika, n. (Ot. sika) gold; money; silver-money (s. trema and dfetei); ye —, v. to use money; wo —, v. to owe money.

šika-amagā, n. golden image.

šikafēle, n. dan. whip.

šikahelq, n. and

šikafelq, šikañmelq, n. gold-taker; gold-weigher.

šikañtemq, n. money-spending.

šikañme, n. gold-weighing.

šikalq, n. loader of a gun.

šikamq, n. loading of a gun.

šikāmq, n. lying down.

šikāmqhe, n. lying-place, couch; Lager, Lagerplatz.

šikañālq, }
šikasōlq, } n. gold-smith.

šikanō, pl. -nii, n. any thing made of gold.

šikasane, n. money-matter.

šikasuomq, n. love of money.

šikatšakelq, n. money-changer; banker.

šikatšakemq, n. money-changing; banking.

šikatšakemqhe, n. bank; (exchange).

šikatšalq, n. gold-digger.

šikatšā, n. gold-digging.

šikatše, pl. -tšemei, n. possessor of gold; rich man; s. niiatše, n.

šikawō, n. owing of money; wearing of gold, golden ornaments.

šikayeli, n. use of money; money-spending; s. sikañtemq.

šikayelilq, -yelq, n. spender of money.

šiki, inf. šikimq, v. to suffocate; to give s. b. medicine into his nose (a common use here).

šiki dšō, v. inf. dšōšikimq, to dance; s. tšē dšō, v.

šikimq, n. suffocation; putting medicine into s. b. nose.

šikišañ (fr. Ot. sikrisam, lit. sugar-flour), n. european flour; flour-bread; s. akpanō, n.

šikišañabolo, n. flour-bread.

šikošikq, n. hiccup = hikohikq, fukofoq.

šikōmq, n. ground-biting; falling in war („Grasbeißen“).

šikpā, n. lit. ground-cord; snake; s. šinō and onufu, n. th. s.

šikplalo, n. (ground-brushing), broom; s. blo, beḷo, šinyielō, n.

šikpoñ (lit. low-lump, comp. ši and kpō. kpoñ, Ot. asase, Adh. subaṇ) n. pl. šikpōdši; earth; land; ground; floor; the earth is considered a person and adored, as heaven too (s. Nyoñmo); ba —, v. = ba ši, ba šiši, to come down; gbe —, to fall to the ground = gbe ši; hñ —, v. to till the ground; s. hū kō; mā —, to stand or set on the ground; sa —, to prepare the ground; ta —, to sit on the ground; tša —, v. to dig the ground; wō —, to sleep on the ground; ye —, to be on or in the earth or ground.

šikponbā, n. coming on earth.

šikponbii, pl. n. inhabitants of the earth.

šikponbō (= dšēnbō, n.), n. globe of the earth.

šikponhie, -nō, n. surface of the earth.

šikponhūlo, n. tiller of the ground.

šikponhūmo, n. tilling of the ground.

šikponnōbii, pl. n. inhabitants of the land or earth = šikponbii, n.

šikponnō, n. something earthly; pl.

šikponnii, earthly things.

šikponniitšumo, n. earthly business.

šikponnyo, pl. -bii, n. earthly person.

šikponnyiemo, n. walking on the ground, i. e. on foot.

šikponšamo, n. preparation of the ground.

šikponšane, n. earthly matter.

šikpontšā, n. digging of the ground.

šikpontše, n. land-possessor.

šikpontšu, n. floor-room.

šikūmo, n. breaking down.

šilo, n. knocker, etc. fr. ši, v.

šilumo, n. falling down; striking down; = šitšiamo, šitfa, n.

šimo, v. pl. of ši, to knock; n. knocking; pounding etc. etc. fr. ši, v.

šimo or šimo, n. leaving.

šimāmo, n. standing or setting on the ground.

šinmlitšo, pl. -tšei, n. hinge.

šiñ, adv. firmly.

šiñ, n. a kind of bast; a kind of bread.

šina (= šiana, šēna) n. door; comp. agbo, n.

šinasralo, n. door-keeper.

šīnaši, n. place under the door; - before the door.

šinamo, šinanamo, n. standing up („Auftreten“).

šinatšo, pl. -tšei, n. door-post.

šīnašiši, n. sill, threshold.

šīnyielq, n. (ground-walker); broom = šikplaq, blq, n.

šīnyō, n. falling, fall.

šīra, ši, v. inf. šīšīramq, to take a walk (also with the eyes only).

šīsōmq, n. perching on the ground.

šīšamq, n. running aground.

šīšē, n. arrival.

šīši, redupl. of ši, v. (Ot. sisi) inf. šīšimq (also šīšiu, šīšiumq) to deceive.

šīši, n. reduplication of ši, n. Ot. ase; earth, ground; foundation, s. fanes; under part; depth bottom; drega; under story; (s. ŋwei, the contrary of it): reason, meaning, signification; beginning; etc. etc. adv. down; aground; trough; used as postposition like the prepos. under, beneath; comp. ši, n. Ba —, v. to come down; ba n. k. šīši, to come under s. th.; be —, s. ye šīši; bi —, v. to ask the reason, signification; bo šīši toi, v. to listen to the reason; bu-šīši, to lie under; dše šīši, v. inf. šīšidše, v. to begin; dše šīši, v. (to come) from beneath; kā šīši, v. to lie under s. th.; kū —, v. to break down the ground; to double the seam of cloth; le šīši, inf. šīšilē, to know the reason, signification; mā šīši, v. to lay the foundation; na šīši, v. to see the reason, meaning; to understand, inf. šīšīnā, = nanā; nu —, to hear or understand the meaning; še šīši, v. to reach to the ground; ta n. k. šīši, to sit under s. th., te šīši, s. ya šīši; tfa m. k. šīši, v. to be hard against s. b., so as not to help him; to šīši, v. inf. šīšitō, to lay the foundation, to found; tša šīši, v. to dig the ground; tšō šīši, v. inf. šīšitšōmq, to show or teach the meaning of s. th., to interpret, comp. dšie na, v.; to explain, to analyze; ya šīši (te —) v. to go down, - - under s. th.; ye šīši, neg. be —, v. to be down; to be under s. th.; yo —, v. to perceive the meaning etc. Comp. sisi in Adn.

šīšibā, n. coming down.

šīšibimq, n. asking of a reason.

šīšibumq, n. lying under s. th.

šīšidše, n. beginning; origin; foundation; fr. dše šīši, v.

šīšidšelo, n. beginner; originator; founder.

- šišigbe, n. way down-ward; descent; declivity.
 šišilē, n. knowledge, understanding, intelligence; = šišinā, n.
 šišilq, n. deceiver, fr. šiši, v.
 šišimā, n. foundation; comp. šišidšē and šišitō, n.
 šišimāq, n. founder.
 šišimq, n. stamping, fr. šiši, v.
 šišimq, n. deception, fr. šiši, v.
 šišinā, n. knowledge, understanding, intelligence.
 šišinamq, n. th. s.
 šišinū, n. instruction (received about s. th.).
 šīwralq, n. person taking a walk.
 šīširamq, n. taking a walk; ya —, = šīra šī, to take a walk.
 šīšitfa, n. hardness.
 šīšito, n. founding.
 šīšitšā, n. digging of the ground.
 šīšitšōlq, n. interpreter; informant; explainer; commenter.
 šīšitšōmq, n. interpretation, information; commentary.
 šīšitšōmqwolo, pl. -wodši, n. commentary.
 šīsiyā, n. going down; descent.
 šīšiyomq, n. perception.
 šīšiu, v. inf. šīšiumq, = šīši (Ot. sisi, sisiw) to deceive.
 šīšulq, n. deceiver.
 šīšiumq, n. deception; fraud.
 šītamq, šītramq, n. sitting down; session.
 šītamqhe and
 šītramqhe, n. sitting-place.
 šītē, n. getting up; arising; resurrection, fr. te šī, v.
 šīti, n. leech, bloodsucker.
 šītemq, n. stumbling.
 šītemqñō, pl. -nii, n. stumbling block.
 šītō, n. setting, settling down, putting down of a load;
 fr. to šī, v.
 šītfa, n. striking or falling down.
 šītfialq, n. an outcast.
 šītfiamq, n. outcasting; abjectedness.
 šītšā, n. digging the ground.
 šītšē, n. s. šidsē, mischief etc.
 šīwō, n. promising, promise.
 šīwolq, n. promiser.
 šīwulemq, n. tumbling down.
 šīyimq, n. descend; alighting.
 šiyire (Ot. siyere), n. promised wife, bride, betrothed;
 comp. ayemforo, n.

šiu, v. inf. šiumo, to sink; — no, to deny.

šiulo, n. denier.

šiumo, n. denying; sinking.

šla, v. s. ša and šala and šra; to rot.

šla, adj. rotten, stinking; = šala, šra.

šla ši, v. s. šira ši, to take a walk.

šo, adj. and adv. quietly, lonely; fe —, to be lonely.

šo, v. inf. šo, to smooth; to file; to grate; niišonō, grater; to rub; to plane; to lick; s. to nii anō; lampo, v.

šo, n. smoothing; filing; planing.

šo, pr. n. Wednesday.

šo na, inf. našo and našomo, to smooth the mouth, i. e. to kiss; to suck at s. th.; f. i. to suck the marrow from a bone.

šo, v. šomo, to tear away, to snatch away; to rescue; šō ye m. k. deñ, to snatch s. th. from b. b.

šo, inf. šō, v. to form; to get stiff (f. i. by cramp); -kpli-kpli, v. to have convulsions.

šo gbe, n. inf. gbešo, to make pots.

šo, n. forming, form; stiffness; potters-trade; s. gbešo.

šōhe, n. pottery.

šoi, n. a kind of sea-fish.

šoło, n. smoother; planer; fr. šo, v.

šōło, n. rescuer; person snatching s. th. away; potter; s. gbešoło, n.

šomo, n. tearing, snatching away; rescuing; fr. šō, v.

šōmo, n. piss-water = šāmo, n. (obscene, s. nufiemo, n.).

šōñ, adv. far away.

šōšōšō, šōšōšōšō, adj. and adv. pointed, sharp; na šōšōšō, sharp point; yiteñ šōšōšō, sharp top; pointedly; sharply.

šoťo, n. red pepper; Cayenne pepper; wo —, v. to pepper; to season with pepper.

šoťoba, n. pepper-leaf; -plant.

šoťoťšo, pl. -ťsei, n. pepper-plant.

šoťowō, n. seasoning with pepper.

šoťoyeli, n. pepper-eating.

šoťoyelo, n. pepper-eater.

šra = šāla, šāra, pl. v. fr. ša, v. to rot.

šra = šāla, šāra, adj. rotten.

šra ši = šēra ši, šira ši, v. inf. šišramo, to take a walk.

šrake, inf. šrākemo, v. (fr. šā, šāmo, šāne, comp. § 27 and § 12) to glide off, to slip out (by smoothness); to miscarry; to unstring dissolve (of beads); to come to shore (of fishermen).

šrākelo, n. person or animal miscarrying.

šrākemo, n. gliding, slipping out, off; miscarrying, abortion; dissolution (of beads); landing (of fishermen).

šre = šēre, pl. v. of šē, v. to cast away.

šremo = sēremo, n. casting away.

šroke, v. inf. šrokemo, to be half-ripe; to emit blood (from nose, mouth etc.); migōgō šroke, I bled from the nose.

šrokemo, n. state of being halfripe (of fruits); bleeding, emission of blood (from nose, mouth etc.).

Before „u“ the letter „s“ becomes generally „f“, „u“ being swallowed up by it, or changed into „i“ or a sound resembling the german „ū“.

šūā, v., s. fā, v.

šue, v., s. fe, v.

šue, v., s. fe, v. etc.

T.

Ta, v. pl. tāra or tra, inf. tā, tamq, tramq, imperat. sing. ta! (Ot. tra, sa and te Adh. hī, which compare also in Gā); to touch; to be touched, moved; to sit; to plaster (set); to reach; to chew; ke n. k. ta, ta touch with s. th.; ke m. k. ta, to sit with s. b., i. e. to set, to have seated; ke m. k. ta na, to dispute with s. b.; mli ta, v. inf. mlitā, to be inwardly touched, moved; tšui ta, v. to be heartily touched, moved.

ta dañ, v. to move the mouth, i. e. to chew.

ta de, ta deñ, n. to shake hands.

ta he, pl. tra he, v. inf. heta, hetamq, hetramq; to touch (outwardly), berūñren, a nrūñren; to sit about; hetam-figen.

ta hewq, v. th. s.

ta hie, v. to sit before.

ta mli, pl. tra mli, v. inf. mlitā, mlitamq, mlitramq, to touch the inside, to move inwardly; to stir, to stir up; to sit in s. th.; to set in (a piece of cloth into a dress) i. e. to mend. Eta tšu le mli or tšu leñ, he sits in the room; - fili mli, v. to sit or ride in a carriage.

ta na, pl. tra na, v. inf. natā, natamq, natramq; to touch the mouth, end, brim etc., to reach to; ke m. k. --, v. to dispute with s. b.; to set at s. th.

ta nq, pl. tra nq, v. inf. notā, -tamq, -trām; to touch the surface; to surpass; to sit upon; to ride; ta okpoñq, to sit on horseback, to ride.

ta se, pl. tra se, v. inf. setamø setramø, to sit behind; to sit behind a higher person (king etc.) to assist. him; comp. setrafoi, n.

ta ši, pl. tra ši, v. inf. šitamø, šitramø, to sit down, to sit, to be seated; kə m. k. ta ši, to sit with s. b., to set s. b. down; eta ši ye tšu lə mli, he sat (down being) in the room; comp. eta tšu lə mli, he sat in the room.

ta šiši, pl. tra šiši, v. šišitā, šišitamø, šišitramø, to touch or reach the ground; to stir up the bottom; to sit under s. th.; ametra tšo šiši, they sat under a tree; ametra ši ye tšo šiši, they sat down under a tree; ta kpataši and ta kpata šiši, to sit under a roof.

ta, n. touch; war, wu —, to war, to make war, inf. tawu, warring, fighting in war; army; comp. asafo; Ot. sa, n.

ta or tā, n. touch? only used in the peculiar phrase: tši tā, v. to mention, inf. tšitši; etši mitš, he mentioned me; s. tši tā, v.

tā, pl. trā (Ot. sā), v. inf. tā; to be done, auš sepu; to have an end; generally used in the perf. tense, etā, it is done; sometimes used as auxiliary verb to express the nearness or completeness of an action; mife etā, I have quite done it, I have almost done it; finished (comp. the negro-english of Sierra Leone: „I done do“ = I have done doing, I am ready); eše etā, eše ši etā, it is quite sufficient, it is quite near, it has quite arrived, it is almost at hand; etc. Adn. th. s.

ta lo or

tā lo, v. to be thin, meager; inf. lotā.

tā, taba, tawa, n. europ. word, tobacco.

tabe, n. time of war.

tabii tabiløi, pl. n. warriors; members of the army.

tabilø, pl. -tabiløi, n. warrior soldier.

Tabōñ, pr. n. (tabōñ, literally: „well“; a word of the portuguese black emigrants from the Brasils, now living in Akra or Gā, perh. portuguese, by which they are now called); the quarter of the portuguese black emigrants or the place in which they live; their language, their religion, gen. mahomedan; now also applied to other black emigrants from the Westindies, Sierra Leone etc.

Tabōñnyo, pr. n., pl. Tabōñfoi, Tabōñtšemei, such a person; pl. Tabōñhi, such a man.

Tabōñyo, pl. -yei, pr. n. such a woman.

taflatše! (Ot. tafirakye!) int. excusing exclamation = salva venia! Mit Respect zu melden! if an obscene word or

expression is used; comp. kuse! — to. tafiataša, v. to offer an apology in such cases.

tafiatšetō, n. offering of an apology.

taftemq, n. loss of a battle.

tafiobónto (= pleté) n. europ. word, plate.

tagbamq, n. arrangement of battle, s. gba ta, v.

tahe, n. battle-field.

tawuhe, n. th. s.

take (contracted from tamq ake, tañke, to be like as) = ake, conj. as, just as; like as; take bōni, take beni; th. s. (comp. bō, be, bōni, beni) as, according to; mife take bōni okemi le, I did as thou toldest me.

Taki, pr. n. of males (very probably (Ot. = takyi).

tako, n. pad, polster to carry something on the head; bō-, to roll a pad.

takobō, n. rolling of a pad (from a cloth).

taku, n. a weight of gold about 6 pence worth.

takotša, n. sponge for cleansing the teeth, made of bark or fibres of a plant; s. kotša, n. and ta, v. to chew.

talq, n. joint of the body.

talq, n. sitter; toucher; fr. ta, v.

tam, adv. = pam; much; ever since, since; f. i. tam ne minako le, I have not seen him ever since.

tāmi, n. a kind of sweet berries similar to ripe coffee.

tāmitšo, n. shrub bearing them.

tamq, n. sitting; mending, patching; fr. ta, v.

tamq, v. to be similar, to like, to be like; sometimes used as a formverb with defective forms = like, like as, as; f. i. tamq bōni oké le, as thou saidst; comp. take, conj.

tamqmq, tamq, n. liking; likeness.

tāñ, inf. -mq, v. to swear, = na; f. i. mitāñ mitše, ake mafe, I swear by my father, that I will do it (s. Ot. ntam, n.).

tañ, adj. and adv. (Ot.) and

tañtañ or tantañ, adj. and adv. ugly; deformed; disgusting; dirty; unpleasant; bad, ill; deformedly; ye tañ, to be ugly;

fe m. k. tañ, v. to disgust; efeqmi tañ, it disgusts me.

tanagbē, n. victory fr. gbe ta na, v.

tankpe, n. rope, rigging of vessels.

tañtañfemq, n. disgust; disgusting.

tanq, pl. -nii, n. something belonging to war or the army.

tantrā, n. a kind of seafish.

tananyō, and

tanyō, n. falling in war.

- tao, neg. aor. tao and tao, inf. taomq, v. to seek; to want; to wish; to desire; s. Ot. tā, taw, v. and fefe and pē, v. Adh. hara, v.
- tao mli, inf. mlitaomq, v. to investigate, to search.
- tāo, n. dan. slate; Tafel.
- tao se, inf. setaomq, v. to seek after; tao segbe, v. th. s. taolq, n. seeker, wisher.
- taomq, n. seeking; want; desire; wish.
- tara, pl. verb = tra, fr. ta, v. to sit, to touch.
- tasa, n. (europ. word); pewter-basin.
- tasamq, n. preparation of war.
- tasane, n. war palaver; casus belli.
- tatale, n. a kind of maize-cakes baked in palm-oil.
- tatāta, adv. to and fro; afaña lē tfa tatāta, the flag floats to and fro.
- tašē, n. lit. army-father; field-marshal; Feldhauptmann; comp. asafoiatšenukpa, n.
- tātšī, n. mentioning, mention, fr. tšī tā, v.
- tātšīlq, n. mentioner.
- tatšo, pl. -tšei, n. a tree with a bitter bark which is used as medicine.
- tatū, n. war-gun.
- tawa, n. europ. word, tobacco; nu-, to smoke = nu blē, v.
- tawable, pl. — bedši, n. tobacco-pipe.
- tawanulq, n. smoker = blenulq, n.
- tawanumq, n. smoking, = blenumq, n.
- tawiemq, n. war-speech; — palaver; rumour of war; and tahawiemq, n.
- tawu, n. warring war; fr. wu ta, v. to war. S. ta, n.
- tawulq (gen. tabilq), n. warrior.
- tayā, n. going to war.
- tayō, pl. tayeī, n. war-woman; woman attached to the army.
- te, defective verb, to go away, to go; in the present and imperfect tense of the posit. voice and in all the tenses of the negat. voice „ya“ is used instead; of which also the infinit. form is taken. Comp. the next. word and bote, kite, v. etc. Combined with „ke“, „te“ also is used as aux. v. = ya; ke-te, ke-ete, ke-ate (kate) = to, unto.
- te, inf. temq, v. (to go away) to conceal one's self; to hide; to conceal; ke-te, to conceal; Ad. la, v.; te m. k., to — s. b., to be concealed to some body.

tē he, inf. hetemq, v. to conceal one's self; amēte amēhe, they concealed themselves.

te hewq, v. th. s.

te hīe, inf. hīetemq, v. to conceal before s. b.; to be concealed, to be hidden before; ete mihīe, it is hidden before my eyes; to conceal one's self = te he.

te mli, defect. v. s. te, def. v. to enter.

te mli, v. inf. mlitemq, to hide or be hidden in some place.

te na, def. v. to go at; s. te, def. v.; to get up from or before s. th.; s. te ši, v.

te nq, def. v. to go on or upon; s. te, def. v.

te se, def. v. to go behind; s. te, def. v.

te se, kē-te se, v. inf. setemq; to conceal behind.

te ši, inf. šitē, v. to get up; to arise; to stand up.

te šiši, v. def. to go down, under s. th.

te šiši, inf. šišitemq, v. to conceal under s. thing.

tē, n. dan. tea.

te, teñ, n. middle, midst; adv. betwixt; postposition: amidst among, amongst, in etc. As mañ, nyōñ, mōñ, dañ, etc. this word is generally used with the terminational augment „ñ“ = mli, therefore lit. = middle-inside; but when used with the article „le“ the augm. „ñ“ joins this; f. i. amēteñ, in their middle, amidst of them; amēte leñ, in the middle of them. As the other postpositions: he, hīe, mli, na, nq, se, ši, etc. teñ can be connected with many verbs, as: ba teñ (or te leñ) to come betwixt, amidst, into or in the middle; bē teñ, to be not in the middle; bu ateñ, to judge (Ot. th. s.) is very probably a pluralform of bu teñ; = consider between two parties; damq teñ, to stand betwixt; dša teñ, to divide betwixt etc. Compare also the combination mliteñ, yiteñ, nyōñ-teñ etc.

te-teñ, interrog. pron. how? te oyq teñ, how art thou? te okē teñ, how didst thou say? te fe teñ? te afe teñ? how? te afe teñ nī akekomi enē dā? how is it that this never has been told me?

tē, v. inf. tē temq, to stumble; to knock against; mite minanewao (tē), I knocked my toe against (a stone); (comp. Ot. tia); to falter; na tē ši, inf. našite, to falter in speaking; also used of a razor, when cutting the skin. Sometimes the plur. form tere is used.

tē ši, pl. tere ši, inf. šitē, šitemq šiteremq, with „na“ as gram. subj. to falter; mina tere ši, I faltered.

te, n. stone; rock; compact mass, f. i. tunte, gunstone, ball; burden; cataract (of the eye); tfa m. k. te, to cast a stone at s. b.; gba te, to break stones from a quarry, to quarry; sane kã te ko nq, there is something else behind the matter, prv.

tē, n. stumbling, faltering; s. tēmō, tēremō, n.

tē (Ot. tew), v. to get or be clear; of water; of men, when come to understanding; hie tē, = hie tše, v. to have a clear face, surface etc. to have a clear understanding.

te-awale, n. tea-spoon.

teba, n. tea-leaves.

tēda or tēidā (s. tēi), n. palm-wine.

tēbi, n. new tooth (childrens language).

tēbu, n. stone-hole, quarry.

tedši, n. ass; donkey.

tedšibi, n. foal of an ass.

tedšinu, pl. -hí, n. male-ass.

tedšiyō, pl. -yei, n. female-ass.

tegbalo, n. stone-breaker, quarry-man.

tegbamō, tegblamō, n. stone-breaking, quarrying, fr. gba te, v.

tē, tēñ, and

teí (and teítšo, pl. -tšei), n. palm-tree producing the common palmoil and palmwine; comp. akokostšo; amētšrō-bitšo, wiētšo, soñtšo etc. and ñmetšo, n.

tēheniitšumō, tēiniitšumō, n. palmtree work.

tēkamō, n. stone pavement; fr. ka te, v. to pave.

teke, v. inf. tekemō, to jump, to leap; to be over and above; to overflow etc.; comp. tū, kū nq, v.

teke nq, v. inf. nqtekemō (to jump over; to leap over), to be over, superfluous; comp. kū nq and tū, v.

tekelo, n. one who jumps over.

tekemō, n. leaping, jumping over; superfluity; s. nqteke-mō, n.

teketre, n. dan. tea-kettle.

tekope, n. tea-cup.

tekpulu, pl. -kpudši, n. tea-jug.

tēle, v., s. tere, v.

tele, pl. v. of te, s. tere, pl. v.

tēlo, n. gum; flesh round the teeth.

tēlo-asane, n. boil at the gum.

telo, n. concealer.

telo, n. person stumbling (falterer); s. našitelo, n.

Tema, pr. n. of a sea-town betwixt Nuñwa and Gbugbri, in the Adāñme-country (prh. from *tē*, n. stone and *mā*, n. building, stonebuilding, stonetown; comp. the neighbour-town „Teši“. There are good building stones near both of them).

temo, n. concealing, hiding.

temobē, n. hidden time.

temohe, n. hidden place; hiding place.

temošihle, n. hidden life.

temoñā, n. hidden art.

temosane, n. hidden matter; mystery; comp. *duñsane*, n.

temowiemo, n. hidden, mysterious word.

teñ, n. middle; s. *te*, n.

teñ, inter. pron. s. *te-teñ*.

tenō, pl. -*nii*, n. some thing of stone.

teno, n. surface of a stone; adv. on a stone, = firmly.

teo, = *tē*, Ot. *tew* (= *tše*), v. to be clear.

teo, inf. *teomo*; Ot. *tew*, to plant, transplant (plants already planted; s. *dū*, v.); to watch or lay in wait for; to float; *eteo nu le hle*, it floats on the water.

teolo, n. planter, transplanter of trees; *Baumzüchter*; comp. *dūlo* and *hūlo*, n., and *kosenyo* and *okwafonyo*, n.

teomo, n. planting, transplanting of trees and plants.

teomoba, n. plant for transplanting.

teomobē, n. time or season for transplanting.

teomobu, n. hole for transplanting.

teomophe, n. place „ „

teomona, n. art of „ „

teomotšo, pl. -*tšei*, n. tree for transplanting.

tēre, inf. *tēremo*, = *tīre*, *tre*, v. to carry on the head; to lift on s. body's head for carrying („*einem aufheben*“); to elevate itself; to swell, *ehoko tere*, he got a swelling from a fall; *fich aufheben*, *aufbäumen*; to trouble or plague one (with words); comp. *wo*, *hle*, *tša koh*, *tšo-tšoro*, v. etc.

tere, pl. v. of *tē*, inf. *teremo*, to stumble frequently; to falter; s. *na tē ši*, v.

tērelō, n. carrier (on the head); hammockman.

tērelō, n. stumbler, falterer, s. *našiterelō*, n.; fr. *tere*, pl. of *tē*, v.

tērema (*tīrema*, *trema*), n. cowries; Ot. th. s.; - *kē šika*, cowries and silver-money; - *yi*, one head of -; - *kpa*, one string of -; *kane* -, v. to count -; *fite* or *ye* -, v. to use or spend -; etc. Comp. *hleo*, *kpā*, *tšakpo*, n.

- tëremañitelo, -yelo, n. user or spender of cowries.
 tëremañitemo, -yeli, n. use or spending of cowries; see
 ñite, v. and ye, v.
 tëremakanelo, n. cowries-counter.
 tëremakanemo, n. cowries-counting.
 tërema-akonta, n. cowries-account.
 tërema-adeka, n. cowries box.
 tëremakotoku, -ñoto, n. cowries-bag.
 tëremasane, n. cowries-palaver.
 tëremañe, n. possessor of cowries; rich man; s. ñiatñe,
 ñikatñe, n.
 tëremo, n. carrying on the head; putting on s. b.'s head
 for carrying.
 tereño, n. stumbling, faltering; s. te and tere, v.
 tètètère (and tètère), adj. and adv. quick; -ly; wie —, v.
 to speak quickly.
 teña, n. lit. stone-bed; rock.
 teñaño, n. stony, rocky hill or mount.
 teñahe, n. rocky place.
 Teñi, pr. n. („understone, stoneland“); of a seatown 5 miles
 east of Osu.
 Teñinyo, pl. -hĩ, n. man from Teñi.
 Teñinyo, pl. -bii, -mei, n. Teñiman, -people.
 Teñiyò, pl. -yei, n. Teñiwoman.
 Tete, pr. n. of firstborn sons (Comp. Dede of firstborn girls;
 Tete, masc. and Koko, fem. of sec. children; Mësa and
 Mansa, of the 3., Anan and Tšotšo, 4.; Anum and Ma-
 num, 5.; Nsia and Šaša, 6.; Ašon, m. and f., 7.; Botfe,
 m. and f., 8.; Akron, m. and f., 9.; Badu, m. and f., 10.;
 taken with the exception of Tete, Dede, Tete, Koko
 and Tšotšo, from the Otyi numerals). In Teñi are also
 other names used, perh. from the Dahnme.
 Tete, pr. n. of second sons.
 tetéo, v. inf. -mo, to float, to overflow (fr. teo); hĩe -, v.
 to be sad; comp. tototo, adj.
 tetete, adj. brackish (of water).
 tetète (s. Ot. tete, n.) = bebe, adj. and adv. old; from the
 beginning.
 tetša, pl. tetšiamo, n. peting; stoning.
 tetrē, adj. and adv. wide, broad; -ly; comp. le, v. ga-
 dša, adj. wuyā, adj. etc.
 tètremantre, n. tètremantē, n. trumpet; waterplant like a
 trumpet; fli -, v. and kpā -, v. to blow the —.
 tètremantrefilolo, -kpālo, n. trumpeter.

tetremantreflimo, -kpāmo, n. blowing of the trumpet.

tetšo, pl. -tšei, n. stone-tree, stone-wood; a hard wood of white colour.

tfa, subj. and obj. pl. tšia, inf. tfa, tšiamo, v. to be stricken; to fall; to strike, to hit; to cast; to fire; to knock; to knock to and fro; to boil; to be cast away. Tfa nō, pl. tšia nii, v. to strike with s. th.; - odšo, v. inf. odšo-tšā, to kidnap, to catch men for sale; - oti, inf. otitšā, v. to shoot at the mark; - ši, inf. šitšā, pl. šitšiamo; to strike down, to fall down = lu ši; to be abased, cast away, an outcast (verworfen seyn); - šiši, inf. šišitšā, to be hard against s. b. = fe m. k. ablo; tfa tē, v. inf. tētšā, to cast a stone; etšami tē, he cast a stone at me; tšia tēi, inf. tētšiamo, to pelt with stones; to stone; tfa tšo, inf. tšotšā, v. to strike with a stick; etšami tšo; tfa tū, inf. tūtšā, v. to fire a gun; - okplem, - a cannon etc.; hie tfa he nō, inf. henq̄hletšā, = hie kpa he nō, v. to forget one's self; comp. also: otšašiniógbo! (fall down and die!) a curse and n. = pestilence.

tšā, n. stroke, fall, cast; boiling; pl. tšiamo, n.

tšā! tšā! int. fye! shame! ʔfui! etc. S. also: tšā! tšā! tšākā!

tšā, tšāni, adj. tough; ʒāb.

tšalo, n. striker, knocker etc.

tšakoto, n. a kind of hose or breeches.

tšapia, n. chewing stick to cleanse the teeth with.

tšēm, adv. = kwa, entirely, together; tšē -, all together.

tšere m. k., inf. tšeremo (Ot. tšere or tyere, to lean); to perform a certain ceremony for a person violently or suddenly killed in leaning or setting him on a chair and rubbing him over with white clay.

tšere, atšere, n. ladder; s. atš. - tšrebo, n. flint.

tšere and tšetšerē, adj. small and sharp (used of the human frame).

tšētšē, v. inf. -mo, to be joined together by cords etc.

tšētšemo, n. joining, binding together.

tšia (or tšā), inf. tšiamo, v. to walk, manly, proudly.

tšiamo, n. striking, falling (of many things) etc.; s. tfa, pl. tšia, v.

tšiamo, n. proud, manly walk; s. tšiamo, n.

ti, inf. tile, ti and timo, v. to be thick, strong, palpable, to cloy; to touch; to scratch; to prick; to eat with the fingers; to pick; to sting (but s. tšē, v.), to pierce, to walk or stumble like spiders (in Fables); m. k. šika ti, n.

- s. b. 's gold is thick, i. e. he is rich; comp. kpɔtɔ. Redupl. v. titi; comp. also kpiti, v. Ot. th. s.
- tɪ hɪe, v. to scratch or prick one's face; to cast s. th. into some body's teeth; inf. hɪetɪ.
- tɪ musu, v. to prick one's belly; used as the former; inf. musutɪ.
- ti nɔ, inf. nɔtimɔ, v. to stumble upon s. b. to come upon s. b. unexpectedly.
- ti nsrɔ, v. to be faithful to the master; to feign faithfulness; to dissemble, to play the hypocrite; inf. nsrɔtimɔ, nsrɔnti, n.
- ti ši, v. to stumble, to sit down as children do when they try to stand; s. hɛ ši, v.
- tɪ, n. scratching etc.
- 'ti, oti, n. head (Ot.), point, mark; tɪfa -, v. to shoot after the mark; inf.
- 'tɪtɪfa, otɪtɪfa, n. mark-shooting.
- ti, n. lump of any thing, as fat etc.; s. Ot. ti = head; a kind of medicin of the head of a snake and some leaves pulverised.
- tɪfa, v. inf. -mɔ, to scratch together (money); to gather, spare, to hoard; to join, accompany s. b.
- tɪafi (Fanti word), n. privy; tɪsonɔ, kona, n. etc.
- tɪalɔ, n. gatherer, hoarder of money; sparing person; companion, joiner.
- tɪamɔ, n. scratching together, gathering, sparing; joining, accompanying.
- tiki, v. inf. -mɔ, to burst, to open; to break through (f. i. a lagoon or river through the sandbar); comp. fɛ; gbu, bɔ, v.
- tɪkilɔ, n. person bursting or opening s. th.
- tikimɔ, n. bursting, opening, breaking through etc. s. fɛ, fɛlemɔ, n.
- tɪlɛ, n. thickness, fr. ti, v.
- timɔ, n. stumbling; thickness; strength fr. ti, v.; comp. tɪ, n. and tile, n., also titi, v., titimɔ, n.
- tipɛ, tipɛn, n. contemporary; ʔlɛtɛsɛnɔfɛ; kɛ m. k. fɛ -, to be as old as s. b.; s. ye m. k. onukpa, gbekɛ etc.
- tipɛnfemɔ, n. ʔlɛtɛsɛnɔfɛnsɔft; contemporariness.
- tɪrɛ, v. s. tɛrɛ, v.
- tɪrema, n. s. tɛrema and tremā, n.
- tɪrom, n. garden, s. trom.
- 'tɪtɪfa, otɪtɪfa, n. shooting after the mark, fr. tɪfa oti, v.

'titfalq, ot., n. marks-man.

titi, n. a small nice bird.

titl (reduplication and corroboration of ti), v. inf. titimq, to scratch; to pick with the fingers; to tickle; he titl, v. inf. hetitimq, v. to be tired of laziness = he hĩa; mihe-ntitimi, I am tired, id fũhle lange Zeite. Ot. th. s.; comp. also kpiti, v. and wo dokodiki, v.

titilq, n. scratcher, tickler.

titimq, n. scratching; tickling; comp. wamq, n.

titri, adj. thick, strong, excellent (fr. ti, v.).

titri, adv. especially.

tl — see under tr.

to, v. inf. tō (Ot. th. s.), to lay; to keep; to lay down, to cut down, inf. tomq, to cut; to put down a load, to lodge — m. k. nō, to lodge with s. b.; to take down s. b. load, s. to ši; etc.; ke hĩa to n. k. nq, to animadvert; to advert, to think. The word is very extensively used, but can generally be explained by the significations mentioned; only one use is difficult, sc. as an aux. v. to express the relation of foresight, as sometimes the adv. „before“, „already“, „against“ in Engl., f. i. miké mitó, I said it before; mitĩa šika mito hōmq, I gathered money against hunger; misa mihe mito wq, I prepared myself for to morrow etc. Comp. also the aux. v. na and the adv. momo.

to afā, v. inf. afātō, to put aside, away; aufheben.

to afā, v. to make a sling or loop; n̄mō afā, th. s.

to fa, inf. fatō, v. to build a swish-wall; mudwall, claywall.

to he, v. inf. hetō, hetomq; to lay or put about; to cut short; to answer (comp. here nq); to compare, ke n. k.

to n. k. he, to compare s. th. with s. th.

to hĩa, v. inf. h̄yetō, to direct the face; - - n. k. nq, - - upon s. th.; s. ke hĩa to nq, v.

to kpa, v. inf. kpatō, to commit a detestable thing, to blame one's self; comp. kpa, n. bō fō, v., bō he ahora, v.

to mā, inf. mātō, v. to put bread (dough) into the oven (einstecken).

to mañ, inf. mañtō, to found a town; to build a town.

to mli, inf. mlitō, v. to put into, to lay into (einlegen).

to na, inf. natō, to lay or put at, anlegen.

to nādšiah, inf. nādšiañtō, v. to recompence, to retribute.

to nane, inf. nanetō, v. to walk or march in measured steps f. i. in carrying a hammock.

to nq, inf. nqto, to lay or put upon, on; auflegen, drauflegen; to repeat; to smooth or iron cloth; to nli anq, v. th. s.

to m. k. nð, v. to lodge with s. b.

to se, inf. setð, v. to put back, aside; to delay; to put behind; hinterlegen, nachlegen; verschieben; to provide for.

to ši, inf. šitð, to lay or put down, esp. the load; to rest in the way; to lodge; to give into s. b. charge; comp. hã m. k. n. k. šitð, to give s. th. into s. b. charge; to m. k. ši, to take s. b. load down (abhelfen); ablegen, niederlegen, hinterlegen, abstellen, etc.; to tšui ši, to yi ši = nme tšui ši, to have patience; Ot. to bo ase, v.

to šiši, inf. šišitð, v. to lay or put under s. th.; to lay the foundation.

to tšui ši, inf. tšuišitð, v. and

to yi ši, inf. yišitð, v. to have patience. *

to, n. small cattle (Hebr. צֶמֶד); sheep or goat; f. i. to gwanteñ, sheep; to abotia, goat; to agbo, ram; to kpa-kpo, he-goat; le toi, v. to keep or raise small cattle.

'to, nto, n. toll, tax.

'to, nto, n. a kind of grass.

'to, interrog. particle, s. nto and te-teñ.

tð, n. setting, ordering, putting away; fr. to, v.

tq, v. pl. torq, trq, inf. tq, trmq, to be full; to be satisfied; - nma, - with food; but impersonally used: to be tired; f. i. mitq, I am satisfied; ametrq, they are -; etqmi, I am tired, etqame, they are tired; but gbenyie-mq le etqmi, the journey has tired me.

tq biti, v. = tq piti, v. to faint.

tq dā, inf. dātq, v. to be full of strong drink, to be drunken; ametrqtq dā, they were altogether or every-where drunken.

tq mu, tq mum, inf. mutq, v. verstummen; to grow dumb, speechless.

tq owele, inf. oweletq, v. to revenge; tq n. k. or m. k. he owele, to revenge s. b. or some thing.

tq piti, v. inf. pititq, Ot. th. s., to fall into a swoon; to faint.

tq sð, to m. k. sð, inf. sðtq, to accuse s. b. innocently = ke sð fð m. k. nq; comp. sð, n.

tq, n. fulness; satiety; weariness; adv. fully; yi tq = yi obð, obðbð, obðbðbð, to be quite full.

tɔ, n. bottle, esp. calabash-bottle, but also any similar vessel; comp. atuŋkpā, abɔdiamo, nɔ, n. Tɔ kɛ mu, a bottle with oil; tɔ kɛ dā, - - with wine, etc.

tɔ, inf. tɔmɔ (Ot. th. s.), to mistake, to make a mistake, to transgress; to disturb; to entangle, confuse; to be perplexed, to be in danger, perplexity; s. tɔtɔ, v.; na tɔ, inf. natɔmɔ, to be perplexed, confused in speech; to transgress with the mouth; yiwala tɔ, to be in danger of life.

tɔ kitā, v. to transgress an oath or command; inf. kita-tɔmɔ.

tɔ mli, v. to disturb or confuse the inside.

tɔ mra, or -mla, v. to transgress the law; inf. mratɔmɔ.

tɔ na, v. to transgress against the mouth, word of s. b.; to disturb one's words; s. tɔtɔ na, v.

tɔ nɔ, inf. nɔtɔmɔ, v. to transgress; = tɔ; to sin or do wrong against; etɔ minɔ, he did wrong against me.

toagbɔ, to agbɔ, n. ram; s. to, n.

togbanteŋ, togbanteŋ = togwanteŋ, sheep; s. to, n.

tobi, n. young small cattle, lamb or kid, s. to, n.

tofɛ, n. dung of small cattle.

tofū, n. bubble.

togbɛ, n. slaughter of small cattle.

tɔgbi, n. appointed day, s. to, v.

tohe, n. place where the loads are put down; restingplace; place where s. th. is kept; treasury; lodging; inn; see gbɔiatohe, n.

tohetɛ, n. inn-keeper, host; s. gbɔiatolo, n.

tohetɛɔi, n. lit. sheep- or goats-hair (sheep have scarcely any wool in this country); wool; s. kuntū.

tohetɛɔinɔ, pl. -nii = kuntūnɔ, some thing woolen.

tohetɛsu, n. keeping -, treasury-room.

toi, n. ear; ba -, v. inf. toibā, to give or bow the ear; be toi, to have no ear, i. e. to disobey; bo -, inf. toibɔ, v. to obey, to listen; homi toi, listen to me, obey me; comp. nu, v.; eboole toi, he was disobedient to him; fā -, inf. toifā and toifāmɔ, to take out the ear to listen; fe -, to make an ear, to listen; gba toi, to give a box, pl. gbla toii, v., toigbā, toigblamɔ, lit. to draw the ear, - m. k. -, to take s. b. by the ear, i. e. to correct, to punish him; gbe toi, scarcely used, v. to kill the ear, make listless, disobedient; gbo toi (s. toi gbo, v.), v. inf. toigbɔ, toigbomɔ, toigbele, to be dead in the ear, to disobey; to be disobedient; hā toi, inf.

toihāmō, to give ear, to hearken; to listen; mu toi, inf. toimū, v. to be deaf; sa toi, see toi sa, v.; tši toi, v. pl. tšimō toii, tši toin, v. inf. toitšimō, tointšimō, to stop the ear; to fill one's ear with prattle; wa toi, inf. toiwale, = toi wa, v. to be of a hard ear; wadše toi, v. to harden the ear, inf. toiwadšēmō; wo toin, to put into the ear, to suggest, to whisper to; to insinuate; yi toi, to fill the ear (with prattle etc.); die Džren voll maßen, kpā wo m. k. toi, th. s. lit. to trumpet into s. b. ears, used like the former etc. Comp. also Ot. aso and asom.

toi ba, v. s. ba toi, to listen.

toi dšō, toin dšō, inf. toindšōle, v. to have or be at rest with the ear, to hear no disturbance or palaver, to have peace = he dšō; Ot. asom dyo, th. s.

toin fe heñ, the ear rings.

toin gbē, v. th. s.

toi gbo, inf. toigbō and toigbele (= gbo toi), v. to have a dead ear, to be listless, disobedient; to disobey.

toi mli, toimli, toin, n. inside of the ear.

toi mu, s. mu toi, v. to be deaf; inf. toimū.

toi sa, v. inf. toisale, toinsale, to be of a fit, ripe ear (comp. sa, he sa, hle sa etc.), to know, to obey; but generally used ironically from the contrary, to be disobedient = toi wa, n.

toi wa, inf. toiwale, toinwale, v. to have a hard ear, to be disobedient = toi gbo, toi sa.

toiasafoku, toiakutu, n. flock of small cattle.

toiakwelō, toialelō, n. shepherd, raiser or keeper of small cattle = tokwelō, and

toiatše, pl. -tšemei, th. s.

toiatšu, n. sheep- or goat-stable or yard.

toibā, n. obedience; listening; fr. ba toi; = toibō, n.

toibalo, n. (scarcely used) obedient or listening person = toibolo.

toibō, n. listening, hearkening; obedience.

toibolo, n. obedient person.

toibosane, n. matter of obedience.

toidšōle, s. toindšōle.

toidšū, n. sheep- or goat-stealing.

toifāmō, n. listening.

toifemō, n. th. s.

toigbā, n. box, stroke on the ear; fr. gba toi, v.

- toigblamq, n. correction, chastisement; punishment; fr. gba toi, v.; pl. gbla toi, v.
- toigbalq, -gblalq, n. chasticer.
- toigbē, n. making disobedient fr. gbe toi, v.
- toigbele, n. lit. death of the ear, disobedience, = toiwale, fr. gbo toi, v. and toi gbo, v.
- toigbō, n. and toigbomq, n. th. s.
- toigbolq, n. disobedient person.
- toihamq, n. listening, obedience, fr. hā toi, v.
- toihemq, n. buying of small cattle.
- toihomq, n. selling " " "
- toihōlq, n. seller " " "
- toimū, n. deafness.
- toimulq, n. deaf person.
- toiñ, pl. toiañ, = toi mli, toi amli, n. inside of the ear.
- toiñnō, pl. toiañnii, n. ornament of the ear, earring.
- toiñšole, n. peace, rest, Ot. asomdyoe; = hedšole, n.
- toiñšolq, n. peaceful person; = hedšolq.
- toiñfla, n. boil in the ear.
- toiñgbamq, toiañgbamq, n. stroke on the ear, box; fr. gba toiñ, v. toiñ.
- toiñsale, toisale, n. fitness, but generally hardness of ear; disobedience; fr. toi sa, v.
- toiñsalq, n. (ironically) disobedient person.
- toiwā, toiwale, toinwale, n. hardness of ear; listlessness; disobedience.
- toiwalo, n. a listless, disobedient person.
- toiwō, toinwō, n. whispering, suggestion into the ear; but see kpā wo m. k. toiñ; v. to admonish; to inculcate.
- toiwolq, n. whisperer, suggester.
- toiñyimq, n. striking on the ear or in the face; fr. yi toiñ, v.
- toiyimq, n. filling of the ear (with prattle); fr. toi yi, v.
- tōke, inf. tōkemq, v. engl. from to talk; to prattle.
- tōkelq, n. talker, babbler.
- tōkemq, n. talk, prattle.
- tokotá, n.; pl. tokotái, sandals.
- tokotakpelq, n. sandal-maker.
- tokotakpē, n. sandal-making.
- tokpakpo (Ot. papo), n. he-goat; s. to, n.
- tokwelq, n. shepherd; s. toialelq, toiatše, n.
- tolēlq, toialelq, n. raiser of small cattle.
- tolq, n. keeper etc. fr. to, v.
- toló, n. morning-star; pr. n. of women.

- tolo, n. a person full of s. th., only used in compounds.
 tōlo, n. transgressor etc., fr. tō, v.
 'tómo, atómo, n. batata, sweet potato.
 tomo, = tō, n. cutting; felling of trees.
 tōmo, n. transgression, fault; mistake; disturbance, perplexity; danger; fr. tō, v.
 tōmofa, n. forgiveness of transgression.
 tōmonō, pl. -nii, n. act of transgression, punishment or fine for transgression.
 tōni, n. lady-bird (?).
 tōni, n. a kind of dung-beetles, s. koklogbanting, th. s.
 tontōn, pl. -tol, n. mosquitoes.
 tōrom, n. s. trom.
 toro, v. pl. form of to, v.
 toto, n. husk; bark; trash; scale; shell etc.; he-toto, the natural covering of trees, plants, seed; also of fish etc.
 totokplomo, n. taking or breaking off of the husk, bark, scale, etc.; s. kpo, v.
 tōto, tō, adv. quietly.
 tototōto, s. to, adj. and adv. quite full, very full; fully; quite full; full to overflowing, s. teteo, v.
 totōto, adj. and adv. sad; sadly (of face espec.); hie fe or hie ye -, v. to have a sad face; comp. teteo, v.; full to overflowing, as the former word.
 tōtō, inf. tōtōmo (redupl. of tō, v.), v. to entangle (thread); to be entangled; to disturb; to be disturbed; to perplex; to be in perplexity, danger etc.; na tōtō, v. inf. natōtōmo, to have a disturbed mouth; to be disturbed or entangled in speaking; ohā mina etōtō, thou hast disturbed my speech; s. also te, pl. tere, na te, v., th. s.
 tōtō he, v. inf. hetōtōmo, to disturb about.
 „ hie, v. inf. hietōtōmo, to confuse the face.
 „ mli, v. inf. mlietōtōmo, to confuse the inside.
 „ na, v. inf. natōtōmo, to confuse the mouth, word, speech.
 „ šiši, v. inf. šišitōtōmo, to confuse the meaning.
 „ yin, v. inf. yintōtōmo, to confuse the mind.
 tōtōlo, n. disturber.
 tōtōmo, n. entangling; disturbance; perplexity; danger.
 tou, or
 tow-fie mo. double v. to cover one's self (with cloth).
 tra, pl. form of ta, v. to touch; to sit; inf. tramq; s.
 trā, v. in Ot.
 trakte, n. dan. funnel.

- tralqi, trafoi, n. people sitting.
 tramq, n. sitting of many; touch.
 trasianam (Ot.), also tašianam, n. carriage. Comp. tra
 ase, v. to sit and nañ, n. foot, nam, v. to walk in Otyi.
 tratšo, pl. -tšei, n. a kind of trees with beautiful red wood;
 the timber of it.
 tre, = tère or t're, v. to carry on the head; to put on
 s. body's head.
 tre = tere, pl. form of te, v. to stumble.
 trema, s. tērema, Ot. th. s. n. cowries.
 tremasugbq, n. a kind of sweet pap made of maize (perh.
 an Ayigbe-word).
 trili, adv. talkatively; wie -, to speak too much, to make
 many words, Mt. 6, 7.
 triliwiemoq, n. = tqemoq, talk, prattle.
 tq, pl. v. of tq, to be full, satisfied; to tire.
 trō, n. satiely, fulness; tiredness (of many).
 troi, n. (europ. word) jacket.
 troke, inf. tqemoq, v. (= kproke) to loose, to let s. th.
 fall; f. i. a piece of clothing. Comp. yeroke, šroke,
 šrāke, frake etc. § 27. 28.
 tqemoq, n. loosing.
 trom, = tōrom, tīrom, n. Ot. th. s. garden, park, if walled
 in, comp. abq, n. hmoñ, n.
 tromnii, pl. n. things in or belonging to a garden.
 trōmō, adj. and adv. straight; straightly; smooth, -ly.
 tqmoq, n. satiely (fr. tq, pl. of tq, comp. tq, n.).
 tromniitšumoq, tromtšumoq, n. gardening, garden-work.
 tromniitšuloq, tromtšulo, n. gardener.
 tromkwelq, n. th. s.
 tromsalq, n. th. s.
 trotro, adj. and adv. smooth; smoothly; comp. dem, deñ,
 adv. th. s. fe -, v. to be smooth.
 trotrofemoq, n. smoothness.
 truka, adv. at once; plōšlidy.
 trutu, n. a kind of land-crocodile, s. mampam, n.
 trumu, n. ungratefulness; adj. ungrateful; fe -, v. to be
 ungrateful.
 trumufeloq, n. ungrateful person.
 trumufemoq, n. ungratefulness.
 tša, inf. tšā, v. to dig (in the ground); to excavate; a
 peculiar expr. is latša tša, inf. latšatšā, to feel heat; to
 get into perspiration; latša tšami, I felt hot, I perspired;
 comp. latša, n.

tša he, inf. hetšā, v. to dig about.

tša ši, inf. šitšā, v. to dig up.

tša šiši, inf. šišitšā, v. to dig the ground, down, under s. th.

tšā, n. digging; excavation.

tšā (with elevation of voice), inf. tšāmō, pl. tšra, inf. tšramō, a. and n. v. to fit, join (comp. dšā, v.); to close up holes etc. f. i. in a wall, pot; to ment, s. sa; to plaster (generally in the pl. form); comp. תפר = bq, v.

tšā he, pl. tšra he, inf. hetšāmō, hetšramō, to fit, join; to ment; to plaster about.

tšā hewō, v. th. s.

tšā hīe, v. hietšāmō, to join, to ment, to heal the face or front.

tšā mli, v. inf. mlitšāmō, to join, ment, plaster, heal the inside, inwardly.

tšā na, inf. natšāmō, v. to join the end or edge (f. i. of two boards); to fit at; etc. to continue.

tšā nine, -nidši, inf. ninetšāmō, v. to fold the hands.

tšā nō, inf. nōtšāmō, to join or fit upon or on; to continue v. a. and n.

tšā sē, v. to join behind etc.

tšā šiši, v. to join the bottom, ground; to ment the bottom of a pot f. i.

tšā, tšāñ, adj. and adv. tough; dry; toughly, drily; f. i. wui tšā, dry bones; s. also tšā, tšāñ, th. s.

tšafutšafu, adj. and adv. soft; softly.

tšaflo, tšafro and tšafrobi, n. a small kind of sharks, which are eaten (s. ogbōlele, n.).

tšake, inf. tšakemō, Ot. sakra, v. to change; - tšui, - - the heart.

tšakelo, n. changer.

tšakemō, n. change; exchange; alteration.

tšakpo, n. half a string of cowries, or $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a penny; 20 cowries (Ot. tepo); comp. kpā, n.

tšakpo tšakpo, half a string each.

tšakoto, n. a kind of short trousers; s. tšakoto, n.

tšaka, inter. expressing contempt = tša, tšā! tush!

tšakatšaka, adj. and adv. disorderly = sakasaka.

tšalo, n. digger (in the ground), fr. tša, v.

tšalo, n. joiner, fitter, mender; physician, healer; fr. tšā, v.;

comp. tšalo and tšofatšē, mensre, n.

tšalqñā, n. healing-art; medical art.

tšalqñānō, pl. -nii, n. *chirurgical instruments.*

tšāmō, n. *joining, fitting; join; fitness; healing, medical art.*

tšāni, adj. = tšā, tšā, tšani, *tough; adv. toughly.*

tšāni, n. *trap for fishes in rivers.*

tšatša, n. *straw-matress.*

tšatšafelō, -filō, n. *matress-maker.*

tšatšafemō, n. *matress-making.*

tšatšahōlō, n. *matress-seller.*

tšatšu, pl. tšatšubii, n. *a kind of black ants, biting very painfully; comp. gāgā, gbese, fōle etc.*

tše, v.; inf. tšemō seldom tšē), pl. tšēre, inf. tšeremo and tšremō and tšeremō? *to come off, to get loose (comp. dše, v.); to loose, take off; to pluck; to rend (v. a.), generally pl. form, f. i. atade lē, etšere, the dress is rent; to rend open (of clouds), to open, to clear up (of the firmament, comp. tēw in Ot.); to be or get clear, pure; holy; (comp. tšu, v.); to deduct, to fine in money (deducted from wages etc.; etšemi yi, he fined me for a head cowries. The word is most frequently used with grammatical subjects or objects connected with it, the former compounds are especially the following: dañ tše, inf. dañtšemō, to feel an agreeable taste after having eaten s. th. tasteful; midañ etšemi; deñ tše, inf. deñtšemō, to have clean hands (also tropically used); dšēñ tše and dše tšere, inf. dšetšeremō, to become daylight (s. dše, dšēñ); to be clear or become clear (weather), inf. of the latter dšēñtšemō; he tše (Ot. hō tēw), inf. hetše and hetšemō, to be clean (about); to be pure, holy; hīe tše, inf. hīetšemō, to have a clean, clear, pure surface or face (comp. also tšē, v. and hīe tšē, v.); to go off with the face, to long for home, pastime; to be homesick, inf. hīetšere, hīetšele, comp. hīe tšō (ani dañ in Ot.) v. th. s. and hīe mē (ani kye in Ot.) v. th. contr.; mli tše, inf. mliťšemō, to be inwardly clean, pure; na tše, inf. natšemō, to have a clear, pure mouth, to speak clearly, correctly; nō tše, inf. nōťšemō, to have a clean surface; šiši tše, inf. šišitšemō, to come forth or out with the root etc. The active verb answering to tše, to be clean, is tšu, v. to cleanse; comp. also tšotše, tše and tšē. — The objective combinations of tše are especially the following.*

tše he, pl. tšere he, inf. hetšemō, hetšeremō, v. *to pluck round about.*

tše he kpā, v. to excuse one's self; lit. to loose the cord from one's self.

tše mli, v. to pluck out; to take from, - - off.

tše na, v. inf. natšemoq, to unseal; to gainsay; to speak too much; etše sane lə na, he spoiled the palawer by much speaking.

tše nq, v. to pluck from above; to deduct; inf. notšemoq.

tše ši, inf. šitše and šitšemoq, to be unruly, mischievous etc. (Comp. dše ši, th. s., which seems better); to shine brightly (of the moon).

tše, pl. tšere, inf. tšē and tšēle, v. to stick into, to hook, to fasten by pins or hooks; to stab, etšemi kakla, he stabbed me with a knife; to lead each other by the arms; — tekle, to bind the underdress of males around; see tekle, n.; — boi, the s. of female underdress, s. boi n.; to hang, loiter about, to delay, to be a long time ago; etše āhū yə dšei, he was a very long time there; sometimes used as aux. v. to express the adv. relation „a long time“, f. i. eba etše, he came it is long, i. e. he came a long time ago; comp. also dšēke, tšēke, tšēšē, dše, v. etc.

tše he, tše hewq, v. to be long about s. th., to stick or fix about.

tše mli, v. to continue in s. th., to stick or fix into.

tše ši, v. inf. šitšē, to stick down, fix down with a pin; to put a spade or digging instrument deep into the ground etc., s. tšēke ši, v. th. s., also technical expression: to be fixed (of the roof of a house).

tšē, n. sticking; hooking; fastening; stabbing; length of time; fr. tšē, v.

tšē, inf. tšemoq, v. to call; to give a name; yatšē otšē ke-ba, go call thy father to come! te atšeq oten? how art thou called? Atšemi akə Anañ, they call me Anañ, i. e. I am called Anañ; atšenyē! you are called! Comp. also dšē, v. to sco'd.

tšē m. k. tšui nme emli, v. to call one's heart and lay it into him, i. e. to comfort him.

tšē, inf. tšemoq, pl. form tšērē, to shoot (f. i. branches, arrows, s. gal, n.; comp. tše, v. and tšē, v.); to begin to burn, kindle; to sting (of bees, needles etc.); to deceive in bargains etc. to stitch, to mend a hole by filling it up by stiches; to sting (used ironically of wine, f. i. dā tšē mina, the wine stinged or tickled my mouth, to drink too much, comp. „angethen“ in Germ.); to shoot

or fly like an arrow, to rush; to spin, to twist, to twine; always in the pl. form: tšērē abui, to thread a needle; he tšē, v. inf. hetšēmō, and hetšē (lit. the body rushes upon s. b. stings s. b.; germ. „auf einen losfahren“) to hate; mihe tšēle, I hate him, = minyele; hīe tšē, inf. hīetšē, to awake (comp. tšīe hīe, v. to awaken); comp. also ti and titi, v.

tšē dšō, inf. dšōtšēmō, v. to begin a dance; comp. šiki dšō, v.

tšē he, v. to stitch about, etc.

tšē ladšō, ladšōtšēmō, v. to spit.

tšē mi, inf. mitšēmō, v. to play with the „mi“ - nut; comp. tšē nme, v.; and mi, n.

tšē mli, inf. mlitšēmō, v. to fill up by stitching.

tšē na, v. anstehen, to make desire to eat or drink; dā tšē mina; comp. tšē, v.

tšē nme. inf. nmetšēmō, v. to play with the kernel of the palmtree by giving it a jerk with the fingers; s. tšē mi, v., a very common game played by young men under the shadow-trees of the streets.

tšē, n. chin; heard about it; = tšēh, which see.

tšē, tšēh, adv. hardly; used of belly ache; mimusu kōqmi tšē, my belly pains or gripes me hardly —; s. also: dšē, adv. th. s.

tšē, pl. tšēmei, n. father; elder person, especially relation; possessor; author; etc. citizen of a town or place, f. i. Akropōntšēmei, citizens or people of Akropōh; etc. comp. §§ 21, 23—25. Besides these the pl. form is sometimes used = mei, only to indicate a personal plural; f. i. tabōhnyo, pl. tabōntšēmei (mahomedan) emigrants from the Brasils, Westindies etc. Comp. also ata, n.; nye, n., bi n. and agya, th. s. in Ot.; אבא and אבא in Hebrew. Ad. the same.

tšē (Hanson tša, comp. also dsa, v.) verbal conj., still; though; notwithstanding; ekele fē, tšē ewa hāle, he told him all, though it was hard for him. Ad. th. s. and „if.“

tšēbele (tšē be le), verbal conj. th. s. as the former; still, though notwithstanding; doč, dennoč, jedoč; obgleič; gleičwohl etc. Hanson: tšabele.

tšēbē, n. time of delay; staying time.

tšēhe, n. place of delay; staying place.

- tšebi, n. father-child; child of one father but of another mother, step-brother or sister, Stiefgeschwister, respecting the mother; comp. nyebi and nyemi, n.
- tšebinu, pl. -bihi, n. step-brother of one father and a different mother.
- tšebiyō, n. step-sister of one father and a different mother.
- tšebū, n. respect to the father.
- tšede, tšedēh, n. fathers hand, power.
- tšedšēh, n. father's life, character; s. dšē, n.
- tšedšomq, n. fathers blessing.
- tšegbē, n. father-murder.
- tšegbelq, n. fathermurderer.
- tšemlihiē, n. fathers kindness.
- tšehedq, n. fathers love.
- tšei, irreg. plur. form of tšo, n. tree.
- tšeiabai, n. leaves of trees; Laub.
- tšeiayibii, pl. n. fruit of trees; Obst; comp. yibii, nibii, sebii, pl. n.
- tšēke, inf. tšekemq, v. (corroboration of tše, v. to stick); to stick, to stick to; to stab; comp. verbs ending with ke, ke, § 27.
- tšēke mli, v. to stick into, stab into.
- tšēke ši, inf. šitšekemq, to stick down (f. i. with a spade or digging instrument into the ground); to stab down; = tše ši, v.
- tšekelq, n. a person sticking, stabbing.
- tšekemq, n. s'icking, stabbing.
- tšekemq, n. fathers saying, word or command.
- tšekū, n. family or tribe of the father; comp. dšaku, n.
- tšekubii, pl. n. people belonging to it.
- tšekunyo, pl. tšekumei, n. person belonging to the family of the father; comp. dšakunyo, pl. -mei, -bii, n.
- tšekwā, pl. -kwemei, n. uncle; comp. nyekwā, n. An uncle is especially after the death of the father considered as a father.
- tšekwēbi, n. uncle's child, nephew or niece; Geschwisterkind von Dheim's Seite; comp. nyemimeiabi, n. the s., if spoken of by a third person.
- tšekwēbinu, pl. -bihi, n. nephew from uncle's side; comp. nyekwēbi, -binu, -biyō, n.
- tšekwēbiyo, pl. -biyei, n. niece from uncle's side.
- tšele, tšerē, n. only used in the compound hietšele, n. homesickness, s. tše, v.

tšele, tšele, tšēle, pl. forms of tše, tše and tšē, v., see under tšere etc.

tšele, n. length, fr. tše, v.

tšelo, n. plucker etc. from tše, v.

tšelo, n. sticker, stabber; hooker; delayer etc. from tše, v.

tšelo, n. caller, from tšē, v.

tšelo, n. shooter, stitcher, stinger; deceiver; spinner; rusher etc. fr. tšē, v.

tšelomo, n. fathers curse.

tšemān, pl. -mādši, n. fathers town, nation, land; Waterstadt, Waterland.

tšemo, n. coming off; loosing; plucking; clearing; cleanliness; purity; holiness; deduction, fining, punishment for money; etc. from tše, v.; comp. tšeremo the s. of the pl. form tšere, v.

tšemo, n. calling; call; namegiving; fr. tšē, v.

tšemo, n. shooting (but comp. tūtfa); kindling; stinging; stitching; flying like arrows; rushing; spinning, twisting, twining, etc. fr. tšē, v.

tšemoštšone, n. spinning mashine.

tšemoštšo, pl. -tšei, n. spindle.

tšēn, tšēn, n. chin; beard about it; dše —, inf. tšēndšē, to get a beard about the chin; comp. dahetšqi, nabu-hetšqi, n. and kada, n.

tšēnā, pl. -nāmei, n. fathers wife.

tšēndšelo, n. person getting or having a beard about the chin.

tšēndšemo, having or getting a beard about the chin.

tšēnā, pl. -nāmei, n. great-grandmother from fathers side.

tšēn (Ot. kyeñ) n. shield.

tšene, pl. tšenei, n. common drinking-callabash, also used as measure.

tšēne (tšēnke), inf. tšēnemq, v. to infect; to be infected; to kindle, to be kindled; ansteden, ansteden seyn, an-geftedt werden; la etšēne, the fire has kindled s. th.; etšēne ye m. k. mli, he was infected by s. b.: to spread (of a rumour; f. i. sane tšēne, the matter was known); to stain, to blot, to spot, to pollute; comp. nyanhe, beñke; also: tšē, here, v. etc.

tšēne -mō m. k., v. to inf. s. b.

tšēnelo, n. infecting person.

tšēnemq, n. infection, infecting; kindling; spreading.

tšēnemqhela, n. infecting sickness.

tšenesá, n. a larger kind of flatt callabashes; comp. tšene; akpaki; tq; bentuá; fao; adenkuñ; etc.

tšenō, pl. -nii, n. fathers property.

(tšere — Ot. kyere, Gá: tšō, v. to show).

tšere, inf. tšeremq (perh. an old pl. form of tše, v., s. tšere) v. to strain; = do nq, v.

tšere nq, inf. nqtšeremq; v. to strain.

tšere, pl. form of tše, but frequently independly used; inf. tšeremq, v. to loose; to get loose; to pluck; to rend, get ragged, atade le etšere, the dress is rent; to get clear, open etc. Here is esp. to be observed the combination dše tšere, inf. dšetšeremq (irreg. instead of dše tšere) to get daylight. Comp. tše, v. The redupl. plur. form is tšeretšerei or tšretšrei, v. to get ragged; comp. tšeretšerei and tšerei.

tšere (= tšere), inf. tšeremq, v. only used in the phrase: dše tšere, to get daylight; s. tše and tšere, v.

tšere, inf. tšeremq, pl. form of tše, v. to hook or be hooked to gether, etc. s. tše, v. and tšēifē, v.

tšere, fowl-feather, etc. dše —, v. to produce or get feathers.

tšērē, inf. tšērēmō (pl. form of tšē, v. which see) v. to shoot, to sting, to rush etc. — abui, inf. abuitšē-ēmō, to thread a needle. Nyoñmo tšērē, v. God drizzles, to drizzle; comp. N. tue, fā, fie, ne, ši v.

tšere, n. cola-nut.

tšeredšē, n. getting feathers.

tšerebo, n. flint (on guns); or: tšrebo, n.

tšerei, tšrei and

tšeretšerei, adj. and adv. ragged; raggedly; from tše, tšere, v.

Comp. fefei, adj. th. s.

tšeremq, n. renting etc. fr. tše, tšere, v.

tšeremq, n. straining.

tšeremq, n. hooking together.

tšērēmō. n. stinging; drissling etc. fr. tšē, tšere, n.

tšeretšerekwan, atšeretš. (Ot. akyerekkyerekwan, n. lit. show-way; forefinger; waymark.

tšesa, n. father's bed.

tšesane, n. father's palaver.

tšesegbe, n. father's way; s. gbe, n.

tšese, n. a large carved wooden vessel to bathe little children in and the like.

tšešía, n. fathers house or home.

ṭṣesu, -subaṅ, n. father's character, likeness etc.

ṭṣesuoṃo, n. father's love, will etc.

ṭṣešikpong, n. father's land; fatherland.

ṭṣeṭṣoṃo, n. father's teaching.

ṭṣeṭṣu, n. father's room, house.

ṭṣewe, n. father's house, family.

ṭṣewieṃo, n. father's word.

ṭṣewō, n. honour of the father.

ṭṣi, inf. ṭṣiṃo, v. to be heavy; eṭṣi ṭṣō, it is too heavy;

ṃli ṭṣi, v. to be of heavy contents; ḥḷḥṃeii ṭṣi, v. to have heavy eyes, to be sleepy.

ṭṣi, inf. ṭṣiṃo, pl. ṭṣire, imprt. ṭṣi, redupl. ṭṣiṭṣi, pl. ṭṣire-ṭṣire, v. to move; to push; to remove; etc.

ṭṣi he, inf. heṭṣiṃo, v. to move one's self; f̣iḥ ḅewegen; miṭṣi mihe, I move, iḥ ḅewege miḥ; to move about; to live, s. he k̄ā, h̄le k̄ā, h̄l̄ ṣi, v.

ṭṣie h̄ie, v. to push in the face; to move ahead, on, onward.

ṭṣi h̄legb̄e, n. to move forward, on, onward.

ṭṣi ṃli, inf. ṃliṭṣiṃo, v. to stir in the ashes; ṭṣi kane ṃli, make the light up!

ṭṣi na, v. to push one's mouth, to give one a push at his chin.

ṭṣi nine, v. to move the hand, to be quick.

ṭṣi n̄o, v. to move on.

ṭṣi se, pl. ṭṣire se, v. to push behind, after, f. i. a carriage; nyeṭṣireā se, push (you)! inf. seṭṣiṃo.

ṭṣi ṣi, -ṣiṣi, v. to move down.

ṭṣi yi se, pl. ṭṣire yi se, inf. yiseṭṣiṃo, yiseṭṣireṃo, to push one back or forward; to accelerate; to urge on etc.

ṭṣi, n. movement, move; push; removal etc. fr. ṭṣi, v.; s. ṭṣiṃo, n.

ṭṣi, inf. ṭṣi and inf. pl. ṭṣiṃo, pl. subj. and obj. ṭṣiṃo, imperat. sing. ṭṣi, v. to close, to fill up; to stop; to be stopped up.

ṭṣi da, -daṅ, v. to stop one's mouth.

ṭṣi gb̄e, inf. gb̄eṭṣi, gb̄eṭṣiṃo, v. to close or stop a way; to close up; to disallow; s. gb̄e, n. way; and h̄ā gb̄e; d̄sie gb̄e, v.

ṭṣi he, inf. heṭṣi heṭṣiṃo, v. to close or stop up round about.

ṭṣi h̄ie, inf. h̄ieṭṣi, h̄ieṭṣiṃo, v. to blindfold; to bind up one's eyes or face.

ṭṣi h̄ḷḥṃeii, v. th. s.

tši mli, inf. mliṭšī, mliṭšimo, v.; to close up; to close inside; to stop inwardly up.

tši na, inf. naṭši naṭšimo, v. to stop the mouth, egress, ingress, opening; to hinder = tši gbe; to disallow; to keep back, retain; to imprison; atši amena or atšimo amena, they were retained, imprisoned.

tši nq, inf. nqṭši nqṭšimo, v. to close up, to cover up; to shut the surface.

tši še, inf. šeṭši šeṭšimo, v. to close behind; to conceal one's back; esp. used when the doing or way of a person shall be concealed by another; f. i. tši mise, tšimo mise, conceal my absence, keep me or my doing etc. in secret („verhüllen, verheimlichen“).

tši šiši, inf. šiṣitši šiṣitšimo, v. to conceal something down.

tši-tā, inf. tāṭši, v. (a peculiar combination), to mention, etši miā, he mentioned me; etši tā ekemi, v. he mentioned it to me.

tši, n. a native sword of their own manufacture, especially sword of honour for kings, generals etc. generally of the form of a bill-hook, richly ornamented with gold etc.

Comp. klante, dukpei, kakla etc. perh. from tši, to push.

tši, n. closing up, stopping, hindering; s. tšimo, n. th. s. fr. tši, v. pl. tšimo.

tšiá (Ot. kyíá), inf. tšiamo, v. to be crooked, bent etc.

Comp. kōdō, v., dō, v.; logo, v. etc.

tšiálo, n. crooked person.

tšiamo, n. crookedness.

tšia, inf. tšiamo, v. to walk straightly, affectedly, in measured steps; s. tšia, v. th. s.

tšialo, n. person walking affectedly.

tšiamo, n. affected walk, march.

tšiá = tšaka! interj. of mockery: tush! pah! poh!

tšie, n. a tittle, especially used in Address or before names = sir, perh. = tše, ata (Ot. agya) father (engl. šire); milee, tšie! I don't know, Sir! Tšie Anum, Mr. Anum.

tšie! interj. eh! oh! comp. ao! hao!

tšie, inf. tšiemo, a kind of active form of the neuter verb tšē (comp dše and dšie; tše and tšu; gbo and gbe, etc. and the Hebr. Kal and Hiphil); to awaken, to arouse; generally

tšie hie, inf. hietšiemo, v. the same; etšiem and etšie mihie, he awakened me; comp. hie tšē, v.; mihie tšē, I awoke.

tšɛlɔ, n. awakener, arouser.

tšɛlɔ, n. awakening, arousing; raising.

tšikitšakā, = tšakatšakā, basabasa, bisibasa, adv. disorderly;
tšukutšakā, th. s.

tšikitšiki, adj. and adv. = bitibiti, pitipiti, close; closely.

tšile, v. pl. of tši, s. tšire.

tšile, n. a large kind of sea-fish, caught in August and
September in great numbers on the sandbank not far
from the gold-coast; Ot. sire.

tšilɔ, n. mover, pusher, remover, fr. tši, v.

tšilɔ, n. stopper, stayer, retainer, fr. tši, v.

tšimbɔ, = tšimɔ, adj. and adv. heavy; -ly.

tšimɔ, n. heaviness; gravity, fr. tši, v. Comp. esp. ex-
pressions as: dšatšu kɛ tšimɔ, heavy load; noko kɛ tšimɔ,
s. th. heavy.

tšimɔ and tši, n. movement.

tši and

tšimɔ, n. stopping, staying; retaining, concealing; hinder-
ance etc. fr. tši, v. pl. tšimɔ.

tšimɔnɔ, pl. -nii, n. some thing hindering, hinderance,
obstacle.

tšine, n. innermost part of the nose; taste; guttur (Gaumen),
ba —, v. to be tasteful; dše —, v. to be disgusting;
edše mitšine tšɔ, it is too much disgusting to me; eba
mitšine, I have a desire after it, it is tastful to me;
tšine nɔ lota, -- futa, v. to have cardialgy, heartburning;
daš Magenbrennen, Herzbrennen haben.

tšine, inf. tšinemɔ, v. to sneeze; to cleanse the nose (see
also fɛ guɔ, v.).

tšinebā, n. desire; tastefulness, fr. ba tšine, v.; comp. di
se, v. etc.

tšinebanɔ, pl. -nii, n. something desirable, tasteful.

tšinedšɛ, n. abhorrence; disgust; fr. dše tšine, v. comp.
nyaŋe, v.

tšinedšenɔ, pl. -nii, n. something disgusting.

tšinemɔ, n. sneezing.

tšinena, adv. according to taste.

tšinenɔfutamɔ and

tšinenɔlotamɔ, n. heartburning; cardialgy; Magenbrennen,
Magenweh, Brechreiz; fr. tšine nɔ futa m. k. v., and tšine
nɔ lota m. k. v.

tšinesane, n. matter of taste.

tšinese, n. place beneath the gutter.

tšiŋmō (comp. tši, v. to be heavy; ŋmē, v. to weigh), adj. and adv. heavy, clumsy; heavily, clumsily (sometimes = tšimbō); gbeḱē lē hā efe tšiŋmō, the child (she bears) makes her heavy or to move clumsily; fe —, v. to be heavy, clumsy.

tšiŋmōfemq, n. heaviness, clumsiness.

tšintšá, n. bunch (f. i. of keys); comp. šaw, sao.

tšira, v. s. tša, v. pl. tšra; v.

tšire, inf. tširemq, pl. form of tši, to move, to push; it depends on the pl. numb. of subj. and obj., but is not very exactly observed; tšire he, tšire hiē, tšire mli, - na, nq, - se etc. pl. forms of tši he, tši hiē etc. a peculiar expression is: hīe tšire m. k., inf. hietširemq, v. to recollect one's self; mihīe tširemi, I recollected myself, I reassured myself; but it may be that it comes from tše, v. = hietširemq, n.

tšire, n. = tšile, a sea-fish; Ot. sire.

tširelq, n. pusher, mover (of many things or persons).

tširemq, n. moving, movement; pushing (of many things or persons).

tšitā, double v., s. tši-tā, doub. v.

tšitšo, n. handle of a sword, s. tši, n.

tšo, v. inf. tšō, to burn, to flame, to blaze; to shine (of fire, light-if burning, the sun; but not of the moon, stars, gold etc., comp. kpe, v.); when the people burn their cut bush, they cry: Otšo! otšo! comp. also: otšo-krikri, n. Tšo hīe, v. to shine into the face; - he, - hewq, v. to shine about; - mli, v. to shine in, -- into etc.

tšō, n. flaming, blazing; flame, blaze, shine; lightening, enlightening; illumination.

tšo la, inf. latšō, v. to be very sharp; bad, wicked; to be very bold.

tšo nq, inf. nqtšō, v. to shine upon; to illuminate, to enlighten.

tšo, inf. tšō, v. to deny; to assure the contrary (perhaps one word with the former, comp. the german „*leinen*“, greek: *gaiven* and *gaiveσθαι*); tšō otšo, lo? doest thou really deny it; etšo, aḱe eba, he deni d that he came (though he came); etšo aḱe ebaa, he denied that he did not come (though it was true).

tšō, n. denying; denial.

tšo! tšow! inter. of displeasure, if seeing or hearing some thing wrong; oh! shone!

tšo, pl. tšei (Ot. dua), n. tree, plant, stick, staff; wood; stock; scaffold (Ŭrũſte, Ŭerippe); stem, stalk; pole, bar; handle; etc. etc. Comp. all the names of trees, as: Dšanqtšo, flatšo, tetšo etc. and gbomo-tšo, body; yi-tšo, head; sa-tšo, bedstead; dfeitšo, grass-stalk, able-tšo, corn-ear; koi-tšo, handle of a hoe; adeda-tšo, -of a billhook; odum-tšo, odum-wood; tetšo, stone-wood etc. tšo-adeka, wooden box; dadeadeka, iron box etc.; yi m. k. tšo, tša m. k. tšo, to strike s. b. with a stick; about ya tšo nq, see tšonq, n. to tšo fō ši, v. to (cut and) fell a tree; kwq —, v. to ascend or climb a tree etc. etc. Comp. also lai, n. Ad. tšo, pl. tšihi, n. th. s. tšo nq, tšonq, n. lit. upon the tree; the common closet of towns made of sticks; ya —, v. to go to the closet; comp. ko na, tiafi etc.

tšö, adv. very (wet), full, of water = bobqli; mihe fq tšö, I am wet all about (comp. „plafqnaß“ in Germ.).

tšq, inf. tšq and tšqle, v. to halt; to limb; to be lame; comp. a'šqke, tšutšq; akpakē; etc.

tšq, n. halting, limbing; lameness; tšqle, th. s.

tšq, adv. very (fat); ewo fq tšq, it is exceedingly fat.

tšq, inf. tšq, v. to dip; to dive; to put into liquid; comp. mī, mu, v.; to taste fluit by taking a little out (comp. dšie, v.). Perhaps one word with tšq, to halt.

tšq mli, inf. mli tšq, v. to dip into; to immerse.

tšq ši and

tšq šiši, v. to dip down, to the bottom.

tšq, n. dipping, diving, baptizing.

tšö, inf. tšö nnd tšömq (and tšöle), pl. tšömq, redupl. tšötšö, tšötšömq, v. (Ot. dañ; kyere); to twist, = tšömq, v.; turn; turn through, pass through; to change (comp. tšake), to become; Ot. dañ; to show; to teach; to explain; dšadše n. k. tšö moko, to show or explain s. th. to s. b. (Ot. kyere); to turn or change with bad intention, to entrap, ensnare (s. tšöne, n.); to try, to tempt; s. tšö na; hie tšö, inf. hietšömq (Ot. ani gyina), v. to have the face turned (away?), to want pastime, to be homesick = hie tšē, v.; he tšö, v. to change bodily; yiñ tšö, v. to have the thoughts turned (s. yi, yiñ), to turn the opinion; - to be somewhat mad; yitšo tšö, th. s.; about musuñ tšö, musuñ tšö m. k., mli tšö etc. s. musu, mli, n. etc. Comp. the verbs tšo, tšq, dšo, dšq, dšö and roots with the consonants dš and tš, which

seem to have altogether some common signification and to be related.

tšō dañ, v. to turn one's mouth.

tšō deñ, v. to turn one's hand.

tšō he, inf. hetšōmq, v. to turn; to turn one's self; = kũ se; to change one's self (iich befeħren); to be converted; — to ease one's self, = wa nane, v.

tšō m. k. mli, inf. mliťšō, mliťšōmq, v. to hold one fast (comp. to twist); stronger than mō mli, v.; to show the inside of s. b.

tšō mli, inf. mliťšōmq, v. to turn or pass through; mitšō mā le mli, I passed through the town; edšē Abrotšire ke-tšō Gua ke-ba bie, he came hither from Europe through Cape Coast; to operate.

tšō musu, inf. musuňťšōmq, v. to operate the belly, bowels.

tšō na, inf. natšō, v. to tempt, try (one's mouth); to catch one in speaking; mitšō ena, I tempted, provoked him; to change one's speaking, to be double-tongued, deceitful; etšō ena, he is double-tongued; etc. to show the price of s. th.; to price.

tšō m. k. nine nq, inf. ninenqťšōmq, v. to turn over one's hand, to use s. b., mitšō mitšē nine nq mife ene, I did this through my father (comp. nam obi so in Otyi).

tšō nq, inf. nqťšōmq, v. to turn, walk, stumble over; to overleap; to go round (of old keys or locks, spoiled); to turn over one's self (Ot. fā so), if something done or spoken returns to the person, so that he is caught by it; etšō minq, I am brought to silence by it; comp. la, v.; to get master over, to prevail = ye nq, ta nq, v.

tšō se, inf. seťšōmq, v. to turn back, v. a. and n.

tšō ši, inf. šitšōmq, to turn down.

tšō šiši, inf. šišitšōmq, v. to show the meaning; to interpret; to explain; to state the reason; s. šiši, n. and comp. dšie na, wie na, v.

tšō, adv. too; much, too much = tūtu, naakpa etc. efa tšō, it is too much; etc.

tšō (and natšō), n. temptation; trap, snare (comp. tšōne).

tšoba, n. leaf of a tree.

tšobi, n. lit. wooden child; doll; generally made of wood and dressed according to native fashion.

tšōbotšōbq, adj. and adv. hanging about; disorderly.

tšōfā, n. lit. root of a tree, plant etc. (comp. engl. -wort, germ. -wurȝ); medicine; poison; any strong drug; pow-

der of any kind, but especially gun-powder, s. tütšofä, tütšufä, n.; spices, incense etc. tšofä ke äma, lit. medicine with sweet odour, sweet spices, incense; nu —, v. to take medicine, poison etc. hä —, v. to give medicine; wo m. k. na —, v. to poison s. b.; wyle —, v. to grind medicine; tša —, v. to dig medicine (roots); etc. tšofä tšö m. k., -tšö m. 'k. mli, medicine operates s. b. etc.

Sometimes the word is shortened into tšufä.

tšofaba, n. medical leaf or plant.

tšofafü, n. snuffing of medicine.

tšofähämq, n. prescription or giving of medicine.

tšofähemq, n. taking or buying of medicine.

tšofähölq, n. seller of medicine.

tšofähömq, n. sale of medicine.

tšofälē, n. knowledge of medicine.

tšofänö, pl. -nii, n. some thing medical.

tšofänümq, n. taking of medicine.

tšofänulq, n. taker of medicine.

tšofasane, n. medical palaver.

tšofätšä, n. digging of medicine.

tšofätšē, pl. -tšēmei, n. possessor of medicine; doctor, physician; comp. tšalq and mensrē, n.; apothekary.

tšofätšenyömq, n. doctor's fee.

tšofätšo, n. medical tree, - wood.

tšofäwyiemq, n. grinding of medicine.

tšofäwö, n. poisoning; s. sü, v.

tšofäwolq, n. poisoner, s. sülq, n.

tšofö, n. cutting of wood; treecutting; s. tšotomq, n.

tšofolq, n. treecutter, woodcutter; woodman.

tšogbamq, n. splitting of wood (Holzspalten); chapping of wood; wood-sawing.

tšogbalq, n. wood-cleaver; - chapper; sawer.

tšogbiñ, pl. -gbidši, n. dry wood; s. egbiñ, adj.

tšohetoto, n. bark of a tree.

tšokpotí, cudgel; club.

Tšoku, pr. n. of males.

tšóku, n. stock of a tree remaining in the ground after felling; a block of a tree; a rough kind of seats made of a block.

tšokuku, th. s. seldom used; s. ku, kuku, adj. and n.

tšöle, inf. tšölemq, v. to put or rest the head on someth., f. i. a pillow; to take s. th. for a pillow; Ot. sum, v.

tšöle, n. halting; lameness fr. tšö, v.

tšöle, n. temptation, s. tšö, v.

- tšolemō, n. resting the head on s. th., pillowing.
 tšoli, n. buttock; comp. dukui, th. s.
 tšolo, n. (europ. word?) tail-coat.
 tšoloq, n. shiner, enlightener, illuminator; denier, fr. tšo, v.
 tšoloq, n. dipper, immercer; lame person (s. atšoke).
 tšoloq, n. shower; teacher; tempter, provoker; a person turning etc. fr. tšō, v.
 tšomā, n. setting or erection of a tree, post, wooden mark; planting of a tree, s. tšoteomō, n.
 tšomālo, n. planter of a tree.
 tšomō, n. turning; twisting; showing; show; teaching; doctrine; tempting, temptation etc. fr. tšō, v.
 tšomō, inf. tšomō, v. to twist, to turn repeatedly; pl. form of tšō, v.; tšomōtšomō, redupl. of it.
 tšonane, pl. -nādši, n. foot of a tree.
 tšōne, n. a trap, snare (fr. tšō, to entrap; and 'de, 'ne = nō, thing; comp. nane, nande; nine, ninde, kane etc.); machine of any kind and for any purpose; press, engine, artful instrument fr. tšō, v. to turn; etc. tšō —, inf. tšōnetšō, to set a trap; to prepare or use a machinery for any purpose; dū —, inf. tšōnedū, to fall into a trap, snare etc. to be caught.
 tšōnemlinii, pl. n. parts of a machine.
 tšōnedū, n. falling into a trap fr. dū tšōne, v.
 tšōnetšō, n. entrapping, ensnaring; setting of a trap; setting up or preparation of a machine; fr. tšō tšōne, v.
 tšōnetšōlo, n. traper; tempter; machinist, engineer.
 tšonine, pl. -nidši, n. branch of a tree, plant etc.; s. nine, n.
 tšōnmōñ, pl. -ñmōdši, n. green wood; s. eñmōñ, adj.
 tšonq, n. (s. tšo nq and tšo, n.) necessary, privy; s. also kona, n.
 tšonqyibii = tšeiayibii, pl. n. fruit of trees.
 tšonō, pl. -nii, n. wooden vessel, wooden thing, s. nō, n.
 tšōñtšōñtšōñ, adv. rashly; efā —, to open —; esp. used of the manner of walking.
 tšoro, v. inf. tšoromō; to hang; — ši, v. inf. šitšoromō, to hang down; s. tšotšōro, v.
 tšorotšorō, adv. = tšotšōrotšotšōrō, adv. and watery, thin = tšretšre.
 tšosatšō, pl. -tšei, n. wooden bedstead.
 tšose, n. hind- or backpart of a tree; behind a tree.
 tšose, inf. tšosemō, v. to raise or bring up a child; comp. le, v.; to educate.

tšoselo, n. raiser of a child; nurse; educator; pedagogue.

tšosemo, n. raising of children; nursing; education; pedagogy.

tšošiši, n. place under a tree.

tšošišifā, n. root of a tree.

tšoteolo, n. planter of trees, plants etc.

tšotomq, n. planting of trees, etc. fr. tšo tšo, v.

tšotfa, n. stroke with a stick.

tšotfalo, n. (stickmaster, Stodmeister?) an officer under the danish government.

tšotomq, n. felling of a tree = tšofō, n.

tšotolo, n. woodcutter; woodman.

tšotše, inf. tšotšemo, to tweak; to pinch; to pick, to make a surface disorderly by picking; kafe akutu manyāmānyā take bōni wq tšotšeq fufui hie, don't make the orange disorderly (by peeling) as a fowl uses to pick the face of a pudding! comp. koli, kole, kq; tše (to pluck, of which tšotše seems to be a redupl. = tšetše).

tšotšelo, n. picker; tweaker.

tšotšemo, n. picking; tweaking.

Tšotšō, pr. n. of females; s. Tete, pr. n.

tšotšq, redupl. of tšq, to halt, s. tšutšq, v.

tšōro, inf. tšōromq, and

tšotšōro, inf. tšotšōromq, v. to hang = señ; — šī, inf. šitšotšōromq, to hang down.

tšotšōromq, n. hanging = señmq.

tšotšōrotšotšōrō, ad. hanging full; gehängt voll (of trees bearing), f. i. wo —, v. to bear fruit in clusters, in abundance; s. wodšowodšō and kplitšō, adv. th. s.

tšotšotšō, pl. -tšei, n. a tree the bitter root of it is used for medicine.

tšotšotšō, adj. and adv. tough; -ly; slimy; slimily.

tšotšotšō, adv. fatly, full of fat = tšq, adv.

tšou! tšow! = tšō! int. of displeasure; oh! shame!

tšowō, n. bearing of a tree.

tšoyibii, pl. n. = tšeiayibii, tšongyibii, fruit of trees.

tšoyiteñ, n. top of a tree.

tšāa, pl. v. of tša, v. s. tšāra, to mend up holes; to join etc. s. tša, v.

tšre, v.; s. tšēre.

tšre, v. s. tšēre and tšēre.

tšrei, and

tšreitšrei, adj. rent, ragged; s. tšērei and tšēreitšērei, adj.

tšretšre, adj. thin, watery, = trolō, tšrotšēo, nleñle.

tšrebo = tšërebo, n. flint of a gun.

tšrotšro = tšretšre, adj.

tšro, tšotšro, and

tšro ši, and tšotšro ši, v. s. tšoro and tšotšoro, v. to hang etc.

tšru, etšru, adv. red; s. tšuru.

tšu, inf. tšû, tšule, v. to redden, to ripen (of fruits becoming red or yellow-red, but also applied to other fruits; comp. gbi (of corn); sa, v. etc.; to be red, reddish, of a reddish brown or yellow colour, also used of reddish-coloured natives, mulattoes (s. motšuru, n. and etšuru, tšuru, adv.); comp. abonua, afaseo, n. and ye, v., di, v. ñoli, v.

tšû, n. reddening, ripening, riping; ripeness, redness; adv. very red = fa.

tšû, inf. tšûmq, v. to cleanse (causative of the neuter v. tše, to be clean), to sanctify, to purify, of gold, silver, also men, if religiously purified; comp. dšu, v. to wash; tšûmq, v. to wipe etc.

tšû, inf. tšûmq, v. to send (a person, comp. mädše, v.), to work, to labour (but always wanting an object, see tšu nii, v.); the word is especially used in the more extensive sense of the business, trade, occupation etc. of a person, f. i. meni otšû? or: meni dši oniitšûmq? Mihûq šikpoñ; miye srenki etc. What is thy business? I till the ground; I am a carpenter etc. Comp. fe, v. and תָּבַח in Hebr., and the prov.: „Noni otšûq le, no noñ gbeqo,” what thou labourest even that kills thee, i. e. by thy business or trade thou wilt die. In the signification: „to send” it has the simple object following; f. i. mîtšule Gă, I sent him (to) Akra etc. Adñ. tšq, v.

tšû he nii, inf. heniitšûmq, v. to work about or for s. th., to labour for; to make use of = ye he niitšûmq, v.

tšû mli nii, v. to work in s. th.

tšû nii, inf. niitšûmq, nitšûmq, v. lit. to work things, to labour things; the object being added in want of an other (comp. tfa m. k. nō or tfa m. k. nii, v. and nō, pl. nii, n); tšu noko, inf. noko tšûmq, v. th. s. with the object in the sing. number.

tšûa, tšuere, tšûëtšûë etc. formerly written instead of tfa, tfe, tfe etc. which see.

tšû, n. room, house, if containing only one room, f. i. splemqtsu, chapel (comp. šia, n. and we, n.); place in-

closed by walls or fences to keep cattle etc.; stable; sty, kennel etc., comp. okpòhòtšù, horse-stable; tšinaia-tšù cow-stable; toiatšù, sheep- or goat-stable or yard; wòtšù, fowl-house etc.; room closed up in particular, prison, jail, goal; comp. asa, pia, fiase; mò or mòh, sañ etc.; tšuh = tšù mli, inside of the room, inside (s. agbo na, kpo nq); ba tšuh, v. to come into the room, to come inside; kù tšù, v. to break a house down; má tšù, inf. tšumā, tšumāmò, v. and tša tšù, inf. tšutša, v. to build (a house); sa tšù or tšuh, to outfit a house, room; to tšuh, v. to lodge in a room; wo tšù, inf. tšuwò, v. to thatch; wo tšuh; inf. tšuhwò, v. to put in prison; wò tšuh, v. to sleep inside, in a room; ya tšuh, to go inside etc.

tšube, n. time of ripening of fruits; s. tšù, v.

tšublamò, n. binding up the lattice-work of a room or thatch (building expression).

tšufā, n. = tšòfā, which see with its compounds.

tšuhennii, pl. n. building material; furniture of a room; tšuh-nii, n. th. s.

tšui (= rooms?), n. heart in the widest sence of the word; tšuiñ, pl. tšuiiañ, n. inside of the heart; the word tšui and tšuiñ or tšuiiañ is used like he, hie, musu, yi, yitšo, as grammat. subj. or obj. of verbs express movements of soul and spirit, as well as some bodily complaints; the most common expressions of this kind are the following: tšui fā, v. inf. tšui fā, lit. the heart comes forth or out (s. fā, v. and tšui nyò ši, v.), to be cast down, hopeless, afraid, frightened; to despair (Germ. „das Herz entfällt ihm“, floßt etc.); tšui he dšò m. k., inf. tšuihedšòlè, to have inward peace, to be at peace (comp. he dšò, v. toin dšò, v. hie dšò, v.); tšui hao m. k., inf. tšuihaomò, v. to be passionate; tšui nyò ši, inf. tšuišinyò, v. (lit. the heart sinks down, gets quiet); to be of good cheer, comfort; to be comforted, quiet; etc. tšui sa, inf. tšuisalè, to have a fit heart, to be bold, brave; hearty („beherzt“); tšui sù, inf. tšuisù, v. to be out of breath; to gap for breath; tšui šā, v. inf. tšuišā, to feel heartburning; to yearn, stronger than „musuh tšò, v.“; tšui ši, inf. tšuišimò, v. to have heartbeating; tšui tša, v. inf. tšuitša, th. s. and to be afraid, frightened etc. As gram. obj. tšui is esp. used in the foll. phrases: to tšui ši, inf. tšuišitò, v., and nme tšui ši, inf. tšuišihmè, v. to have patience, to be patient, f. i.

ñme otšui ši ohāmi! have patience with me! — na tšui, inf. tšuinamǝ, v. to be courageous; to take courage; na tšui! take courage, take a heart! faß' ein ħerz; hā tšui, inf. tšuihāmǝ, v. to give a heart, to encourage etc.; tšake tšui, inf. tšuitšakemǝ, v. to change the heart, to repent (*μετανοειν*) etc. comp. bo in Ot. and yi, dfeñmǝ etc. in Gā; etc. etc.

tšuidǝ, tšuiñdǝ, n. grief of heart.

tšuiḡā, n. frightening; hopelessness; fear; despair, fr. tšui fā, v.

tšuiḡalǝ, n. frightened, hopeless, despairing person.

tšui'āane, n. a frightful, fearful, desperate matter, news etc.

tšuihālǝ, n. encourager, fr. hā tšui, v.

tšuihāmǝ, n. encouraging.

tšuihaolǝ, n. passionate person.

tšuihaomǝ, n. heart-trouble; passion; fr. tšui hao, v.

tšuihe'dšǝle, n. peace of heart; comp. hedšǝle, hiedšǝle, toindšǝle; fr. tšui he dšǝ, v.

tšuiñ, = tšui mli, inside of heart; pl. tšuiñā.

tšuiñā, adv. heartily.

tšuinamǝ, n. courage (*Ĥerzhaftigkeit*), fr. na tšui, v.

tšuinālǝ, n. courageous person.

tšuiñtšakelo, = tšuitšakelo, n. repenting person.

tšuiñtšakemǝ, = tšuitšakemǝ, n. repentance.

tšuisale, n. boldness, bravery; = tšuinamǝ, n. (*Ĥerzhaftigkeit, Beherztheit*) fr. tšui sa, v.

tšuisalǝ, n. bold person.

tšuisū, n. want of breath; gaping for breath; suffocation, fr. tšui sū, v.

tšuišā, n. heartburning, utmost yearning; comp. musuñ-tšō, n.

tšuišimǝ, n. beating of the heart; pulsation, fr. tšui ši, v.

tšuišimāmǝ, n. fr. ñme tšui ši, v., and

tšuišitō, n. fr. to tšui ši, v. patience; longsuffering; forbearance.

tšuiš nmelǝ, n. and

tšuišitolǝ, n. longsuffering, patient, forbearing person.

tšuišinyō, n. quietness, comfort; cheerfulness (contrary of tšuiḡā, n.), fr. ñme tšui ši, v.

tšuišinyōlǝ, n. quiet, comforted, cheerful person.

tšuitḡā, n. heartbeating = tšuišimǝ, fear, apprehension, fr. tšui tḡā, v.

tšuitšakelo, n. repenting person, fr. tšake tšui, v.

tšuitšakemo, n. change of the heart, repentance; *μετάνοια*;
= dšehnqotšakemo, dšəntšakemo, n.

tšuiwale, n. hardness of heart, fr. tšui wa, v.

tšuiwalq, n. person of a hard heart.

tšuiwadšelo, n. person hardening his heart, fr. wadše tšui, v.

tšuiwadšemo, n. hardening of the heart.

tšuiwō, n. rest, recreation.

tšuiwolo, n. person resting or recreating himself.

tšuiyeli, n. trouble, grief; hearteating; fr. tšui ye, v. and
ye tšui, v.

tšuiyelo, tšuiyelilo, n. a person grieved or grieving.

tšukatšuka = tšikatšika, tšakatšaka, sakasaka, etc. adv. dis-
orderly, in a hubbub.

tšuko, inf. tšukomo, v. to roast or dry on life-coals, to
smoke, as it is done with meat, fish etc. for preserva-
tion; comp. ši, šā; bē, ho; ka; wo lasu mli, v.

tšukomo, n. roasting on life-coals.

tšukūmo, tšukuomo, n. house-breaking; breaking down of
a house.

tšukutšuku, adj. and adv. „in a buzzle“; busy; busily; full
of people, lively etc.; fe —, v. to be in a buzzle,
buzzling.

tšukutšukufemo, n. buzzle.

tšulo, n. not used; comp. tšuru; fr. tšu, v.

tšulo, n. cleanser, purifier; sanctifier; fr. tšu, v.

tšulo, pl. tšuloi, n. sender (comp. tšu, v.); worker, labourer,
but only used in compounds, s. niitšulo, n. Comp. tšolo.
Ad. v.

tšulo, tšulō, tšulq, pl. tšūdši, n. servant in the most
extensive sence; slave (a more common and less offensive
expression as nyōh; comp. abofra, akoa and nya, n. in
Otyi); subject; comp. ʾṣṣ and δουλος. See also: wenū,
weyo; webii; bi; suolo; awoba; etc. Ad. tšolo and tšu-
lo, n.

tšulobi, n. child of a servant.

tšulobe, n. time of a servant.

tšulodšəh, n. servants-life, — character.

tšulqgbena, n. duty, part of a servant.

tšulqhegbe, n. allowance, right of a servant.

tšulonō, pl. -nii, n. servants part etc.

tšulonitšumo, n. servants business.

tšulonū, pl. tšūdšihī, n. male-servant.

tšulqsane, n. servants cause, matter, palaver.

- tšùlqtšu, n. room of a servant.
 tšùlqwe, n. house and home of a servant.
 tšùloyò, pl. tšùdšiei, n. female-servant.
 tšulu, pl. tšudši, adv. s. tšuru, adj.
 tšumã, tšumãmq, n. house-building; fr. mã tšu, v.
 tšumãlq, n. housebuilder, = tšutfalq, n.
 tšũmq, n. cleansing; purification; sanctification, fr. tšũ, v.
 wiping, rubbing, drying, fr. tšũmo, v.
 tšũmq, inf. tšũmq, v. to wipe, to cleanse by rubbing; to
 dry by rubbing. Comp. ša; kpla he, v. etc.
 tšũmq he, -h̄le, -mli, -nq, -sq etc. to wipe outside, the
 face, inside etc.
 tšũmq, n. sending; business, labour, work, fr. tšũ, v.
 tšun̄, n. = tšu mli, inside of the room; adv. inside.
 tšun̄bã, tšun̄botemq, tšun̄yã, n. entering of a room; coming
 or going inside.
 tšun̄mã, n. plastering of a room, fr. mã tšu mli, v.
 tšunq, n. cover of a room, s. tšuyiteñ, n.
 tšun̄wò, n. putting in prison; imprisoning.
 tšun̄salq, tšusalq, n. outfitter of a room.
 tšun̄samq, tšusamq, n. outfitting of a room.
 tšunye, n (lit. housemother); a small lizard living in rooms.
 'tšuru, etšuru, pl. tšudši, adj. red, ripe; brown-red; yellow-
 red etc.; fr. tšu, v. motšuru, a red person.
 tšuse, n. place behind the house or room; = adv. aside;
 menstruation = gbese; ya -, v. to have the —.
 tšuseyã, n. menstruation = gbeseyã.
 tšušãmq, tšun̄šãmq, n. white-washing of a room.
 tšutfã, n. housebuilding = tšumã, n.
 tšutfalq, n. builder; comp. gbogbotfalq, n.
 tšutšq, inf. tšutšmq, v. to halt because of disability to
 tread or stand down; shortened reduplication of tšq. v.
 tšutšqlq, n. halting, lame person; comp. tšqlq, atšqke,
 akfãke, ošifo, obubuafo, n. etc.
 tšutšmq, n. halting.
 tšutšu, n. (but out of use) = šiši, beginning; adv. first,
 at first, in the beginning; = kleñkleñ, adv.
 tšutšu kleñkleñ, adv. th. s. as tšutšu, only stronger, quite
 in the beginning.
 tšutšubii, pl. n. the first people; comp. sebíi, n. etc.
 tšutšumo, pl. -mei, n. the first person.
 tšun̄tšumq, n. wiping of a room.
 tšu:šunò, pl. -nii, n. the first thing.

tšutšusane, pl. -sadši, n. first matter, first cause, first palaver.

tšuwõ, n. thatching of a house, fr. wo tšu, v.

tšuwolo, n. thatcher.

tšuyiteñ, n. housetop, flat or otherwise.

tšuyõ, tšuhyõ, pl. -yei, n. girl or woman in the same room; *ḡaušmāḡḡen*, *ḡaušweib*; girl or woman making a room, *Zimmermāḡḡen*, *Zimmerfrau*.

tšw — see under tš —.

tū, pl. tūmq, inf. tū, tūmq, v. to jump; to jump up; to spring up; to let s. th. jump; etc. (Comp. tu miriká and tutu miriká, v. to run, in Ot. and teke, v. in Gá.)

tū mli, v. to jump in.

tū nq, v. to jump upon or over = teke nq.

tū ši, v. to jump down.

tū, n. (Ot. tuo) gun, musket; šika —, inf. tūšikamo, to load a gun; tša —, inf. tūšā, v. to discharge a gun; tša m. k. —, to shoot s. b.; tū fe, inf. tūfele, v. to burst (of a gun); — kwa, v. to miss fire etc.

tu m. k., v. to cup s. b.

tū, n. cupping.

tū and tūmq, n. jumping.

tūm! interj. gone! dead! beni efo pe, tūm! when she had scarcely born (she was) dead! comp. a similar use of krānā; bum etc., yi fē, n.

tū, n. brasil-wood; colour of it.

tūtšo, pl. -tšei, n. brasil-tree.

tū, tūm, tūtūtū, tūntu, adj. and adv. dark; darkly; in the very middle, teñ tūntu, th. s.

tu, Ad. v. to speak.

tu and tiu (Ot. th. s.), inf. tū, tumq and tiumq, v. to follow; to run after; to persecute; to hunt after; to let blood; to take blood by leeches or a lancet; to bleed; s. bā, v.

tu se, v. th. s.

tu-wo m. k. deñ, v. to give something over to s. b.; inf. tū.

tū, n. giving over.

tua, inf. tuamq, v. to attack, to aggress; to come over one unexpectedly and by force; to clyster with pepper and the like; s. also fū, v. th. s.

tualq, n. aggressor; person clystering.

tuamq, n. attack; aggression; Ueberfall; clystering.

tuamqñõ, n. clysterpipe; s. bentuá, th. s.

túe, *inf.* túemq, v. to draw off; wine, etc. to rain; see

Nyoñmq tue, v.

táfemq, and

túfelemq, n. bursting of a gun; - - guns.

túfelq, túsôlq, n. gunmaker; gunsmith.

tufle, n. (obscene word, perh. Fanti) anus; comp. duna, n.

tufu, v. to rot.

'tufo (and 'tofo), and

'tufu, n. s. atufu; n. the pad which women wear on their back; ši —, v. to bind up this pad.

'tufuši, n. binding up of the back-pad of women.

tũgbloñ, n. hinder part of a gun.

tui! interj. used in driving away small cattle; tui! tui! th. s.

tũkwamq, n. missing of a gun.

tukutuku, adj. and adv. fat, round (of limbs); enane ye tukutuku tamq wolo mli mfonini nane, his foot is as round as that of a picture in a book.

tuli, adj. and adv. little.

tulq, n. persecuter; follower; bleeder, lancer.

tũlq, n. jumper.

Tumo, pr. n. of a fetish between Osu and Gã.

tũmq, n. persecution; following; hunting after.

tũ, and

'tũmq, n. jumping; springing up.

tumu, and

tumo, n. dunghill, such as generally is found near towns and villages, where every kind of rubbish, dung, etc. is cast; tumo nq, adverbially used: on or upon the dunghill.

tumonqñii, pl. n. things on the dunghill or fit to be cast there, outcast (also used of persons).

tũm, tũñ, adj. and adv. see tũ, dark; black.

tũna, n. muzzle of a gun; tropically used: strength, ability; mile etũna, I know his strength.

tuñ, n. the pulp of a tree used by the fetishpriest for powder to besmear their idols with.

tuui, n. small barrel; keg; s. akotowa, th. s.

'tũkpã, atũkpã, n. square bottle; comp. tq, abqdiamq.

tuñkuñ, n. new palm-wine, which comes first, after the trees are felled, and operates on the bowels; comp. ko-kro, n.

tũntẽ = tũ mli tq, n. gunstone, i. e. ball, lead in the guns. The natives generally cut the lead-bars into small pieces for this purpose.

tunrā, truntra, tunrātunrā, adj. and adv. speckled; spotted; comp. damdam; nwātānwātā etc.
 tuntū, tuñtū, adj. and adv. very dark, black; in the very middle; s. tū, adj. and adv.; and comp. duñ; toñ, adv.
 tūñtū, adj. very dark, black.
 tūṣe, n. hinder-part of a gun.
 tūḡbloñ, th. s.
 tūṣikamo, n. loading of a gun.
 tūtfa, n. discharge of a gun or guns; salutation with gunfire; shooting.
 tūtfaḡ, n. discharger of a gun.
 tū'ṣofā, tūtṣufā, n. gun-powder; s. tṣofā, n.
 tūtū, redupl. v. fr. tū, v.
 tutū, n. chaff; comp. toto, ṣabii, n.
 tūtu, adv. too much; edomi tūtu, it grieves me too much; very much; comp. pī, tṣō, naakpa, pam, tam, po etc.
 tūtūtū, adj. and adv. very dark, black; darkly; s. tū, adj.
 tūnyo, n. a kind of euphorbia.

The vowel u does not initiate any Gā-word; where it seems so, a scarcely audible „w“ is the initiating consonant, comp. esp. wo-, wḡ, wu- etc.

V.

The consonant „v“, pronounced as in English, does not appear in proper Gā-words, but in some words from the Ayigbe or Ewe-Language spoken beyond the river Volta and in Dahomey.

Vevēve, adj. and adv. hard; hardly.

vī, adj. and adv. weak, weakly; s. gbēdē, bḡbḡl etc.

vō, adj. and adv. very deep; deeply; comp. also vḡ or wḡ in Ot.

vū, a natural sound, adv., to immitate the wind etc.

W.

The semiconsonant w has several peculiarities, which are to be observed and are referred to in the sequel. It resembles in general more the German w, than the English; but before o, ɔ, u is nearly heard as a full „u“ serving as a consonant, or sometimes scarcely audible; it also changes sometimes with h and in a few cases with b and m.

Wa, inf. wā, wale and wamo, v. to be hard, heavy, strong, difficult; to harden, strengthen, comp. wadṣe, v.

to stand still, s. wa damo ši, v.; to accompany; to assist; to ease one's self, inf. wamo, and wa nane, inf. nanewamo, th. s. 'more decent expression than nyā, v., but compare ya kona, tšo nq, niase, dfeiañ; tšö he etc. to creep, = wamo; etc. The word is frequently combined with grammat. subj. and obj., to diversify its use: The most common are the following: deñ wa, inf. deñwale, v. to be hardhanded, i. e. illiberal, covetous (comp. kpeke, hie wa, nine ši wa, v. th. s. and deñ kpo, v. th. contrary); he wa, inf. hewale, hewā, v. to be strong, well, sound, healthy; with obj. to be well, ehe ewale, he is well (again); s. he, n., but: he wa he (inf. hewale, but scarcely used), v. to have pain all over the body, lit. the body is hard to the body; comp. he, n.; wa he, v.; hie wa, inf. hiewale, hiewā, v. to be hardfaced, hard, sparing, covetous; to be strict, etc., comp. yi wa; hie wa he, v. to have pain in the face; hienmeli wa he, v. to have pain in the eyes; itšo wa, s. yitšo wa and yi wa; mli wa, inf. mliwale, v. to be inwardly hard; na wa, inf. nawale, v. to be hardmouthed; to speak hard, bold, tenacious; to be hard or tough in general; to use hard words etc.; nq wa, inf. nqwale, v. to have a hard surface; nādšiañ wa, inf. nādšiañwale, v. to have strong legs; to stand fast; nine ši wa, inf. ninešiwale, v. to be of a hard hand, = deñ wa, v. se wa, inf. sewale, v. to have a hard, strong back; to be hard in consequence; s. se; šiši wa, šišiwale, v. to be hard at the bottom, hard to be explained, difficult to understand, s. šiši; tšui wa, inf. tšuiwale, v. to be hardhearted; yi wa, yitšo wa, inf. yiwale, yitšowale, v. to be hardheaded; to be hard, cruel, stubborn etc., s. wa yi; and to be stupid, unable to learn (comp. „ein barter Kopf“ in both senses in German). Comp.: Ehe wa tamq bā, he is as hard or tough as a crocodile; ohia wa, poverty is hard e'c. etc.

wa he, inf. hewā, v. to pain (the body, s. he, n.), ewa mihe, it pains mi; mihe wa mihe, my body pains me; mimusuñ wa mihe, my belly pains me; miyitšo wa mi he, I have head-ache etc.

wa — damo ši, double v. to stand still.

wa nane, inf. nanewamo, v. to ease one's self; decent expression = wa, instead of nyā, v.

wa m. k. yi, inf. yiwale (comp. yi wa, v. and toi gbo and gbo toi, v.), v. to be hard, cruel to s. b., to illtread

s. b., owalę yi, thou illtreadedst him; comp. fe niisenii-anii, v., sê, v.

wā, n. hardness, strength; pain; adj. hard, strong; gbe wā, a strong or loud voice; s. walę, n. th. s.

wā, n. snail.

wa, aux. v. = ba; seldom used; mīkēo waba, I will come with thee.

wa -, sometimes = wqba -, wqo -, we will or shall -.

- wa = - ba, - ma, - a, Ot. diminutive answering the Gā: bi, mi; f. i. awurāwa or awurā, little master, i. e. mistress. wabii, pl. of wao, n., which see.

wadše, inf. wadšemq (causative form of wa, comp. šedše, sōdše etc.), v. to harden, strengthen; to confirm; Nyehāā wqwadšea wqhe kreḍę. let us fully confirm ourselves! Comp. wo hewalę, v. th. s.

wadše he, inf. hewadšemq, v. to strengthen one's self.

wadše hīe, inf. hīewadšemq, v. to harden the face, to harden one's behaviour; comp. hīe wa, v.

wadše mli, inf. mliwadšemq, v. to confirm inwardly; comp. mli wa, v.

wadše na, inf. nawadšemq, v. to harden one's mouth, speech, words etc., comp. na wa, v.

wadše nane, v. to strengthen the foot.

wadše nine, v. to strengthen the hand.

wadše tšui, inf. tšuiwadšemq, v. to harden the heart; comp. tšui wa, v.

wadše yi or yitšo, inf. yi- or yitšowadšemq, v. to harden the head; comp. yi wa, v.

wadšelq, n. hardener; strengthener; confirmer; fr. wadše, v. wadšemq, n. hardening; strengthening; confirmation; comp. hewalęwō, n. th. s.

wadši, pl. of wañ, n. which see with its compounds.

waduru, wadurutšo, pl. -tšei, n. the wooden mortar for beating or mashing „fufui“ and other food; mortar; s. baduru; Ot. Wqdru.

wadurutšomlibi, n. the pestle or pounder of it; s. wqma.

wala (also woala, wola), n. life (comp. wa, n. and la, n. Hanson: wara, corroboration of wa, n. strength), sometimes yiwala, life of the head; comp. hīekāmq, hekāmq, v.; na -, and yi na -, v. inf. walanamq; yiwalanamq, to be kept alive, to be save, saved; to be preserved (comp. σωος, σωζεσθαι); here wala, here yiwala, inf. walaheremq, yiwalaheremq, v. to save alive, to save (σωζειν,

- salvum facere); etc. comp. also: yiwala, n. yiwala tō, v. etc. and nkwa, gye nkwa etc. in Ot.
- walabe, n. time of life.
- walabu, n. well of life.
- walafā, n. river of life.
- walagbe, n. way of life.
- walagbi, n. day of life.
- walahālo, n. lifegiver.
- walahāmo, n. lifegiving.
- walaherelo, yiwalaherelo, n. saviour (ḡeifand, σωτηρ); saver, preserver; comp. herelo, dšielo; kpōlo; hefālo, n. etc.
- walaherelogbei, n. saviours name.
- walahereloniitsumo, n. saviours work.
- walaherelosane, n. saviours history.
- walaheremo, yiwalaheremo, n. salvation (ḡeif, Σε, ligfeit, σωτηρια); saving; preservation; comp. heremo, dšiemō; kpōmō; hefāmō, n. etc.
- walaheremobe, n. time of salvation.
- walaheremobi, n. child of salvation.
- walaheremowiemo, n. word of salvation.
- walanao, n. person saved; scarcely used.
- walanamo, n. preservation; fr. na wala, v.
- walanō, pl. -ni, n. some thing of life.
- walasane, n. matter of life.
- walašiši, n. ground, foundation of life.
- walatšo, pl. -tšei, n. tree of life.
- walatše, n. father, possessor of life.
- walawiemō, n. word of life.
- walayi, n. head, fountain of life.
- wale, n. strength (comp. hewale); hardness; durability (comp. yiwale); power etc.; help, assistance, strengthening, empowering (comp. hewalewō, n. and wadšemō); pain, hardship (comp. hewā, wā, n.); fr. wa, v.
- walo, n. meat of eatable snails.
- walo, n. strong, hard, powerful person; assistant, helper (comp. wadšelō, hewalewolō, hefatalō, bualō etc.); creeper etc. fr. wa, v.
- wāmō, n. creeping; scratching; easing, one's self, comp. nanewamō, n., from wamō, v.; help, fr. wa m. k. v.
- wamō, inf. wāmō, v. to creep; also used of children not yet able to walk; Ot. wyia, v.; to scratch.
- wamqba, n. creeping plant.
- wamqbi, n. creeping child.

wamōnō, pl. -nii, n. creeping creature (comp. German: „Gewürm“).

wamōnō, pl. wamōnii, n. chamberpot for children.

wamōtšu, n. privy.

wañ, pl. wadši, n. grey hair (of old people); dšē wadši,
— wañ, inf. wadšidšē, wañdšē, v. to get grey hair.

wañdšē, wadšidšē, n. getting grey hair.

wañdšelō, wadšiadšelō, wañtšē, pl. -tšēmei; wadšiatšē,
pl. -atšēmei, n. person having grey hair („Graufopf“).
Generally an honouring title.

wañoño, n. shell of a snail.

wañwañ, kukeruku wañwañ, nat. sound, imitation of the
voice of doves.

wao, pl. wabii, n. finger; toe; claw; nine-wao, n. finger;

nanewao, n. toe; loñd-wao, n. claw of a bird; etc. Ad.
ñwš, n.

waolō, n. (fingerman) epithet of the leopard; comp. hie-
ñmalō, n.

waoselami, n. nail of finger or toe.

wara, n. s. wala.

ware, n. s. walē.

waskefa, n. europ. word: basin; wash-basin.

watēre and anowatēre (Ot. th. s.), n. water-melon.

wāwonu, n. soup made of eatable snails.

wāyeli, n. eating of snails.

wāyelō, n. snail-eater.

we, n. house (in the widest sence of the word, Ot. fi);
house and yard, dwelling, home etc. (Haus und Hof)
as one whole, with all it contains: comp. šia and tšu,
n.; tropical: people belonging to a house, comp. weku,
webii. The word does not accept any postposition ex-
pressing a locality, as: hle, he, mli, na, nq, se, ši, šiši,
jiteñ etc., f. i. mīya miwe, I go to my house (home;
comp. šia); eye ewe, he is in his house; edšē owe, it
comes from thy house. Comp. the same rule in the
nouns: hle, he, bq, šia, ñwei etc. being as „we“ at the
same time adverbially used.

webii, pl. n. people of a house; domestics (lat. familia);
subjects; people; Nyohmq webii, pl. n. God's people;
mañtšē webii, the kings people; etc. slaves.

wedšēñ, n. life, charakter of a house.

wedšōmq, n. house-blessing.

wegbena, n. house-duty; houseright.

wehegbē, n. house-liberty, -right.

- wei, n. extortion; ye wei, v. to extort.
 weiyeli, n. extortion.
 weiyelo, n. extortioner.
 weku, pl. wekui and wekumei, n. family; relationship; comp.
 kū, n.; asafokū, dšaku, mañkū, n. etc.
 wekufuhe, n. family-sepulchre.
 wekunii, pl. n. things belonging to a family; family-possession.
 wekunya, pl. -nyemei, n. family-mother.
 wekunya, pl. wekumei, n. person belonging to a family;
 relation; pl. -hi, n. men of a family.
 wekubii, pl. n. = wekumei; family-members.
 wekusane, pl. -sādši, n. family-palawer.
 wekutše, pl. -tšemei, n. family-father, -head.
 wekuyō, pl. -yei, n. woman belonging to a family.
 wenū, pl. wehl, n. (seldom used) male-servant; male-slave;
 comp. tšūlonū, n.; webii, n.; weyo, n.
 were, s. wyere.
 werēhō, s. wyerēhō.
 wes, n. dan. waist-coat.
 wesē, adj. and adv. froward; precocious; -ly; -ly.
 weyō, pl. weyei, n. female-servant; female-slave; comp.
 tšūloyō, n. and wentū, n.
 wī, s. vī, adj. and adv. weak; weakly.
 Words not to be found here see under wy —.
 wie (or wyie), inf. wiemō, v. to speak; kē m. k. —, v.
 to speak with or to s. b.; comp. kē, v.; dšē na, v.
 wie he, inf. hewiemō, v. to speak about, of; to slander.
 wie hewō, v. to speak about.
 wie hīe, inf. hīewiemō, v. to speak to one's face; to ad-
 monish; reprove; reproach; comp. wie-tšō, v.; ka, v.;
 fā, v.; dšē, v.
 wie hūhūhū, inf. hūhūhūwemō, v. to murmur.
 wie mli, inf. mliwemō, v. to speak into s. th. (dreinreden);
 to interrupt by speaking; comp. tše sane na, v.
 wie na, inf. nawiemō, v. to speak mouth to mouth; to
 speak to; to salute (comp. einpreden, vorpreden in
 German).
 wie sē, inf. sewiemō, v.; to speak behind one's back; to
 backbite; to slander; comp. wie he, v.; nyie m. k. šiši,
 v.; to speak after; - - afterwards.
 wie-tšō m. k., inf. wiemō kē tšōmō, double v., to admo-
 nish, teach, exhort s. b.; wiemō kē tšōmō edšee mo
 dšēmō, *prv.* admonishing is not scolding one; comp. also
 dšadšē-tšō, double v. (and kă-kyere, v. in Otyi).

wie tšui na, v. inf. tšuinawiemō; to speak to the heart, i. e. friendly; דבר על-לב, 1 Mos. 34, 3.

wielō, n. speaker; talker; babbler.

wiemō, n. speaking; speech; word; language; fr. wie, v.; comp. also: sane, gbē, kēmō, n.

wiemō ke tšōmō, n. admonition; fr. wie-tšō, double v.

wiemōiaheniile, n. linguistic, philology.

wiemōiaheniilelō, n. linguist.

wiŋkle, n. dan. rightangular ruler; Winkel.

wiri, inf. wirimō, v. to row a vessel; comp. pia lele he, v.

wirilō, n. rower.

wirimō, n. rowing.

wirimōtšo, pl. -tšei, n. generally corrupted into wulōtšo; row; s. also tablō, th. s.

wo, inf. wō, womō, irreg. pl. form: hole, inf. holemō, v. to lift, to take up (esp. of heavy things, comp. kō, kōlō, ŋō, v.), to carry (f. i. a child; a man; comp. hie, tēre, tša koŋ; kpe, v. etc.); to put; comp. to, ŋme; to call; comp. wo gbei, v. to wear; to bear; to gather, to bring forth (erzeugen, s. wo, v. in Otyi and Ga fō, v.); to generate, produce etc.; to exalt, to esteem = bu, dšie yi, hie sō, v. etc., to honour, respect; to take something upon one's self; in the latter signification it is used as an auxil. v. combined with other verbs in the infinitive, = to be able, to can, to may; to begin, be about etc., f. i. miwo bā, I am about to come; ewoo femō, he is not going to do; wōwo wōhe samō, let us prepare ourselves! ewo šifimō, he begins to be firm; etc. The principal uses in combinations of this exceeding frequent verb are the following; atatu wo, inf. atatuwō, v. to be cloudy, foggy weather; s. atatu, oblōtu, etc.; dšei wo, inf. dšeiwō, v. to accumulate sweepings, dust, dirt; he wo n. k., v. to gather or accumulate s. th. outwardly; ehe wo fō, he is outwardly fat; hie wo n. k., v. to take up or gather s. th. on the surface; mli wo n. k., v. to gather or produce s. th. inwardly; mli wo la, inf. mlilawō, v. to get into a passion („to gather inward fire“), to get angry; mli wo m. k. la, v. to get angry with s. b.; similarly is na wo, nō wo, sē wo, šiši wo, tšui wo, yi wo n. k. etc. to be explained; but: musu wo m. k., v. to be pressed down, overpowered by the belly; to be too stout.

wo alali, inf. alaliwō, v. to interrupt a person speaking = dšedše, tōtō, v.

- wo anteo (antew, Ot. non-appearance), v. to lay in ambush;
s. wo kã, v.
- wo atade, inf. atadewō, v. to wear (european) dress; comp.
bu mama, v.
- wo atifo, inf. atifowo, v. to put colour; to die; to colour.
- wo bai, v. to produce leaves.
- wo bi, wo gbekē, v. to carry a child on the arms (or on
the back comp. kpe, v.).
- wo bọ, v. to be full of dew.
- wo dañ, v. to put into one's mouth.
- wo deñ, v. to take in hand; to get into a fray, scuffle;
close fight („bandgemein werden“).
- wo dfei, v. to grow grass, to produce grass; to accumu-
late dirt, sweepings etc.; see dfei, n. inf. dfeiwō, comp.
dfei wo, v.
- wo dšo nọ, inf. dšonqomọ, v. to take up or begin a
dance.
- wo duñ, inf. duñwō, v. to be endarkened, covered with
darkness; to get dark; tšu leñ wo duñ, the room is dark;
comp. tše, v. the contrary.
- wo fq, inf. fqwō, v. to accumulate or produce fat; to get
fat; to be fat.
- wo foi, inf. foiwō, foiwomọ, v. to run; to flee = hie foi;
dšo foi, ša foi etc.; to make to run; to put to flight;
awoame foi, they were put to flight; driven off.
- wo fū, v. to grow luxuriously.
- wo ga, inf. gawō, v. to wear a ring.
- wo gbaļe nọ, v. to take up prophesying, to begin to pro-
phesy.
- wo gblā or gbālā nọ, v. to enter marriage, to go to be
married, only used of a woman (comp. wyę, kpe, v.
etc.).
- wo gbē nọ, inf. gbenqwō, v. to lift up the voice, to cry.
- wo gbę, inf. gbęwō, v. to put on the way, to dispatch
(s. dšie gbę, v.) to give one money, „subsistence“ for
the way; s. hã sisē, th. s.
- wo gbei, inf. gbeiwō, v. to give a name (sometimes gbei
is let away, f. i. ewolę Anañ, he called him Anañ, s.
wo, v.); to call.
- wo gbei nọ or anọ, inf. gbeinqwō, -mọ or gbeianqwōmọ, v.
to mention or take up one's name; s. gbei, n.
- wo gbekē, v. to take up a child; to carry a child on the
arms.
- wo gbomo, v. to take up or carry a person; s. tere, v.

wo gōgōmli, inf. gōgōmliwō, v. to produce worms, to get wormy.

wo he, inf. hewō, v. to lift one's self up; to be proud.

wo he nq, inf. henqwowō, v. to exalt, to honour, to lift up; to exalt one's self; miwo mihe nq, I exalt myself; comp. wo hle nyam; bu, hle sq, v. etc. and fā, v.

wo he n. k., v. to put something about, around, at s. th.

wo hewale, inf. hewalewō, v. to strengthen.

wo hle mudši, inf. hlemudšiwō, v. lit. to put dirt into one's face; to disgrace one, to make one ashamed.

wo hle nq, v. to lift up the face.

wo hle nyam, inf. hlenyámwō, v. to glorify; to be gracious, to s. b. (verherrlichen; begnadigen; hulbreich seyn gegen Einen), so as only a higher one can do toward a lower one; comp. wo he nq, v. and domq, dro, na mōqō, v.

wo hlehmei nq, pl. hole hlehmeii anq, inf. hlehmeiiangholemō, v. to lift up the eye; — the eyes.

wo m. k. hlegble, v. to make one ashamed; comp. hlegble, n. wo hle mudši, v., gbe m. k. hle, v. etc.

wo hq, inf. hqōwō, v. to impregnate (schwängern), comp. hq, n., hō hq and hle hq, v.

wo hōmq, v. to be able to sell; to produce hunger; comp. hōmq, n.

wo homq, v. to be able to cook, to begin to cook.

wo hoñ, v. to put a shade; to be shadowy.

wo hoñ, v. to put on a „hoñ“-string; s. hoñ, v.

wo itšo, s. wo yi, yitšo.

wo ka, inf. kawō, v. to ambuscade; s. kā, n.; to lie in ambush, einen Hinterhalt legen; to tempt, to ensnare; comp. ka, v. tšō, v.

wo kalo, v. to put lime on s. th.

wo kane, v. to take up a light.

wo kpulu, v. to take up a cup, jug etc.

wo kemq nq, v. to take up a saying; s. wo wiemo nq, v.

wo klamq nq, v. to begin to soothsay.

wo or bu klala, v. to wear white shirting.

wo kpā, inf. kpāwō, v. to put bonds on one, to bind one, = fi, v.; to bind a fetish-string on s. b., = wo hoñ, v.

wo kpō, v. to produce or form a lump; s. kpō, n.

wo kū, v. to produce or form a heap.

wo kušā, v. to prepare a sponge for use (by putting it in water etc.).

wo kusū, v. to be thick, bushy.

wo la, inf. lawō v. to take up or gather fire; to put fire to; comp. mli wo la, v.

wo là, v. to produce, gather or accumulate blood.

wo lasu, inf. lasuwō, v. to produce or emit smoke, to smoke.

wo lala or **lamq**, v. to get or take up a song, to give out a song, to begin to sing.

wo lai, v. to get up firewood, fuel; to add fuel to a fire.

wo lo, v. to gather, accumulate flesh; to produce or generate fish (of water).

wo lomo, v. to take up a curse; to begin cursing.

wo lumō, v. to exalt one to be governor, to make one governor.

wo mǎn, v. to give a name to a town.

wo mǎntšē, inf. mǎntšewō, v. to make king; to make a king; ewolē amemantšē, he made him king over them.

wo mli, inf. mliwō, v. to put in, into, to add; to fill up; to give over and above („dreingegeben“).

wo mīla = mli wo la, v. to get angry.

wo mlu, v. to produce or accumulate dust.

wo modu, inf. moduwō, v. to get a tumor in the grain.

wo mōñ, v. to imprison one in the fort.

wo mu, v. to produce oil.

wo mutšuru, v. to produce palmoil; to measure palmoil; to fill it into casks or pipes for shipment; to load it; s. ka mutšuru, v.

wo musu obō, n. to fill the belly.

wo musu, v. to take up mischief.

wo na, inf. nawō, v. to put s. th. to one's mouth; into one's mouth; to administer; inspire; suggest; prompt to say etc.; to bespeak.

wo na tsofā, v. to administer medicine; to give poison, to poison, s. tsofā, n.

wo nane nq, v. to lift up the foot, to hasten one's journey; pl. hole nāñši anq, v.

wo nii, v. to produce things, to accumulate things; comp. ba nii, and wo yibii, v.

wo nine nq, v. to lift up the hand for swearing, striking etc.; pl. hole nidši anq, v.

wo nq, inf. nqwō, nqwomq, v. to take up, to begin (f. i. to sing, speak); to lift up; to elevate; to exalt; to honour, with the logical object betwixt, the verb and the grammatical object, as: wo nine, nane, hie etc. nq; pl. hole nii anq, if elevating in literal, wo nū anq, if exalt-

- ing in tropic sence; wo wiemoq nq ekoñ, to take up an (old) palaver again; wo m. k. nõ, v. to mention one's secret; etc. etc.
- wo hó, v. to produce, accumulate salt; to salt.
- wo nõqñ, v. to put into the sea or seawater instead of fulling or washing; to drown in the sea.
- wo nu, inf. nuwõ, v. to gather water; to draw matter (of boils etc.); to put water to s. th., to water; to moisten, soak etc.
- wo nyomoq, inf. nyomqwõ, v. to pay a debt; to pay; to reward; to punish.
- wo obõ, obõbõ, obõbõbõ, v. to fill up.
- wo onufu, v. to take up, i. e. to destroy snakes; *ὄφεις ἀφαιν*, Mark. 16, 18.
- wo sa, v. to take up one's bed.
- wo sane nq, v. to take up an (old) palaver.
- wo se, v. to put back.
- wo segbe, v. to put backward.
- wo ši, inf. šiwõ, v. to lift up, to hold up, out; to promise; ewo ši, akę eeba, he promised to come; eši ni ewo le, the promise he held out; to gather in a multitude, to stand about; mei le ewo ši ye bie, people are standing (have accumulated) here about (and are staring); to put down.
- wo šiši, v. to take up or lift up the ground, bottom; reason etc., s. šiši, n.; to put down, under.
- wo šqtoq, inf. šqtowõ, v. to pepper; to season with pepper.
- wo te, pl. hole tei, v. to take up a stone, stones; only such of large dimensions or weight; comp. kq, kqlq, v.
- wo teñ, v. to put into the midst.
- wo m. k. tše, v. to make one father, guardian, possessor, ruler; wo n. k. nq tše, v. to put s. b. over s. th.
- wo tšu, inf. tšuwõ, v. to thatch a room or house; s. ble, v.
- wo tšui, inf. tšuiwõ, v. to refresh, recreate one's self; miwo mišui, I refresh myself.
- wo tšuñ, v. to put into a room, i. e. into prison; inf. tšuñwõ.
- wo tũ, v. to take up a gun.
- wo wiemoq nq, v. to begin to speak.
- wo wo, v. to produce honey (of hollow trees).
- wo wqđši, v. to produce eggs.
- wo wui, v. to produce seed.
- wo yi, yiłšo nq, v. to lift up the head.

wo yi koloṃo or koroṃo, v. to disturb one by speaking, talk etc.

wo yibii, inf. yibiiwō, v. to bear fruit (used of trees, plants) s. yibii, n.

wo' yin = wo yi mli, inf. yinwō, v. to put s. th. into s. body's head, to induce, suggest; s. wo' na, v. to yin, etc.

wo yitšo, v. wo yi, v.

wo yiteñ, v. to put on a top; to put on the head.

wo yō, v. to produce or bear beans and other legumes or pulse.

wō, n. taking or lifting up; exaltation, elevation, honour, glory; growth, produce, accumulation; putting, adding, addition; etc. fr. wo, v.

wō (wuo, uwo? wo?) n. honey.

wō, n. fishing; ya wō, v. inf. wōya, to go afishing, s. wuō, n.

wō, s. wuo, n. wild cow; buffalo; living near the Volta.

wō, v. inf. wō, to sleep; ke m. k. wō, v. to sleep with s. b.; miyāwō! I go to sleep! Yawō dšogba! Go sleep well! Evening salutation = Good night! Sleep well! — Awō? awō? Answ. Miwō dšogba! — *Ėat man geŝlafen?* Have people slept! (reduplicated): Answ. I have slept well! (Morningsalutation); èwō, lit. have fallen asleep, i. e. sleeps (generally the perfect tense used instead of the present).

wō deī and wō adeī, adē, v. to slumber; inf. deīwō, adeīwō; wō adē! Admonition to children to sleep.

wō hīeŝe (h'ēŝe) v. to sleep behind the face, to nod; to slumber.

wō wōdeī, wōdōī, v. = wō deī, v. to slumber; inf. wō-deīwō.

wō mli, v. to sleep in some place.

wō nō, v. to sleep upon.

wō se, v. to sleep behind.

wō ŝiŝi, v. to sleep under s. th., to sleep down, down stairs.

wō wōŝa (comp. ŝa, eŝa, n.) v. to sleep badly; lit. to sleep a corrupt sleep; comp. nōŝa, n.

wō, n. sleeping; sleep; wō to m. k., sleep overpowers s. b.; wō mli, in sleep, asleep, adverb. used; sleepingly.

wō (wuō), n. fishing; ya-, v. to go afishing.

wō (wuō), n. *Adñme*, sea; from which the preceeding word

is very probably an old use: ya wō, to go to sea; comp. nšq (Ot. nsu), wušq.

wq, n. (perh. connected or the same with the preceeding word) the next day; adv. to morrow (comp. dšetšerenq and dšetšerenō); wq nì dši wq lē maba, a peculiar expression: to morrow which is to morrow I will come; certainly to morrow I will come!

wq se, wose, n. and adv. the day after to morrow („übr-morgen“, adv.); wq lo wose, to morrow or the day after; in future, afterwards; by and by, by the by.

wq lebi, to morrow morning.

wq fane, to morrow (after)noon.

wq gbeke, to morrow evening.

wq nyōh, to morrow night.

wq m. k., inf. wō and wōmq, v. to hoot s. b., to cry at or after s. b., Jemand ausſchreien; f. i. a thief found in the act of stealing and cried out by young and old; amewole. Comp. wq yi, v.

wō, n. hooting; outcrying.

wq m. k. yi, inf. yiwō, yiwōmq, v. th. s., lit. to cry against some body's head; comp. dšie m. k. yi, v. the contr.

wq hōmq and wq hōmq yi, inf. hōmqwō, hōmqyiwōmq, v. to cry hunger out; i. e. to celebrate the harvest fes'ti-vi'y in Sept., which is generally called yam's custom by Europeans; see hōmqwō, n.

wō (wuō?), inf. wōmq (wuōmq); v. to watch at night time about cattle, fruits and other property; to watch for game; (perh. also related to the preceeding word).

wō batafoi, v. to watch wild hogs.

wō bayelqi, v. to watch „leafeating“ antelopes.

wō he, inf. hewōmq, v. to watch about s. th.

wq, see, wuq, n. fowl; cock, hen.

wq (with a scarcely audible w, wherefore often only heard 'q) pron. (indepentend wq, subjective wq-, possessive wq —, objective — wq and — q), we; our; us; comp. § 21, 34; wqdién!šē, we ourselves, our own; ourselves; wqhe, ourselves (reflexive obj.), wqhū, we also, a'so our, us also; wqnoh, even we, our, us; etc. etc.; wqq - before a verb indicates at the same time the future tense (= wqba-, wqa-, which latter is also heard).

wō-agbaku, n. honey-comb.

woala, s. wala, n. life.

wqba, n. fowl-plant, a plant.

'woba, awoba, ahoba, n. bondman, -woman (Ot. word).

- wobē**, n. time for sleep, sleeping time; **womobē**, n. time for watching; watch-time.
wobi, pl. - **wobii**, n. honey child, i. e. bee.
wobi, n. fowl-child, i. e. chicken.
wobū, n. sleeping tent, -hut.
wodā, n.; wine made of honey.
wodei, **wodoi**, n. slumber.
wodeiwō, n. slumbering.
wodeiwolo, n. slumberer.
wodša, n. carving of a fowl.
wodšē, n. coming from fishing, fr. **dše wō**, v.
wodši, pl. of **wolo**, n., skins, papers etc.
wodšianō, pl. - **anii**, n. some thing pertaining to papers, books, etc.
wodši, pl. of **won**, n. fetishes; **dšemeiawodši**, the fetishes from there (s. **dšemei**), of a place.
wodšowodšō, adv. = **tšotšōrotšōrō**, full; -ly.
wofe, n. fowl-dung; a kind of berries.
wofoi, v. s. **wo foi**, v.
wofoi = **wo-foi**, n. a very large kind of flies, horsefly; comp. **foi**.
wogbe, **wogbemō**, n. cock-crowing; a time between 3—4 o'clock in the morning.
wohōlo, n. fowl-seller; -dealer.
wohōmō, n. fowl-selling.
wokō, inf. **wokomō**, v. to shake, to push to and fro („**wadēln**“); to loose; to rack; to wag.
wokolo, n. person shaking s. th.
wokomō, n. shaking, loosing, wagging etc. fr. **wokō**, v.
wokomō and **wokolomō**, n., picking, i. e. eating of fowl; comp. **kō**, pl. **kolo**, v.
wokō, adv. and
wokowokō, adj and adv. loose, shaking, tottering, rocking, wagging („**wadēliq**“); loosely etc. **fe** —, v. to be loose, shaking etc.
wokowokofemō, n. looseness.
wola, s. **wala**, n. life.
wolamō = **lamō**, n. dream.
wole = hole, pl. of **wō**, v. to lift up.
wolenyo, irreg. pl. **wolēi**, n. fisherman; seaman (comp. **wō**, n. fishing; **Adū**. sea.
wolo, pl. **wodši** (sometimes heard **wulo**, **wuolo**, pl. **wudši**; but comp. also **wulu**, pl. **wudši** adj.) n. skin, hide (comp. **helo**, **hewolo**); leather; parchment; cart; map; paper;

letter; book; note; any little piece of paper etc.; *fe wolo*, inf. *wolofemq*, v. to play at cards; *kane* —, inf. *wolokanemq*, *wolonkanemq*, v. to read; s. *kane*, v.; *kpo*-, inf. *wolokpōmq*, v. to tan (leather); *ñma wolo*, inf. *wolonñmā* and *wolonñmā*, v. to write (sc. on paper); etc.; *aspatre-wolo*, n. shoe-leather; *tšinā-wolo*, n. cow-hide, cow-leather; *ñmā-wolo*, writing-paper, n.; *nyoñniyenii-wolo*, n. wages-book; *akonta-wolo*, n. account-book, ledger; *Nyoñmo wolo*, n. Gods book, holy scripture; (s. also bible, biblia, *ñmale kronkron*, *Nyoñmq-wiemo*, etc.); etc.

wolo, *wolo*, pl. *wodši*, n. egg.

wolo, n. lifter; taker; elevater, exalter etc. *sekdōm* used alone, but frequently in combinations; as *hewolo*, *nq-wolo*, etc. fr. *wo*, v.

wolo, n. sleeper; fr. *wq*, v. to sleep.

wolo (s. *yiwo*), n. outcrier, hooter; fr. *wq*, *wq yi*, v.

wōlo (*wuolq?*), n. watcher; watcher; night-watch; night-sentinel; comp. *wōñ*, n. and *wuolqmo*, *wolqmo*, n.

wolo, *wolo*, inf. *wolqmo*, v. to caught.

wolqmo, n. coughing; cough; — *yemi*, *gba mina*, cough annoys, troubles me.

wolofelo, n. cart-player.

wolofemq, n. cart-playing.

wolohielo, n. letter-carrier.

wolonđšē, n. taking away from the book; bad term for confirmation, comp. *wadšemq*, n.

wolonkanelq, *wolokanelq*, n. reader.

wolonkanemq, n. reading.

wolonkwē, n. shool; s. *kasemqhe*, n.

wolokpolq, n. tanner.

wolokpomq, n. tanning.

wolqmo, pl. *wolqmei*, n. lit. (person of the fetish) a kind of fetish-priests who have to sleep with the fetish (s. *wōñ*, n. and *wq*, v.); comp. *wōñtše*, n. and see *wuolqmo*, n.

wolonñmā, *wolonmā*, n. writing (comp. *ñmā*, *ñmale*, n.).

wolonñmale, n. th. s.

wolonñmalq, *wolonmalq*, n. writer; scribe; secretary.

wolonñmā - okplō, *-ñmalq-okplō*, n. desk; writing-desk.

wolosalo, = *wolokpolq*, n. tanner, dresser of leather.

wolotšōlo, *wolontšōlo*, n. book-teacher, teacher.

wolotšōmq, n. book-teaching.

woma (*Ot.?*), n. branch or leaf of the mountain-cabbage or *fan-palm-tree* (*ŷücherpalme*); s. *wyeitšo*, n.

woma = wadurumlibi, n. pestle of the „fufu“-mortar; (Ot. fr. wq; to pound and ba, ma, Gã: bi, little one; comp. wyibi, Ot. wiyama.)

womo (generally wõ), n. lifting up; taking up; exaltation etc. fr. wo, v.

womo, = wõ, n. outcrying, hooting; fr. wq, v.

wõmo, n. watching; fr. wõ, v.

wõh, pl. wõdši, n. very probably = wõlo, n. watchman, see wõ, v. and wõlomo, n.) fetish; idol (s. amagã, n.); Gõge, Abgott, demon; something holy or belonging to the fetish; comp. wõkpã etc., ye wõh, v. inf. wõh-yeli, to eat fetish, i. e. to eat s. th. prepared under fetish-ceremonies, to ascertain ones truthfulness; kẹ m. k. ye —, v. to eat fetish with some body, to make a covenant of mutual faithfulness and assistance etc. The african theology is shortly the following: God (Nyoñmo, Nanyoñmo, Mawu, Nyoñmo Mawu) is the highest Being, the only one, the creator of heaven and earth; the fetishes (wõdši), heaven, earth, sea, rivers, trees etc. but considered as spiritual or personal Beings, are his sub-deities, whom he has given the government and care of the world, demons, good and bad, male and female; there are such common to all (f. i. earth, sea); or to a part of men (rivers etc.); to a tribe, a town, a family, a single person; a person may possess a fetish or demon (wõntše, n.) or be possessed by one (okomfo, kramo, gbalq, otutufo, n. etc.); comp. wõh mō m. k., v. (the fetish takes hold of s. b.) to be possessed by a fetish; m. k. mō wõh, v. to take hold of a fetish, to possess one etc. Besides there are innumerable things holy to, or belonging to, or made effectual by, a fetish, as cords (wõkpāi), to be tied about the body or the house; teeth, chains, rings, etc. worn and the like: which gave rise to the absurd believe, that the African makes any thing, even a bottle, a kork etc. his God: and hasty travellers and other people not having time to ask and to learn have sustained this saying, whilst a comparison with religious things and superstitions in the very heart of christendom would have fully explained the matter without casting the African together no more with men, but with brutes. Comp. wq, Ad. th. s. Ot. obósom, n.

wõhba, n. fetish-leaf or plant.

wõhě, n. fetish-time.

Zimmermann, Akra-Vocab.

- wɔnbi, n. fetish-child; a child given over to a fetish, or born or cast into or baptized into a fetish, bearing its name and bringing yearly sacrifices, or even serving the fetish (or priests) the whole life-time (nɔ-he kɛ wɔn, v. to dash one's self to the fetish).
 wɔnbilo, n. person asking the fetish.
 wɔnbimo, n. fetish-asking.
 wɔnbɔ, n. fetish-cry; fetish-dress or covering.
 wɔnbɔ, n. fleeing to a fetish for protection; fr. bɔ wɔn, v.
 wɔnbolo, n. person fleeing to a fetish for protection.
 wɔnbu, n. fetish-tent, -hut.
 wɔnbu, n. fetish-hole; -cave.
 wɔnbu, n. respect to the fetish, fr. bu wɔn, v.
 wɔndɔɔ, n. fetish-servant; idolater; heathen; fr. dɔa wɔn, v.
 wɔndɔɔdɔɔ, n. life or character of a heathen.
 wɔndɔɔ, n. fetish-service; idolatry; heathenish religion.
 wɔndɔɔbɔ, n. time of fetish-service.
 wɔndɔɔ, n. fetish-dance.
 wɔndɔɔ, n. fetish-dancer.
 wɔndɔɔ, n. blessing of the fetish.
 wɔnfɔ, n. fetish-river; -brook; -lake.
 wɔnfɔ, n. fetish-maker; person preparing either idols or things connected with the fetish.
 wɔnfɔ, n. fetish-making, -preparing.
 wɔnɔbɔ, n. fetish-prophecy.
 wɔnɔbɔ, n. fetish-prophet.
 wɔnɔbi, n. fetish-day.
 wɔngu, n. abdication of the fetish; s. -kpamɔ, -kwamɔ, n.; fr. gu wɔn, v.
 wɔnɔbomo, pl. -mei, n. person belonging to the fetish.
 wɔnhe, n. fetish-place.
 wɔnhenɔ, pl. -henii, n. things belonging to a fetish, furniture etc.
 wɔnkɔ, n. fetish-trial.
 wɔnkɔ, n. a kind of plates given to the fetish.
 wɔnkɔ, n. fetish-present.
 wɔnkpɔ, n. fetish-cord, bound about the body, the houses etc.
 wɔnkpɔ, n. fetish-assembly.
 wɔnla, n. fetish-fire.
 wɔnla, n. fetish-blood.
 wɔnlai, n. fuel for the fetish.
 wɔnlala, n. fetish-song.
 wɔnlalo, n. fetish-singer.

- wɔ̃nlamɔ, n. fetish-singing.
 wɔ̃nlamɔ, n. fetish-dream.
 wɔ̃nlo, n. meat holy or given to the fetish.
 wɔ̃nlomɔ, n. fetish-curse.
 wɔ̃nlumɔ, n. principal fetish.
 wɔ̃nmān, n. fetish-town.
 wɔ̃nmānbii, pl. n. towns people of a fetish.
 wɔ̃nmo, pl. wɔ̃nmei, n. = wɔ̃ngbomo, n.
 wɔ̃nmɔlɔ, n. a person taking hold of, or being possessed by a fetish; s. wɔ̃n, n. mɔ̃ wɔ̃n, v. and wɔ̃n mɔ̃ m. k. v.
 wɔ̃nmɔmɔ, n. possession of a fetish; fetish-fury; -madness.
 wɔ̃nmla, wɔ̃nmra, n. fetish-law.
 wɔ̃nmumɔ, n. fetish-spirit.
 wɔ̃nmutsuru, n. fetish-palmoil.
 wɔ̃nñā, n. wife of a fetish.
 wɔ̃nñā, n. fetish-art.
 wɔ̃nniitʂumɔ, n. fetish-work, -business.
 wɔ̃nniyyeli, -niiyenii, n. fetish-food.
 wɔ̃nnɔ̃, pl. wɔ̃nnii, n. thing belonging to the fetish.
 wɔ̃nnu, n. fetish-water.
 wɔ̃nnū, pl. hī, n. a male-fetish (s. wɔ̃n, n.).
 wɔ̃nnumɔ, n. fetish-drinking; comp. wɔ̃nyeli, n.
 wonón, n. a kind of wide turkish trousers, worn especially by Mahomedans, but also by other natives in war or travelling.
 wɔ̃n-onukpa, n. headfetish.
 wɔ̃n-onufu, n. fetish-snake.
 wɔ̃n-osofɔ, n. fetish-priest; s. osofɔ, wɔ̃lomɔ, wɔ̃ntʂe, okomfo, n. etc.
 wɔ̃nsane, n. fetish-palaver.
 wɔ̃nsu, n. shape, form, character etc. of a fetish, s. su, n.
 wɔ̃nsubań, n. th. s.
 wɔ̃nsuɔ̃mɔ, n. fetish-service.
 wɔ̃nsuɔ̃lɔ, n. fetish-servant.
 wɔ̃ntɛ, n. fetish-stone.
 wɔ̃ntemɔsane, n. fetish-mystery.
 wɔ̃ntemɔhe, n. hiding place of a fetish.
 wɔ̃ntɔlɔ, n. transgressor against the fetish.
 wɔ̃ntɔmɔ, n. transgression against the fetish; s. tɔ̃, v.
 wɔ̃ntɔ, n. fetish-bottle.
 wɔ̃ntʂe, pl. -tʂemei, n. lit. possessor of a fetish; a person having a fetish at his service; fetish-priest; comp. wɔ̃yɔ̃, wɔ̃lomɔ, osofɔ, okomfo, n. etc. Ad. wɔ̃ntʂe, n.

- wontšedšomq, n. blessing of a fetish-priest.
 wontšedšō, n. dance of a fetish-priest.
 wontšefemq, n. act of a fetish-priest.
 wontšo, pl. -tšei, n. fetish-tree.
 wontšōlq, n. fetish-teacher.
 wontšōmq, n. change into a fetish; fetish-teaching; -doctrine.
 wontšōne, n. a machine used for fetish-purposes, miracles etc.
 wontšu, n. fetish-house, -room; fetish temple; s. gbatšu, n.
 wontšūlq, pl. -tšūdši, n. fetish-servant.
 wontšūlq, n. performer of fetish-ceremonies, adorations, sacrifices etc. fr. tšu wōn, v. comp. wōndšalq and wōnfelq, n.
 wontšumq, n. fetish-business, fetish-work; performance of of fetish-ceremonies, sacrifices etc.; fr. tšu wōn, v.; comp. wōndšamq and wōnfemq, n.
 wōntū, n. fetish-gun.
 wōnwadšemq, n. affirmation or confirmation of or by a fetish.
 wōnwe, n. fetish-house (and yard).
 wōnweku, n. fetish-family.
 wōnwebii, pl. n. fetish-domestics.
 wōnwenu, n. fetish-male-house-slave.
 wōnweyō, n. fetish-female-house-slave.
 wōnwiemq, n. fetish-word, -language.
 wōnyeli, n. s. woyeli fr. ye wōn, v. fetish-eating.
 wōnyelilq, n. s. woyebilo: fetish-eater.
 wōnyelisane, n. palaver of fetish-eating.
 wōnyi, n. fetish-head.
 wōnyin, n. fetish-opinion.
 wōnyitšo, n. = wōnyi, -yin.
 wōnyō, n. female fetish; goddess; comp. wōnnū, wōnnā, woyō, n.
 wōsa, n. sleeping mat.
 wōsane, n. palaver of to morrow, i. e. unknown, future palaver.
 wōse, n. lit. behind to morrow; day after to morrow; future; moko lee wōse, no body knows the future; adv. the day after to morrow, in future, by and by etc.
 wōsebē, n. future time.
 wōsebii, pl. n. future generation; comp. blemabii; n̄m̄enebii, n. etc.
 wōsedše, -dšēn, n. future world, -life, -state, s. dše, n.
 wōsehile, n. future life.

wqsenii, pl. n. future things.

wqsenō, n. sing. of the former; future thing; s. th. belonging to the future.

wqsenyo, n. pl. wqsebii, future person.

woso (= hoso), inf. wosomq, v. to shake; to move to and fro (v. a. and n.); šikpoñ woso, the earth shook; woso or wosomo ñmele, ring (shake) the bell!

wosolo, n. shaker; ringer.

wosomq, n. shaking, tossing etc.

wqšomq, n. perching of fowl; s. šō, šōmq, v.

wqšomqhe, n. place for fowl to perch on.

wosuma, n. a kind of sea-lichens.

wōtq, n. honey-bottle.

wōtō, n. delay for or preparation for to morrow.

wōtšē! address to grown up persons: our father, comp. ata, n.

wōtšē, Ad. = wōntšē.

wōtšē, pl. -tšēmei, n. possessor, raiser of fowl.

wōtšere, pl. wōtšedši, n. fowl-feather; comp. tšere, n.

wōtšo, n. tree containing (wild) honey.

wōtšo, n. a stick for fowl to perch on.

wōtšōne, n. trap for buffaloes.

wōtšu, n. fowl-house; sleeping room, but see setšu; comp. wq, n.

wōmqōtšu, n. watch-house; fr. wq, v.

wqwolq, pl. wqwqđsi, n. fowl-egg.

wqwolqkao, n. cake of eggs.

wqwolqniyenii, pl. n. food of eggs.

wqyā, n. going to sleep.

wqyā, wuoyā, n. fishing (in the sea) fr. ya wo, -wuo, v.; comp. also wolenyo, n.

wqyabē, n. fishing-time, -season.

wqyeli, n. eating of fowl.

wqyeli (= wōnyeli), n. fetish-eating; eating of something prepared under fetish-ceremonies by two parties as a token of mutual faithfulness and under the apprehension, that the party breaking the agreement will be killed by the fetish; it is especially done by allies at war with an enemy; agreement, covenant etc. Comp. the making of a covenant in the old Testament, and the words: ye egbo, v.; kpā, pāñ, v.

wqyebilq (instead of wōnyelilo, wōnyelo), n. a party or person eating fetish; a party of a covenant; ally.

wqyelilo, n. fowl-eater.

wōyelilo, n. honey-eater.

wōyeli, n. sleepiness; fr. wō ye, v.

wōyelilo, -yelō, n. sleepy person.

wōyō (instead of wōhyō, n. which compare, or wōhnye, comp. wōhšē, n.), n. fetish-priestess.

wōyo-atade, n. attire of a fetish-priestess.

wra, s. wara, wala, n.

wrakē, wrakēwra, adj. and adv. large, -ly.

wrao, adv. unexpectedly, boldly.

wrawra, adv. natural sound made by snakes in dry grass; gbe —, v. to sound so.

wre, s. wyēre.

wrekesē, adj. and adv. rough, coarse; — ly.

wri, s. wiri, v.

wroke, v. inf. wrokemō, to be overripe (of nuts etc., that they fall down; comp. šroke, v. of fleshy fruits); to fall down.

wroq, v. inf. wroqomō, to be overripe, like the former.

wu, v. inf. wū, to fight, to war; wu ta, inf. tawū, to make war; comp. nō, v.; to bath, swim (in the sea) to wallow;

wunšō, v. to bath in the sea, inf. wumō; comp. sere, v.:

dšu, v., dšale, v., fō, v.; to be very frequent, superfluous.

wu nii ahe, v. to be very frequent, to lie about.

'wu, in address without possess. pronominal augment, awu;

pl. wumei, n. husband. Comp. ata, awo, aňš, ňā etc.

Ot. kunu, Adň. hūnō, n.

wū, fighting, warring, battle, fr. wu, v.; comp. ta, tawu; nōmō, blōmō, bē, n. etc.

wu, pl. wui, n. bone; hard kernel or seed of fruit; seed; generally used in the pl. form in the latter sence.

wubē, n. seed-time.

wubi, n. child of the husband by an other wife (if spoken of by the wife); step-child; comp. ňābi, bienyebi, n.

wudō and

wudōwudō, adj. and adv. weak, — ly; ye —, v. to be weak.

wudfā, pl. wuiadframō, n. breaking of bones, bursting of seed.

wudšēn, n., life, state, character of a husband; married state of men; comp. yōwye, n.

wudši, pl. of wulu, adj. comp. also wolo, n.

wui, pl. n. seed; s. wu, n.

'wui, awui, n. murder; s. ye awui, v.

'wuiyeli, n. murder; wounding.

'wuiyelq, n. murderer.

wukuomq, n. bone-breaking.

wula, inf. wulamq, v. to adorn; to dress; to attire; to bring out, to perfect; to fall (s. wule, bule, v.), to end, to come to end etc. to be full; mimusu ewulá, I feel puffed up.

wula he, v. inf. hewulamq, to dress, adorn, one's self.

wula hewq, v. to dress about.

wula hīe, inf. hīewulamq, v. to adorn the face.

wula mli, v. to adorn inwardly; to fall into, in; to end in s. th.

wula na, v. to trim, dress the end etc. s. na, n.

wula nane, v. to dress, adorn the foot.

wula nq, inf. nqwulamq, v. to dress the surface; to fall upon; f. i. if some crime is searched out and the person who committed it, found, it is said: ewula enq, it fell upon him, or if a person curse an other, he answers: omusu awula onq, may thy curse fall upon thyself! —

wula nine, v. to adorn the hand, arm.

wula sa, v. to dress the bed.

wula se, v. to adorn the backpart, behind.

wula ši, inf. šiwulamq, v. to fall or come to the ground; to be perfect; ehī kē wula ši, it is good and perfect or to perfection; a still more peculiar phrase is; yi yawula ši, the head comes to the ground, it is perfect, finished, done, f. i. beni yi yawula ši, adverbial sentence = at last; lastly; endlic, žulegt; when it came to the end — wula yi, — yitšo, v. to dress, adorn the head; inf. yiwulamq.

wulalo, n. dresser, adorer, outfitter, fr. wula, v.

wulaloñā, n. outfitters-art; dressing art.

wulamq, n. adornment; dress; attire; Šmudf; perfection, end; fall; fr. wula, v.; comp. expressions as: hile ke wulamq, good with perfection, i. e. perfect goodness, etc.

wulamqbē, n. dressing time.

wulamqgbēna, n. order, manner of dressing.

wule, inf. wulemq, v. a. and n. to fall, break, crumble, tumble down; einstürzen, einfallen; s. wula, v.; to bruise; comp. bulē, v.; to fall down (of a dress), i. e. to be to long; atade le ewule yū, the dress is far to long; comp. also wu, v.

wulekē, n. guilt, kpe — fō m. k. nq, v. to bring guilt upon
s. b. comp. wule, v. and ke, n.

wulelō, n. a person breaking something down, hurting
s. th. etc.

wulemō, n. fall; ruin; bruise; length (of dress).

Words not found under „wu“ - must be sought for
under „wo“ -, comp. the introductory remark under
W.; f. i.

wulo = wolo, n. hide, skin, leather; paper, book (pl. wodši).
wulō, n. warrior; bather, diver; fr. wu, v.

wulō, wuolō, wōlō, n. egg.

wulō, wōlō, v. to cough.

wulokē, n. Weihwasser?

wulomō = wōlomō, n. highest fetish-priest.

wulotšo, pl. -tšei, n. oar; s. wirimotšo, n.

'wulu, ewulu, pl. wudši, adj. great, large, big; comp. kple,
kpeten'kple, adj. and da, v.

wuludū = wurudū, adj. and adv. cold; cool; clear; coldly,
cooly; clearly.

wumō, n. bathing, diving, wallowing; frequency; super-
fluity; commonness.

wumoteklē, wumotšakoto, n. bathing₁ dress.

'wuñā, awuñā, n. jealousy.

'wuñāsane, n. palaver of jealousy.

'wuñāyeli, n. jealousy.

'wuñayelō, n. jealous person.

wuo = wō, n. buffalo; frequent in the neighbourhood of
the river Volta.

wuokoñ, n. buffalo-horn.

wuowolo, n. buffalo-hide.

wuo = wo, n. honey.

wuq = wō, n. fowl.

wuqwolō = wōwolō, n. fowl-egg.

wuo = wo, n. fishing (or sea, s. wo, Adh. n. sea); ya -, v.
to go afishing in the sea; s. wolenyo, n.

wuoyā, = woyā, n. fishing.

wurudū = wuludu, adj. and adv.

wušō = nšō, n. sea (comp. wo, Adh. n. sea, and wō,
Ayigbe, th. s.).

wuta, s. wu and wu ta, v.

wutše, pl. -tšemei, n. husbands father, father in law; s.
šanū, n.

wuyā, n. going to war fr. wu, v. ya wu, v. to go to war.

wuyā, adj. and adv. loose, wide; -ly, -ly; comp. yū, adj. and adv.

'wya, owa, n. a small bush-animal of the size of a weasel; the name is an imitation of its cry.

wye, inf. wyē, v. to marry (a woman, only said of a man, s. gbā, v.); -yō, inf. yowyē, v. the same; to live in the state of matrimony with a woman; to live with a woman (also unlawfully) for a longer season; s. ke-wō, v. and kpe yō, v.

wyē, n. marriage (with a woman); matrimony; comp. yo-wyē, gbā and gblā, n.; yokpemo, n.

wyēdseñ, n. married life, state of matrimony; living with a woman.

wyegā, n. marriage-ring.

wyegbena, n. marriage-custom, -right, -manner.

wyei, n. black pepper; the fruit of the mountain-cabbage (Ĝūḡerpalmē), of the size of a child's-head, reddish yellow colour and taste similar to that of a gourd or bumpkin. Comp. also gbōwyei and anaiwyei, two different kinds of black pepper; and peo, n. dan. word, used for black pepper, if imported.

wyeitso, pl. -tsei, n. shrub, producing black pepper; mountain-cabbage (Ĝūḡerpalmē).

wyēkēnii, n. marriage-presents.

wyēmama, n. cloth given at marriage.

wyenii, pl. n. dowry; gift to a woman in entering marriage; comp. gblānii, yokpemonii, n.

wyere, inf. wyeremo, v. to warm one'sself; to be warmed; to be burned; ewyere hūlū, he is burned by the sun.

wyere, n. Ot. (= mī, n. in Gā) the chestbone; wyere ho he and wyere ho, inf. wyerehō, v. to be sad, cast down; comp. ewyere eho ehe, he is sad.

'wyerehō, awyerehō, n. sadness.

'wyerehofo, n. sad person.

wyeremo, n. warming; burning.

wyēsa, n. marriage-bed.

wyēsane, n. matrimonial palaver.

wyētseremo, n. divorce.

wyi, inf. wyī, v. to avoid, to pass by; auṣweidēn; wyi tē, to avoid a stone in digging or walking.

wyi he, inf. hewyī, hewyimo, v. to draw one's self aside; to shove one's self out of the way; wyi ohe flo, make a little way.

wyi hie, v. to avoid the face; to turn the face.

wyi na, v. to avoid the edge etc.

wyī, n. evasion; avoiding; passing by; going aside.

wyie, = wie, v. to speak.

wyielō, n. = wielō, n. speaker.

wyiemō, n. = wiemō, n. speaking.

wyie, inf. wyiemō, v. to grind corn on the common native mill, consisting of a large flatt stone which is fixed and on which the women grind with an egg-shaped small stone (Ot. th. s.); comp. also gble, v.

wyie, n. mill; large millstone which is fixed, under mill-stone.

wyiebi, n. (Ot. wyiema) the small or upper mill-stone, which is handled by the grinding woman.

wyiefemō, n. mill-making.

wyiegbā, n. breaking or quarrying of millstones.

wyielō, n. grinding woman; (miller).

wyieyō, n. th. s.; yo wyielō, th. s.

wyielōlala, n. song of grinding women.

wyiemō, n. grinding.

wyiemōbē, n. grinding time.

wyiemōgbemō, n. sound of the mills.

wyiesē, n. place behind the mill, where the grinding woman stands; comp. the costumes of the Bible.

wyiesesane, n. palaver of grinding women; see the next word.

wyiesewiemō, n. talk, prattle; *Gewāſſe, Gefchwāſſe*; such as women use to have when grinding in company.

wyieši, n. grinding-place; where one or several mills are standing, to which the baking-ovens or stoves are added; comp. lateši; kpataši, n. etc.

wyiete, n. = wyie, n. millstone.

wyietšo, n. scaffolding of a mill.

wyietšu, n. mill-room.

wyieyo, pl. -yei, n. grinding woman.

wyimō = wyī, n.

wyiri, = wiri, v. to row.

wyiyiwyi, adj. and adv. thin; -ly; fe -, v. to be thin.

wyoroke, or

wyeroke, s. wroke, v.

Y.

The semivowel y as well as w has the peculiarity, that the liquid consonants m and n always except the palatal form ñ if preceeding it; before i (as in yi,

yitšo, yitšqi, Yilo, n. etc.) it is sometimes scarcely heard and sometimes it is pronounced a strong hissing sound betwixt y, z and s, so in yi, v. to flogg; Ayisā and Asisā (Azisā), Ayigbe pr. n. of the mouth of the Volta.

Ya, inf. yā, aorist, perfect and fut. tense poss. „te“, v. to go (Ot. kq); a verb far more frequently employed as notional and auxil. verb, than „go“ and „gehen“; to move; to remove (v. n.); kē m. k. or n. k. ya; to go with s. b. or s. th.; to take off; to bring away, to remove, to accompany; etc.; aux. v. to indicate the direction from near to far (s. ba, v. the contrary), and always prefixed to verbs preceded by a verb of movement in this direction; ēya nī eyafe noko, he is going (to go) to do s. th.; comp. the „Baffeldütſch“ dialect of Basle: „I will go gā luegā“, I will go to look; in this way ya (or ba) is combined with the notional verb in all its tenses, s. § 27. 28 and the tables; a different combination, corresponding with an english and german is that with the following verb in the infinitive, as: ya femo, go to do, gehen zu thun, zu machen; ya wū, to go to war, friegen gehen, in den Krieg gehen etc. Also ke-ya (kē-te) is used as an auxiliary verb very frequently (s. kē, v. ke-ya, v. ke-ba, v.) to express the direction of an action, as: Enyleq ke-yaä Gā, he walks (and goes) to Akra; eyiñ ke-te Osu, he went off (and went) to Christiansborg; comp. also ke-yaši, v.; ke-tšö, ke-dšq etc. and in Ot. de-kq, ba, fi, v. etc.

ya afā, v. to go aside.

ya bā, v. to go to come; used in a parting salutation: Miya ba! (I go to come!) pl. Woyā ba! (We go to come!) Good bye! Answer: Ya ba dšogba! pl. Nyeyāā ba dšogba! (Go to come well!) Fare well! Comp. Ot. Ya braō! Ya Owura! etc. in salutation-forms.

ya-ba, double v. to go and return; miya maba, I will go (and return); to go to and fro; ēya ēba, he goes to and fro.

yā ē! Answering salutation to aiko or eiko, ei nye kol! which see (perh. = go well!)

ya dañ, v. to go into the mouth, i. e. to be eatable; enq yaa mo dañ, this does not go into one's mouth, is not eatable.

ya dšano, v. to go to market.

ya dfeiañ, v. to go to the necessary (lit. into the grass); comp. ya tšo nq, v. etc.

- ya fā, inf. fayā, v. to go to the river, well, brook, water, generally to draw water (s. ye nu, v.), but also to bath, wash etc.
- ya gbqbimq, v. to go shooting, s. ya mile, v.
- ya he, — hewq, v. to go at s. th., about s. th.
- ya hie, inf. hleyā, v. to go ahead, forward, on; to prosper; comp. ya nq, v.
- ya kō, — koñ, v. to go into the bush.
- ya ko na, v. to go to the necessary; s. ya tšo nq, v. etc.
- ya kose, v. to go to the plantation, country; s. kose and māñ, n.
- yakpo nq, v. to go into the yard; i. e. outside (comp. Hebr. רצון and the contr. ya tšun, v.).
- ya lai, v. to go for wood, fuel (comp. le lai).
- ya māñ, v. to go to town (contr. of ya kose, v.).
- ya māñse, v. to go over land, far away; in Die Fremde gehen (comp. ya šia, n.).
- ya mile, v. to go ahunting.
- ya mli, inf. mliya, v. to go in, into; to enter = bote; to hold = ho, ho mli, v.; contracted: yañ, v.
- ya musuñ, v. to enter the belly, used of medicin, poison etc., comp. ya dañ, v.
- ya na, v. to go at, along, according to etc.
- ya nii ase, v. to go to the necessary; s. ya tšo nq etc.
- ya nmoñ, v. to go to the plantation, to work on the plantation.
- ya nq, inf. nqyā, v. to go upon; to go on, to proceed (comp. ya hie, v.); to prosper; to thrive, s. ho, v., fi, v., fere, v.
- ya nane nq, v. to go on foot.
- ya niitšumq, v. to go to work.
- ya m. k. ñō, v. to go to s. b., inf. ñōyā.
- ya nuye, v. to go for water.
- ya pā = ya fā, n. th. s.
- ya se, inf. seyā, v. to go back, behind etc.
- ya segbe, v. to go backward.
- ya sese, v. to go backward.
- ya ši, v. to go downward; to go under s. th.
- ya šiši, v. to go down; s. yi ši, v.
- ya šia, v. to go home; = ya mañ, v. s. šia, n.; and = ya we, v.
- ya ta, v. to go to war = ya wu, v.
- ya tšo nq, v. to go to the necessary; s. tšo nq, ko na, nii ase; etc.

ya tšuh, v. lit. to go into the room, inside etc. Comp. hebr. ביתה and the contr. ya kpo nq, v.

ya wa, v., and

ya wa nane, v. = ya tšo nq, v.

ya we, v. to go home; comp. ya šša, v.

ya wō, v. to go to sleep; mīya wō, I go to sleep! i. e.

Good night! Answ. Ya wq dšogba! Go sleep well!

ya wū, v. to go to war = ya ta, v., to go bathing.

ya wuo, inf. wuoyā, or

ya wō, inf. wōyā, v. to go afishing; s. wō, wuo, n.

yā, n. going, walk; movement; comp. hetšimq, bā, n. etc. and nyiemq, n.

yā, n. net, fishing-net; fō -, v. inf. yāfō, to cast the net; comp. gbe lo; hē, v. etc.

yā, n. wonder, astonishment; Ad. th. s.; only used in the phrase: fe yā, v. and hīe fe yā, v. inf. yāfemq and hīe-yāfemq, v. to be astonished, to wonder; comp. na kpe he, fe nakpe, he dšō, v. etc. Perhaps the word is connected with

yā, shortened from yāra, n. funeral-custom; s. yāra, yēra, n.

yābē, n. time of going.

yāfelq, n. person wondering = hīeyāfelq, n.

yāfelq, n. partaker of a funeral-custom, fr. fe yā = yāra, v.

yāfemq = hīeyāfemq, n. astonishment, wonder; s. nakpē, ahubō, n. etc.; fr. fe yā, v.

yāfemq = yārafemq, n. performance of the funeral-custom; fr. fe yāra, yēra, yā, v.

yafō, n. weeping; lamentation; comp. yā = yāra, n. and fo, v. Ad. th. s. from foya, v. to weep.

yafolo, n. weeper.

yafonu, pl. -nui, n. tear.

yāfō, n. net-casting.

yāfōlo, n. person casting a net.

yahe, n. place of going to. Negbē dši oyāhe? lit. Where is thy goingplace? Where are yau going to? What are you walking about?

yāhegbe, n. liberty to go.

yaiyai, adj. and adv. naked; -ly; yaiyai, n. nakedness; ke ehe yaiyai; naked; nyīe —, v. to walk naked.

yaiyaiān, n. lit. in nakedness; nakedness.

yaiyaiinyelo, n. naked person.

yaiyaiinyemq, n. walking naked.

yayai, adj. etc. etc. th. s.

- yaka**, *n.* vanity, nothingness; nonsense; immorality; *adj.* and *adv.* useless, vain, good for nothing; uselessly, vainly; umfonst; *kē* —, *v.* to give gratis.
- yakabi**, *n.* a bad child.
- yakadšēn**, *n.* vain, bad, useless life, state or character.
- yakayaka**, *n.* *adj.* and *adv.* (corroboration of the former); *th. s*; *fe* —, to act immorally; *comp. fe yakayakanii*, *v. th. s.*
- yakayakagbomo**, *pl. -mei, n.*, and
- yakayakamo**, *pl. -mei, n.* a vain, empty, useless, immoral person.
- yakayakaniifelo**, *n.* fool (in scriptural sense); person committing immoral acts.
- yakayakaniifemo**, *n.* foolishness; nonsense; vain act; immorality.
- yakayakanō**, *pl. -nii, v.* vain, empty, useless, immoral thing, act or deed; *fe yakayakanii*, *v.* to do such things, especially to lead a dissolute, unchast life; to commit whoredom; *comp. the next word and bō adfamañ, nyēñnyēñ-tšui, abofi etc.*
- yakayakaniifelo**, *n.* = **yakayakafelo**, *n.*
- yakayakaniifemo**, *n.* = **yakayakafemo**, and
- yakayakaniitšumo**, *n.* useless, empty, vain, immoral, sinful work, act, lewdness, unchastity etc.; *fe* —, *v.* to commit such acts = *fe yakayakanii*.
- yakasane**, *n.*, and
- yakayakasane**, *n.* a vain, empty, bad matter or palaver.
- yakanōlē**, *n.* (a noun found only by W. Hanson = *noko ni akēō yaka*, something which is given gratis) grace; gift of grace; *comp. anumnyam, hlenyam; domo, dromō etc.*
- yakasēdi**, *n.* vain lust, desire.
- yakasēdilo**, *n.* person desiring after vain things.
- yakatšā**, *adj.* and *adv.* useless, vain; -ly; -ly; -pó, quite useless, -ly; -kwa, *th. s.*
- yakayakatše**, *pl. -mei, n.* a vain, useless person = **yakayakagbomo**, *n.*
- yakayakawiemō**, *n.* vain, empty, useless, bad word, -language.
- yakayakayō**, *pl. -yei, n.* bad woman.
- yakpā**, *n.* net-cord.
- yāla**, *n. s.* yāra, yēra, yā, *n.*
- yale**, *n. engl.* yard, the place as well as the measure; *s. kpo, kpo nō, mōñteh; and kuku, abasá, n.*
- yaló**, *n.* net-weaving.

- yalo, n. the goer; scarcely used except in compounds.
 yalolo, n. netweaver.
 yañ, = ya mli, v. to go in.
 yāno (ya no), n. lit. on or at the funeral-custom (comp. dša and dšanq, nã and nãno, asa and asano etc.); etc
 yāno (or ya no), he went to the funeral-custom.
 yanobii, pl. n. people at the funeral-custom.
 yanodā, n. spirit drunk at a funeral custom.
 yanodšo, n. funeral dance.
 yanodšolo, n. funeral-dancer.
 yanomama, n. funeral-dress.
 yanotše, pl. -mei, n. person leading a funeral custom.
 yaratiše, th. s. (more used).
 yanotūtfa, n. funeral-gunfire.
 yanotūtfało, n. person firing guns at a funeral-custom.
 yanotūtšofā, n. funeral-gun-powder.
 yanowe, n. funeral-house.
 yanoyā, n. going to a funeral-custom.
 yanoyō, pl. -yei, n. woman at a funeral-custom.
 yāra, yēra, = yā, yanq, n. funeral-custom, consisting of many ceremonies, as washing dressing and providing for the corps, as well as the actual burial; weeping, lamentation, singing, dancing, rum- or palm-wine drinking, gun-firing etc., sometimes days and weeks together. In later periods all this is repeated. Formerly, and even now, when it can be done secretly, men, especially wives and slaves are slaughtered on the graves of people of importance to accompany and serve them in the world to come. Fe —, v. inf. yārafemo, to perform this custom. Comp. ya, yanq, n. and their compounds.
 yarafelo, n. a person attending the funeral-custom.
 yārafemo, n. funeral-custom; performance of the funeral-custom; = yāfemo, n. yērafemo, n.
 yasamo, n. net-mending.
 yaši, ke-yaši, keyaši, aux. v., see kē, aux. v. and ya, aux. v. and ši, aux. v.
 yayam, Adn. n. = eša, sin; pe yayam = fe eša, v. to do sin.
 yayampem, Ad. n. = ešafemo, n. sinning, sin.
 yayampelo, Ad. n. = ešafelo, n. sinner.
 ye, inf. yē and yeli, impert. ye, nyeyea, v. (Adn. th. s., Ot. di) to eat, to feed (v. n.), to devour, to destroy; to effect; to annoy, to gnaw, to trouble; *vermehren, heften, fassen*; to have to do with, to occupy; to enjoy;

to use, to use up: to live, to live by; to treat; to transact; to negotiate; to spend; to commit; to behave, to behave as s. th., to keep the office of, to be (comp. *le. nu, mī, fe he niitsumo, fite; fe, bo, tšu, ba; ye, dši, v.* etc.). This very frequently and extensively employed verb (for which not only the same idea in other african languages is to be compared, but also in German, Engl., Latin, Greek, Hebrew) is generally clearly defined by its subject or object or both; without object it can only be used in the first sense and even then the object is thought to it or „nii“ (things) added. The most common combinations are the following:

1) with other verbs (double-verbs): *he n. k. ye*, inf. reg. *hemō ke yeli*, irreg. *heyeli* (Adn. th. s. inf. *hem ke yem*, Ot. *gye-di*), lit. to take (except, buy) and *eat* i. e. to believe s. th.; *he m. k. ye*, and: *he m. k. nō ye*, to believe s. b.; to believe in (upon, on) s. b.; in Ayigbe and Aku or Yoruba the same two ideas are combined to express that of believing; comp. also: *hie kã m. k. or n. k. nō; nō hie fō nō; mō mli; hie mli, v.* etc. *ha m. k. n. k. ye, v.* to give s. b. s. th. to eat; *hō n. k. or m. k. ye, v.* to sell s. th. or s. b. for use (and use); *ke n. k. ye, v.* to eat with s. th.; *ke m. k. ye, v.* to agree with s. b.; and *ke m. k. ye na, v.*, to negotiate, to transact business with s. b., to bargain with s. b.; *ke m. k. ye nii, v.* to eat with s. b.; *lo n. k. ye, v.* to take s. th. up to eat; *mō-ye, v.* to catch or take hold and eat; *na-ye, v.* to see, find, have to eat, to wish to eat; *nō-ye, v.* to take to eat; to eat with, = *ke-ye nii, v.*; *sa-ye, v.* to prepare to eat; *šã-ye, v.* to roast and eat; *še-ye, v.* to let s. th. come to eat; *ši-ye, v.* to fry to eat; *tao-ye, v.* to seek to eat; *to-ye, v.* to keep to eat; *tše-ye, v.* to pluck s. th. to eat; etc. etc. Similar combinations will, according to the above, easily be understood; and also the syntax of such sentences; f. i. *mihe Nyoñmo nō miye*, I believe in God; *mikele yeo*, I agree with him; *amekemi ye na āhū*, they bargained with me a long time; *mike awale ye nii*, I eat with a spoon; *ekemi ye nii fane*, he dined with me; *ehō ebi po eye*, he sold even his child and (eat) used it (sc. the money); *ēnā gbomei pī eye*, he has (got) many men for use; *chāmi noko tuiye*, he gave me s. th. to eat etc.

2) with a grammatical subject: *fel ye*, inf. *fel-*

yeli, v. to be cold; to have cold fever; fei yemi, I am cold (midʃ friert es); šāmō ye, v. inf. šāmoyeli (obscen), to feel necessity to make water; hōmō ye, v. to be troubled by hunger; to hunger; hōmō yemi, I am hungry; kona (tšonq, dfeiañ, niiasē etc.) ye, v. obscen, to feel necessity to go to the necessary; kumai ye, v. to be troubled by thirst, to thirst; hela ye, v. = he ye, v. to be sick; inf. helayeli; heyeli (but comp. he-ye and ye he, v.); mli ye, v. to be troubled inwardly; musuñ ye, v. - - in the belly; tšui ye, v. to be troubled in the heart; mitšui ñye, I am troubled; wq ye, inf. woyeli, v. to be sleepy; wq yele, he is sleepy; comp. wq lo m. k.; etc. other more figurative expressions as: fa ye šikpoñ, the river eats the land; ta ye mei pī, war devoured many; etc. will easily be understood after these;

3) with a grammatical or otherwise modifying object:

ye n. k. abq, inf. abqoyeli, v. to swing in s. th., eye koyo abq, he swings in the air; moko yakwoq atfele ni aasā ye esiši ni eeye koyo abq, prv. nobody ascends a ladder that is shall be snatched away under him and he swing in the air.

ye áboi, v. to be a houseboy, to serve as a boy; s. ye kuple; etc. inf. aboiyeli.

ye ablade, inf. abladeyeli, v. to be or act as a nobleman, s. ablade.

ye adšatq or adšqto, v. to have the jaws; s. adšatq, n.

ye adufude, v. to be intemperate.

ye afā, v. inf. afayeli, to take, to be on, to act on, one side.

ye afi, inf. afiyeli, v. to live or use or spend or pass away or be old a year; to celebrate the new year, - - a certain day in the year; daß Neujahr begehen, einen Jahrestag begehen; miye afi 30, I am 30 years old; always to be construed with the perfect tense; Josef eye afi 30, Josef-is (and was) 30 years old; etc. Comp. ye gbī, - gbīdšürö; - otyi etc.

ye agbo, v. to become great, honourable; inf. agboyeli.

ye ahe, s. ye he, = ye amehe.

ye ahī, v. inf. ahīyeli, to boast against another; to mock; f. i. if s. b. has got s. th. and the other not, and the first boast against him, it is said: Eyele ahī.

ye amim (prh. = anim, Ot. = face), inf. amimyeli, v. to wrong, cheat one; übertorheiten; eyemi amim, he wronged me.

ye amralo or amrado, v. to be governor.

ye ana, s. ye na.

ye ano, s. ye no.

ye anokwa, anokwale, inf. anokwayeli, v. to be true.

ye apa, inf. apayeli (Ot. di apa), v. to go or work for hire, to live by hirework; eye —, he does hirework; comp. bō apa, v.

ye asafoatše, v. to be headman of a company; see asa-fotše, n.

ye ase, s. ye se.

ye-ašiši, s. — ši, šiši.

ye ateh, v. to settle betwixt two parties; s. bu ateh, v. and ye sane, v.

ye awui (Ot. di awui; awui = death), inf. awuiyeli, v. to kill; to wound, to hurt; gbeke le ke kakla le aye ehe awui, the child will hurt itself with the knife.

ye awuñā, inf. awuñayeli, v. to be jealous; ke m. k. ye -, - - with s. b.; s. awuñā, n.

ye aye, v. inf. ayeeyeli, to bewitch; eyemi aye, she bewitched me; s. aye, n.

ye ayilo, v. to be justified; from the custom of sprinkling ayilo or white clay on the right arm of the acquitted person (also used as a sign of virginity of a newly married woman the day after the wedding).

ye ba, bai, v. to eat or live by leaves or plants; comp. bayelo, n.

ye be, v. to spend time; s. ye afi, ghi etc.

ye bem (Ot. di bem), inf. bemyeli, v. to be innocent, free of guilt; righteous; comp. ye fō, v. bu bem and fō, v.; dša, v., dšadše, v.

ye buada, inf. buadayeli (Ot. di buada), v. to fast; comp. hī ŋmā, v.

ye dfei, v. to live upon grass.

ye dšra, inf. dšrayeli, v. to trade.

ye edšūrō, v. inf. edšūrōyeli, to be benefitted; comp. fe edšūrō, v.

ye egbo, inf. egboyeli, v. to be alike; ke m. k. ye egbo, to be like s. b., to be the same in rang, state etc.

ye emu, inf. emuyeli, v. to be whole (and holy ?), to be innocent, intact; chast; sound, entire etc. s. emu and mu, adj. in Gā and Ot.; eyee emu, it is not whole.

ye eša, inf. ešayeli, v. to be in disadvantage, im Nachtheil seyn; contr. of ye edšūrō.

ye fa, inf. fayeli, v. to have the Guineaworm (fa“).

- ye fā**, v. (s. **ye afā**) to eat a part, half etc.
ye fəo, v. inf. **fəoyeli**, to joke, to mock.
ye m. k. he fəo, v. to mock one; to make one a joke.
ye fə, inf. **fəyeli**, v. to be guilty; unrighteous etc. to be condemnable; the contr. of **ye bem**, v.; comp. **fə**, n. **bu fə**, v.
ye fri, inf. **friyeli**, v. to be free; comp. **ye he**, v.
ye gbə, v. to take away place or space.
ye m. k. gbekə, v. to be younger than s. b.; comp. **ye onukpa**, v.
ye gbəye, inf. **gbeyeyem**, Adñ. v. = **še gbeye**, to fear, be afraid.
ye gbi, inf. **gbiyeli**, v. to life, enjoy, use, spend, celebrate a day; **maye gbii ekpa ye dsei**, I will spend six days there. Comp. **ye aŋi**, — **nyōñ**, **otši** etc. A peculiar expression to be remarked is: „**Yee gbi ko**“ (instead „**ayee gbi ko**“, „not a day was passed“) = soon after, soon afterwards; comp. „**fə se le**“, „**fə fio**“, „**ye no gbii le amlī**“, and other conjunctive or adverbial sentences, in which the form- or auxiliary verb has lost its subject.
ye gbidšürö, inf. **gbidšüröyeli**, v. to celebrate a festival, to keep a holy day; comp. **edšürö**, adj.
ye gbligbli, v. to be lunatic; inf. **gbligbliyeli**.
ye gbq, s. **ye egbq**, v.
ye gbomo, v. to use a person; to sell a person and spend the money.
ye gbošinii, v. to inherit things left by a deceased person; inf. **gbošiniyeli**.
ye gidigidi, inf. **gidigidiyeli**, v. to be confused.
ye guq (Ot. **di gwa**), inf. **guoyeli**, v. to trade.
ye hāmq, inf. **hāmoyeli**, v. to go or be in advance; see **hāmq**, n. **nyīe hāmq**, v. **tšö hāmq**, **yi hāmq**, v.
ye he, **ye hewq**, v. to eat about, of s. th.
ye he, v. refl., inf. **heyeli**, to enjoy, use etc. one's self, to be free, at liberty, a free man; comp. **ye m. k. nyōñ**, v. the contr., and **he kă**, v., **ye fri**, v. and see: **he ye**, v. and **he-ye**, v.
ye he amim, v. to wrong one's self.
ye he awui, v. to hurt one's self; to kill one's self; s. **ye awui**, v.
ye he fəo, inf. **hefəoyeli**, v. to mock at.
ye he nq, v. to govern one's self; s. **ye nq**, v.
ye hela, v. to have a sickness.

ye hle. = ye amin, inf. hleyeli, v. to deceive, to cheat, to wrong.

ye hōmō, v. to be hungry; s. hōmō ye, v.

ye hūlū, v. to enjoy the sun.

ye ka, v. to live upon crabs.

ye ko, v. to take away or use up the bush (by cultivating, building etc.); comp. ye gbē, šikpoñ etc.

ye koloi, v. to live upon animals.

ye koñ (dan.), v. to be king; s. ye mañtše, v. Ad. th.s.

ye kōnim (Ot. di kōnim), inf. kōnimyeli, v. to gain the victory; to overcome; = ye nō, gbe ta na, v. etc.

ye kuple, v. to be a cooper.

ye kpekpeo, inf. kpekpeoyeli, v. to glean.

ye kpiti, inf. kpitiyeli, v. to be leprous; s. kpiti, n.

ye lo, v. to be flesh-eating; to live upon meat, fish, flesh; inf. loyeli.

ye lumo, inf. lumoyeli, v. to be a governor, prince etc. s. lumo, n.

ye mañ nō, inf. mañnyeli, v. to rule the town.

ye mǎñnii, v. to enjoy or use public property.

ye mǎñnye, inf. mǎñnyeyeli, v. to be queen; s. mǎñnye, n.

ye mañtše, inf. mañtšeyeli, v. to be king; s. mañtše; ye n. k. nō mañtše, to be king over s. th.; comp. fe mañtše, v. and wo mañtše, v.

ye mañtše nii, v. to be heir of the king; s. ye nii, v.

ye mensre, v. to be doctor.

ye mli, v. to eat inside.

ye m. k. ahī, nō, se etc., s. ye ahī, se, nō etc.

ye na, inf. nayeli, v. to bargain, to negotiate; ke m. k. --, v. -- with s. b.

ye nǎdšiañ, inf. nǎdšiañyeli, v. to take one's place, to act or be in one's stead; mibi aye minǎdšiañ, my son shall take my place; to be instead of, to represent etc.; s. nǎdšiañ, n.; damō nǎdšiañ, yi nǎdšiañ, v.

ye nii, inf. niyeli, v. to eat („things“, so that the verb cannot be mistaken); to enjoy, possess, inherit things: mone aye minii, this person will be mine heir.

ye nii aņō, v. to hold, possess, rule, inherit etc. things.

ye ñkōmō (Ot. di ñkōmō), inf. ñkōmoyeli, v. to be sad: to mourn.

ye ñkōnya, inf. ñkōnyayeli, v. to do wonders (as sorcerers do); to enchant; = fe afaī, v.; s. ñkōnya, n.; okomfa, n. and comp. the Ot. v. kom.

ye nọ, inf. nọyeli, v. to hold, to keep; to observe, to obey, ameye Nyoñmo kitai lẹ anọ, they kept the commandments of God; comp. mō mli, to, fe, bo toi, gbe na etc.; to rule, to govern, regieren, malten; to have power over; to inherit, to possess etc., to gain the victory = ye konim, v.

ye nta, v. to be double; s. bọ mpañ, v.

ye m. k. nyōñ, inf. nyōñyeli, v. to make, treat, keep, use s. b. as a slave.

ye nyontšọ, inf. nyontšọyeli, v. to master; to lord; to rule; herrſchen; to be master, lord, possessor; ye n. k. nọ nyontšọ, to be master over s. th.

ye Nyoñmo-abolo, v. and

ye Nyontšọ-niiyenii, v. to take the Lords supper.

ye odase, inf. odaseyeli, v. to bear witness, to witness; ye m. k. he odase, to bear witness about s. b.

ye ofó, inf. ofóyeli, v. to forage; s. na ofo, v. th. s.

ye okómfo, v. to be a diviner, s. okomfo, n.

ye onukpa, inf. onukpayeli, v. to be old; to be an old person, an elder, a grandee; s. onukpa, n.; ye m. k. onukpa, v. to be older than s. b., comp. ye gbekē; eyemi onukpa afe afii ekpa, he is about 6 years older than I; but comp. Nyoñmo dši onukpa, God is the old one, without comparison.

ye otšame, v. to be speaker.

ye otši, v. to spend a week; to celebrate a week.

ye oyá, v. to be quick; s. fe and he fe oyá, v. th. s.

ye oyai, oyáya, v. th. s.

ye sane, inf. saneyeli (Ot. di ašem), v. to settle or judge a matter, palaver etc. to lead or plead ones cause; to defend one; comp. kodšo, v., bu ateh, v., ye ateh, v.; fa he, v., dšie na, v. etc.

ye se, inf. seyeli, v. to cheat, hurt, deceive s. b., eye mise, he cheated me; comp. šiši, šišiu, v.; and na se, v..

ye segbe, v. to have to do behind.

ye seke, inf. sekeyeli, v. to be mad; to rave; to rage; also figuratively used of love, lust, desire, zeal, bravery, etc. of animals, when very lively unruly, wild etc. f. i. okpoñgo nye seke, the horse is wild; comp. yiñ kă, v., yiñ tšö, v., dšim, v.

ye semo, v. to be steward, headboy, assistant etc., see semo, n.

ye seo, v. to be the next in age, rang, etc.; s. seo, n.
ye srenke, v. to be carpenter.

ye ši, v. to eat s. th. down.

ye šikpoñ, v. to occupy the ground, the land; to take away place, comp. ye gbē, v.; to use the land.

ye šikpoñ nq, v. to govern the land.

ye šiši, v. to eat the rest; to have to do with the reason of any thing.

ye ta nq, v. to be over the army.

ye tatše, v. inf. tatšeyeli, to be field-marshal; ʒɛɪbɔaɪpɪman ʃɛɪn; s. tatše, n.

ye tipeñ, inf. tipeñyeli, v. to be of the same age; kɛ m. k.

ye —, v. to be as old as s. b.; comp. ye onukpa, v.

ye to, -toi, v. to live upon or by small cattle.

ye tše, v. to be father, author, possessor of s. th. or s. b., s. tše, n.; wo m. k. tše, v.

ye tšeiayibil, v. to live upon fruits.

ye tšo, n. to eat, gnaw, spoil wood.

ye tšofātše, v. to be doctor, s. tšofātše, n.

ye tšu, v. to spoil a room.

ye wa, v. to live upon snails; to eat snails.

ye wq, v. to live upon fowl.

ye wolo, v. lit. to eat the book; to swear by kissing the bible after the english fashion of swearing.

ye wqñ, inf. wqñyeli, generally wqyeli, v. to eat food prepared by fetish-ceremonies to test one's fidelity; kɛ m. k. ye wqñ, v. to make a covenant with s. b.; s. wqñ, n.

ye wqñnii, v. to have to do with fetish-things.

ye wqñsane, v. to be attached to the cause of the fetish; s. tšu wqñ, v. and wqñsane, n., to settle a fetish-palaver.

ye wqñtše, v. to be a fetish-priest.

ye wolo, ye wqwođši, v. to eat eggs; to live upon eggs.

ye wqyō, v. to be a fetish-priestess.

yē! int. halloo! halloh! heh! yē! na okpoñgo! yē! na na okpoñgo! halloo! (see) a horse! Comp. ēé! int. and the next word.

yē, 'ē! int. (Ot. = to be good); used especially by children in addressing father, mother etc. ata yē! awo yē! papa dear! mama dear!

yē = yei, pl. of yō, n. woman; wich see.

yē = yeli, n. eating; using; etc. etc. s. ye, v.

ye, inf. yē, v. (always connected with an object, generally „nu“, water) to draw; ʃɔ̃pɔ̃fɛn; miyaye nu, I am going to draw water; ya nuyē, th. s.

ye, inf. **yemq** (adj. form **eyeñ**) v. to be white, to whiten; to bleach (v. n.); to be whitish; **ye futā**, -**futāfuta**, to be very white; s. **futa**, adj. and comp. **dī**, v. **tšu**, v. **ñoli**, v.; also **yere**, n.; **he ye**, v. to be outside white; **hīe ye**, to have a white face etc.

ye, Adñ. v. = **kwe**, to look.

ye, Adñ. v. = **fa**, **se**, to suffice.

ye, v. (irreg. and defective, used as auxiliary verb; Adñ. **ñe**, Ot. **wq**, Ayigbe, **le**, Aku or Yoruba, **li**, **ni**, **mbe**); imperf. tense **yq** (= **yeq**); fut. (seldom used) **aye**, generally **hī**, **tšō** etc. take the place of it; without imperat. and infinit.; neg. voice **be**, v. which see; to exist, to be, to be somewhere, to live, to be in, at s. place (comp. **dši**, v., **ni**, v.); to be at hand, at home, comp. **Nyohmo ye**, there is a God or God is; **eye**, he is here, at home; **ebe**, he is not here, not at home, dead; **noko ye**, there is something, **nokonoko be**, there is nothing; to be true, real, **eyeñ**, it is true or so, **eben**, it is not true, not so; comp. **ye mli**, **yeñ**, v. and **be mli**, **beñ**, v.; to be, auxiliary verb or copula, connected with nouns and adjectives expressing the predicate, f. i. **ye feo**, to be beautiful (comp. Ot. **ye**, v. **ye few**, th. s. and **Gā fe**, v.; comp. also **dši**, v. and esp. § 33 at the end; many adjectives, especially such as are also adverbs can only be construed with **ye** (used as predicate) but not as apposition; others, f. i. **feo**, **fefeo**; **tañ**, **tantañ**; have when used as predicate the simple, when as apposition, the double form; f. i. **ye tañ**, to be ugly; **gbomo tantañ**, an ugly person; to have, to possess; **miye noko**, I have something; **mibe šika**, I have no money; to be right, good enough etc.; esp. in the phrase; **aye!** let it! it is good! all right! it is enough! **eš fei**, **laß gut seyn!** The greatest difficulty is in the use of this verb as a prepositive verb (See Riis Otyi Gr. § 194—196 and Voc. under vo, prep.); as **ya**, **ba**, **ke-ya**, **ke-ba**, **ke-dše** etc. it is used to connect an object of locality with a verb having already an object, or not by itself requiring an object of locality; it cannot be translated and is not to be taken for the preposition „in“ (s. **mli**, n.) though it often seems to take its place; comp. the following instances: **Ewo**, he sleeps; **ewo ye tšu mli**, he sleeps (being) in the room; **eta tšun**, he sits in the room; **eta ši**, he sits (down); **eta ši ye tšun**, he sits (down being) in the room; if there is no mistake possible, it may be left out;

f. i. eba fili mli, he came in a carriage; eba okpongo nq, - - on a horse; but: eba Osu ye fili mli, - - - ye okpongo nq. If the object of time or place is put in advance and a subject wandering for „ye“, it is either left out, or put behind; but sometimes like fe, ye, v., also put in advance without subject; comp. „No be le mli miba“ (= miba ye no be le mli) or „no be le mli miba ye“, or „ye no be le mli miba, I came in that time; in questions ye is always put behind or left out: Meni mli ohle enę ye? or: meni mli ohle enę ye? or: meni mli ohle enę? In what didst thou carry this? Sometimes ye in two different signification may stand besides each other, as: Eye ye no be le mli, he was at hand in that time. Once an infinitive (absolute) met my ear: „ye ekemi ye“ being he was with me; analogous to which, „ye ekemi ye“, being he is with me, may be expected; as this absolute infinitive often appears in such simple forms; f. i. ye ekemi ye (not: yeli ekemi ye) etc.

ye abekugbe, v. to be on the left, side; northward.

ye adeka, v. to have a box.

ye adeka mli, v. be in a box.

ye akrowa, v. to be or dwell in a village.

ye amane, - - mli, v. to be in trouble; to suffer; s. na amane, v.; pi, v., na nō, v.

ye anaigbe, v. to be westward; = ye yitengbe.

ye anumnyam, v. to have glory, honour; grace; = hle ye nyam; s. ye nyam, v.

ye asane, v. to have a boil.

ye basabasa, v. to be disorderly.

ye be, v. to have quarrel.

ye bii, v. to have children.

ye bibio, v. to be little.

ye bie, v. to be here.

ye bigbe, v. to be this way.

ye blabla, v. to be violent.

ye bleo, v. to be mild, slow etc.

ye bloblo, v. to be thin, lean.

ye bobokū, v. to be lazy; sickly.

ye bodbodo, v. to be soft; weak.

ye bokagbe, v. to eastward.

ye boimq, v. (to be) in the beginning.

ye bokq, v. to be light; soft; strong; fe-, th. s.

ye boñboñ, v. = dşc fū, v. to stink.

ye da, v. to be always (at hand).

- ye dā, v. to be before.
 ye dāne, v. = ye dā, v.
 ye dañ, v. to be in one's mouth.
 ye dalei, v. to have dollars, to be rich; ye darei, drai, th. s.
 ye deñ, v. to be in the hand, power, possession (ᠳᠡᠨ); ye m. k. deñ, v. to be in hand etc. of some body.
 ye dekā, v. to have time, leisure; Zeit, Muße haben; dekā be hewo le mibaa, because there was no time therefore I did not come; miye dekā agbene, I have time now.
 ye dem, v. to be even, plain; s. trotro, adj. and ye trotro, v.
 ye deñdedeñ, v. to be hard.
 ye densō, v. to be different.
 ye derelē, v. to be sickly.
 ye dfeiañ, v. to be, live in the grass, field; s. dfeiañ, n.
 ye dfeñmo, v. to have understanding.
 ye dfeñmo ákpa, v. to have a good understanding.
 ye dfetri, v. to have a treasure, capital for trading.
 ye diñ, -ediñ, v. = di, v. to be black.
 ye dōkōdōkō, v. = dōkō, v. to be sweet.
 ye drelē, v. to be slimy.
 ye dša nō (or dšang) v. to be on the market-place.
 ye dšale na, v. to be right, straight, upright.
 ye dšeñ (= dše mli), v. to be or live in the world (see dše, n.); to exist, to live; ebē dšeñ, he is not in the world, he is dead.
 ye dšei, dšemei, v. to be there.
 ye dšemeiniiañ, v. to be there-about.
 ye dšeñ or
 ye dšeñba, v. to have a character, behaviour, report.
 ye dšeñba ákpa, v. to have a good character, report.
 ye dšueŋei, dšetei, v. to have silver, be rich; s. ye dalei, nii, šika etc.
 ye dudududu, v. to be tasteless; s. -wurudududu, v.
 ye duñ mli, v. to be in darkness.
 ye eflo, v. to be empty.
 ye ekoro, v. to be single; for one's self, peculiar; s. ekoro, adj.; sro, v., sroto, adj.
 ye ehmoñ, v. to be raw.
 ye enqli, v. to be green; = ñqli, v.
 ye eša, v. to have sin, be sinful; mihe be eša, I am *sinless*.

- ye atšuru, = tšu, v. to be red.
 ye eyeñ, = ye, v. to be white.
 ye falefale, v. to be clean = he tše, v.; mli tše, v. etc.
 ye fana, v. to be or live at the river.
 ye fañ, v. to be open, plain.
 ye fēñfēñ, v. to be dirty, sickly.
 ye feo, v. to be thin, light, tasteless.
 ye fiase, v. to be in the cellar, store, prison.
 ye fidšitefidšite, v. to be unruly, unquiet; s. flefle, flafla etc.
 ye fitrifitri, v. th. s.
 ye fiſfo = ye bibio, v. to be small.
 ye fio, v. = ye bibi, v. to be small.
 ye fintō, v. to be little; to be few.
 ye fintō, v. to be narrow.
 ye fitsofitšo, v. to be exact.
 ye flafla, v. to be sanguinic, lively, unruly; active; rash.
 ye flefle, hie ye flefle, v. to be light minded, frivolous.
 ye floſōflo, v. to be distant, remote; s. šoñ, adj.
 ye frōfrō, v. to be fresh, moist, well watered.
 ye futafuta, v. to be very white; see ye, v. to be white.
 ye futufutu, v. to be mixed; s. futu, v.
 ye feſefe, v. to be safe, sound, complete.
 ye gbe, v. to have way, place, room.
 ye gbei, v. to have a name; to be of reputation.
 ye gbedē, v. to be weak.
 ye gbena, v. to be right, in order; s. gbena, n.
 ye gbekē, v. to be a child, young.
 ye gbekēbiaši, v. to be in childhood.
 ye gbeke naši, v. to be evening; - - in the evening.
 ye gbele na, v. to be at the point of death.
 ye gbele mli, v. to be in death.
 ye gbese, v. to have the menstruation; s. gbese, n.
 ye gbeteñ, v. to be in (the middle of) the way.
 ye gbeye, v. to be fearful, horrible, awful.
 ye gbohľadšeñ, v. to be in hades.
 ye gboiatohe, v. to be in an inn for strangers, travellers.
 ye gedšē, v. to be large, broad.
 ye gegēge, v. to be hard.
 ye gidigidi, v. to be disorderly, unruly, disturbed.
 ye godšō, godšogodšō, v. to be long, slender.
 ye hañ, v. to be bright, clear.
 ye haomq, v. to have trouble.
 ye he, v. to be about, for, around s. b. or s. th.

- ye he ko, v. to be in a place, s. he, n.
 ye hedšole, v. to have peace, be at peace.
 ye hefēhe, v. to be every where.
 ye hegbe, v. to have way, allowance, authority, plenipo-
 tence; Bollmacht haben.
 ye hemo, v. to have a sweet-heart, concubine.
 ye heniitšumq, v. to be in want of.
 ye henqwowm, v. to have honour.
 ye heñ, v. to be bright, clear; = ye hañ, v.
 ye hereñ, v. to be warm, hot.
 ye hewale, v. to have power.
 ye m. k. or n. k. hewq, v. to be about, for, because of,
 s. b. or s. th. = ye he, v.
 ye heyeli, v. to have faith; liberty.
 ye hehēhe, v. to be blooming, blossoming.
 ye hiahia, v. to be clean.
 ye m. k. or n. k. hie, v. to be in the face, front of, before
 s. b. or s. th.
 ye hlekāmq, v. to have life, to be alive; s. ye wala.
 ye hleme, v. to be content.
 ye hietšre, v. to be in want of pastime, to be homesick;
 Langeweile haben; Heimweh haben.
 ye hirihiri, = ye gidigidi, v. to be confused.
 ye kakadañ, v. to be long.
 ye kañ, kañkañ, v. to be bright.
 ye keketē, v. to be very dry.
 ye ketekete, v. to be exact.
 ye koklō, kokrō, v. to be large and round.
 ye koñ, v. to be or live in the bush.
 ye kose, v. to be or live in the plantation or country.
 ye kpakpatā, v. to be good, hard, strong etc.
 ye kpalekpale, v. to be bald.
 ye kplenē, v. to be void, desert, desolate.
 ye kpetekpete, v. to be glutinous; soft; weak.
 ye kpi, kpiti, v. to be thick, muddy.
 ye kpintiñ, kpintinkpliñ, v. to be sound, safe, whole, strong.
 ye kpitio, v. to be short.
 ye kplanā, = ye kpenē, v.
 ye kple, kplei, kpleikplei, kpetenkplé, v. to be large, great,
 big etc.
 ye kplekple, v. to be froward, unruly, unquiet; precocious.
 ye kpō, v. to be simple, quiet, mild.
 ye krāmākrāmā, v. to be fierce; greedy.
 ye kroñ, v. to be simple, genuin, clear, pure, holy.

- ye kroñkroñ, v. th. s. (corroborated).
 ye krukru, v. to be unruly; ye kplekple.
 ye kuku, v. to be short.
 ye kuntú, v. to be woolen.
 ye kutruku, v. to be round, in a circle.
 ye legelege, v. to be thin, slender, as snakes etc.
 ye mǎñ, v. to be or live in town; s. ye kose, v. th. contr.
 ye mañse, v. to be over land, on a journey, in a far country; in *der Fremde*, *überland* *fejn*.
 ye mānyāmānyā, v. to have a rough surface.
 ye masei, v. to be at the side of s. b.
 ye matā, matamatā, v. to be slimy, soft.
 ye miše, v. to be content, have joy = *mī še*, v.
 ye mli, yeñ, neg. be mli, beñ, v. to be inside, inwardly, in; to be so; to be true, real; *eyeñ lo ebeñ?* is it so or is it not so? *yen!* (often without gram. subj.) it is so, it is true! *beñ kwā!* it is not true at all!
 ye m. k. mliši, v. to be in s. body's bosom.
 ye mlumlu, v. to be dusty.
 ye mōñ, v. to be in a fort, stonehouse, to live there.
 ye mōbō, v. to be pitied, to be a pity; eye mōbō, it is a pity; *enii ye mōbō*, he is to be pitied.
 ye momo, v. to be or exist already.
 ye momosa, v. to have existed or been a long time before, a long time ago.
 ye mudši, v. to be dirty.
 ye musuñ, v. to be in the belly.
 ye musu, v. to be a curse.
 ye na, v. to be at the mouth, brim, shore etc. to be according to, s. na, n.
 ye nabii, v. to have grandchildren.
 ye nabu, v. to have a mouth, opening, end, brim, shore etc.
 ye nane, v. to have a foot; neg. be nane, to have no foot, i. e. to be unable to walk.
 ye nādšiañ, v. to be in the place, instead of s. b., to be the representative of s. b.; comp. ye nādšiañ, v.
 ye nādšiašigbe, v. to be eastward, = *ye bokagbe*.
 ye nakai, v. to be so.
 ye nakai lolo, v. to be still so; to be so so; *fo fo fejn*.
 ye nakpe, v. to be wonderful, to be a wonder.
 ye nanyo, v. to have a friend.
 ye ñā, v. to have art, dexterity.
 ye ñā mli, v. to be, or to be performed, or done, artfully, cunningly.

- ye nã, v. to have a wife.
 ye nãno (nã no) or nãmli (nã mli), v. to live or be in the field, desert; s. nã, n.
 ye nãni, ye nãli, v. to be cold.
 ye neke, v. to be so.
 ye nibii and
 ye nii, v. to have or possess things, to be rich.
 ye nine, v. to have hands; neg. be nine, v. to have no hands, i. e. to be unable to work because of a bad hand; comp. ye nane. v.
 ye niiañ, v. to be in or among things, - dšemei niiañ, to be thereabout.
 ye niitšumq, v. to have work, business, a trade; to be engaged.
 ye ninedšürögbe, v. to be on the right hand or side, southward.
 ye nmoqo, v. to be laughable.
 ye nmoñ, v. to be in the plantation.
 ye nmoqonmoqo, v. to be miry.
 ye nõ, nõ ko, noko, v. to have something; neg. be noko, to have nothing; pl. ye nii, v.
 ye nõ mli, v. to be in a vessel.
 ye nq, v. to be over, on, above s. th.; to have a cover; s. nq, n.
 ye nõfẽnõ, v. to have every thing.
 ye m. k. nõ, v. to be at, near, with, by s. b., s. nõ, n.; eyo miñõ, he is with me.
 ye nõgbe, v. to have access.
 ye nsra mli, v. to be in camp.
 ye nõq mli, ye nõqñ, v. to be or live in the sea.
 ye nõgbe, = ye ninedšürögbe, v. to be southward.
 ye nõkpq, v. to be on a island.
 ye nõqna, v. to be at the sea-shore.
 ye nõqno, v. to be on sea.
 ye nõqñnyiemo, mli, v. to be on a voyage.
 ye nõqse, v. to be behind or beyond the sea, i. e. far away; comp. mañse, n.
 ye nõqšiši, v. to be on the bottom of the sea.
 ye ntá, v. to be double.
 ye nu mli, nuñ, v. to be or live in the water.
 ye ñulañ, v. to be bright.
 ye nwanedšë, v. to be doubtful; neg. be nwanedšë, v. to be undoubtedly true, zweifelloš; be nwanedšë, often used without gram. subject, = zweifelloš, zweifelsobne, obne

Ẓweifel; be ñwanedšē nì eba. without doubt he came, ohne Ẓweifel, er kam.

ye ñwāñwā, v. = ye nakpe, v. to be surprising, wonderful, astonishing; Ot. wo ñwoñwa, v.

ye ñwāñwātā, v. to be grisled; ye ñwetenwete, th. s.

• ye ñwei, v. to be or live above, up stairs, on high, in heaven.

ye ñweihie, v. to be at the firmament.

ye nyāñānyāñā, v. to be swarming (of vermin etc.) roughly, ugly.

ye ñyahemo (or nyānkemo), v. to be dirty, disgusting.

ye nyānyānyā, v. to be sour, acid.

ye nyemi, v. to have a brother or sister (Geschwister).

ye nyeramnyeram, v. to be dazzling = nyera, nyeram, v.

ye nyilemo mli, v. to be on a journey.

ye nyōmo, nyōdši, v. to have debts.

ye nyōñ, v. to be in the night; to happen in the night.

ye nyōñ, v. to be or happen in (a certain) month; eba miñō ye nyōñ nì dši ete lē mli, he came to me (being) in the third month.

ye nyōñ (pl. nyōdši), v. to have a slave.

ye nyontšō, v. to have a master.

ye oblahiah, v. to be or happen in youth.

ye oblayeiañ, v. to be in virginiti, youth (of women).

ye odasefo, v. to have a witness.

ye okadi, v. to have a sign.

ye okplo he, v. to be at table.

ye oyá, v. to be quick.

ye pepépe, v. to be exactly so; s. ye fitšofitšō, ketekete.

ye sakasaka, v. to be disorderly.

ye sane, v. to have a palaver.

ye se, v. to be on the back, to be back, behind; to be left; s. se, n.

ye segbe, v. to be backward, behind.

ye setšun, v. to be in the backroom, bedroom.

ye skam, v. to be a shame.

ye soñ, v. to be genuin.

ye sulañ, v. to be hairy.

ye susuma, v. to have a sonl, a shadow.

ye ši, šiši, v. to be under s. b. or s. th.

ye šiši, v. to be on the ground, down, down stairs (ye ñwei, th. contr.); to have a signification, reason, ground, foundation, bottom.

ye šia, v. to be at home; to have a house, home.

- ye šihile, v. to have a dwelling.
 ye šika, v. to have gold, be rich; s. ye nũ, v.
 ye šikpoñ, v. to be on earth, to live on earth; to have land.
 ye šiši, s. ye ši, v.
 ye šišidše, v. to have a beginning.
 ye šoñ, v. to be far away.
 ye šōšōšō, v. to be pointed.
 ye ta mli, v. to be in the army, in war.
 ye tañ, v. to be ugly, hateful.
 ye teñ, ye te leñ, v. to be amidst, in the middle.
 ye toi, v. to have ears, i. e. to be obedient; neg. be toi, to be disobedient; s. toi, n.; to have small cattle; see to, n.
 ye toiñdšole, v. to have rest or peace (for the ears).
 ye trotro, v. to be smooth.
 ye tšretšrei, v. to be rent, ragged; thin, watery.
 ye tšu mli, tšuñ, v. to be in the room, inside; to be in prison.
 ye tšui, v. to have a heart; to be courageous.
 ye tšuidšürö, n. to have a good heart, to be glad, happy.
 ye tšokatšoka and
 ye tšukatšuka, tšikatšika, tšakatšaka, v. to be in a hubbub, in disorder.
 ye tšuse, = ye gbese, v. to have the menstruation.
 ye tšuyiteñ, v. to be on the housetop.
 ye tukutuku, v. to be fat, round; - tšukutšuku, th. s.
 ye trúntrā, v. to be speckled.
 ye tuñtu, v. to be dark; - - in the very middle.
 ye tütüntü, v. to be dark.
 ye vevêve, v. to be hard.
 ye vī, v. to be weakly.
 ye vō, v. to be deep; very deep.
 ye wala, v. to have life, be alive.
 ye walaheremq, v. to have salvation.
 ye walaherelo, v. to be a saviour.
 ye we, v. to be or live in one's house, dwelling home; comp. we, šia and tšu, n.
 ye webii, v. to have domestics.
 ye wesê, v. to be froward.
 ye wiemo ko, v. to have a word (to speak).
 ye wq mli, wõh, v. to be in sleep.
 ye wõh, ye wõh mli, v. to be in sleep.

ye wõh, ye wõh mli, v. lit. to be in a fetish, to be born on him, s. fq — wo wõh mli, v.

ye wõh, v. to have a fetish.

ye wolo mli, v. to be (found) in a book, in a paper.

ye woloñkwẽ, v. to be in school.

ye wyiese, v. to be behind the mill.

ye wyieši, v. to be on the grinding place.

ye yaka, v. to be vain, useless; gratis.

ye yano, v. to be at a funeral-custom.

ye yidšiemq, v. to have praise.

ye yin, v. to be in the head, mind.

ye yiteñ, v. to be on the top.

ye yitšo, v. to have a hand (for thinking); be yitšo, to have no head, be thoughtless.

ye yitšo kpakpa, v. to have a good head, einen guten Kopf haben; to be gifted for learning.

ye yukuyuku, v. to be full of small things, children, people.

ye yurudu, v. to be cool.

etc. etc.

ye, n. being; having; inf. of ye, v. seldom used; f. i. ye ekemi yq, being he was with me; s. also, yq, n.

yẽ = yemq, n. whitening; whiteness, fr. ye, v.

yẽ, n. drawing (of water); das Schöpfen.

yẽ, adj. and adv. hot; holly (of pepper etc.).

yei (yẽ), pl. n. of yõ, n. women; feminine animals.

yeiabi, n. women-child, unmanly person.

yeiagbei, n. women-name.

yeianii, n. female things.

yeiasane, n. female-matter; women's palaver.

yeiatade, n. female dress.

yeiahela, n. women-sickness.

yeiahie, n. women-face.

yeiasenyielq, n. person running after women; Weiberfuecht.

yeiasenlemq, n. running after women.

yeiangyeli, n. women-government.

yeiañã, n. women's cunning.

yeiañanii, n. implements of women.

yeianiitšumq, n. women-work; - business; - behaviour.

yeiasu, yeiasubãñ, n. kind, behaviour, character of women.

yeiasuomq, n. women-love.

yeiatšu, n. women-house, - room.

yeiawe, n. women-house, - dwelling; they live generally in a separate house.

yeiawiemq, n. women's talk.

yèla, s. yàra, yèra, yā, n. funeral-custom.

yele, v. s. yere, to find, meet.

yele, n. s. yere, n. yams.

yeli, n. (s. times yele, yeri, yere, may be heard); eating, enjoying; devouring; effecting; use; annoyance, trouble; treatment, transaction, negotiation; business, occupation; government, rule; spending; behaviour; life; being etc. etc. fr. ye, v.

yeliŋ, yelo, n. scarcely used alone, but most frequently in combinations; eater, annoyer etc. fr. ye, v.

yelihe, n. place of eating, transaction, government; rank; station etc.

yem, Adñ. n. = yeli, n.

yeñ, = ye mli, v. neg. be mli, defective verb; to be true, to be so; to be real; s. ye, def. and aux. v.

yere, v. inf. yeremq (corroboration of ye), to find, to meet.

yere na, inf. nayeremq, v. to overtake or come upon un-awares.

yeremq, n. meeting.

yere, pl. yedši, n. yams; the best kind of it; compare „afasco“ or „afaso“, n.: there are many kinds of „yere“ again; yere ebo, the yams is bearing or getting large in the ground; comp. bayere, kwakwrakwa, n. etc.

yereba, n. leaf or plant of yams.

yerebē, n. time of yams.

yerebō, n. bearing of yams.

yeredē, adj. and adv. hard, continual; -ly; -ly; fe —, to persevere; to be hard; perplexing; troublesome.

yeredédédédē, adv. imitating the sound of running (of the steps); ehie foi yeredédédédédē; he ran away hop hop hop etc.

yeredēfemq, n. perseverance.

yeredšiemq, taking out of yams; yams-harvest.

yeredūlo, n. yams-planter.

yeredūmq, n. yams-planting.

yeredūmqbē, n. time for yams-planting.

yeresā, -fāmō, n. = yeredšiemq.

yerehetolo, n. yams-peel.

yerehōlo, n. yams-seller.

yerehōmq, n. yams-selling.

yerehomq, n. yams-cooking.

yerehūlo, n. = yeredūlo; cultivator of yams.

yerehūmq, n. cultivation of yams.

yerekadimo, n. supplying of wanting yams-plants, which have not grown.

yereklata, n. a slice of yams.

yerekuku, n. piece of yams; - yerekukudši.

yerekutu, n. a small fence for preserving yams in.

yerenko, n. small heaps of ground round the yams-plant;
s. nko, n. and bo nko, v.

yereniiyenii, pl. n. food of yams.

yeresu, n. ground producing yams.

yeretša, n. yamsdigging.

yeretšo, n. pl. - tsei, n. the stick put to the yams-plant, that it may run up at it.

yeretšu, n. room for keeping yams.

yereyeli, n. yamseating; the first eating of yams is connected with many ceremonies; before the fetish eats yams (before the time of „Hömqwo“), no body is allowed to eat; the next person eating is the king etc. etc. The reason of this may be, that unripe yams are very unhealthy, whilst before the new yams comes in, provisions are very scarce, which is a temptation to eat the yams too soon; and to prevent this, the fetish-law is resorted to, as also against pigs-meat, the cutting certain shadow- or other useful trees etc.

yere and

yeri, s. yeli, n. eating; using etc. s. ye, v.

yöröke, v. s. yöröke, v. to loose.

yetre, n. europ. word, pease.

yeye, yeyei, redupl. v. of ye, v. to eat.

yeyeye (fr. ye, v. to trouble), adj. and adv. troubling; unquiet in mind; etc. fe —, v. to be troubled, driven about = tšui ye, v.

yeyeyefelo, n. a troubled person.

yeyeyefemo, n. trouble, disturbance in mind, unquietness etc. = tšuiyeli, n.

yeyeyesane, n. troublesome palaver.

yeyeyewiemo, n. troublesome word.

yi, pl. yimo; inf. yi, yimo, yile, v. to strike, schlagen; to flogg; yile! flogg him! also used of other similar movements, to pick, bite of birds, to knock, kick etc. of animals; to wetten (s. Germ. „peitschen“) of rain; Nyoñmo yimi āhū pam, rain wettened me through and through (s. Nyoñmo, n.); to strike a road, einschlagen, einen Weg einschlagen, s. yi mli, yin, v., to enter upon a journey, to go away; off; nyese le eyin, the day

- before yesterday he went off; to strike root, *Burzel* *ſchlagen* (yi fā, -*ſiſifā*); to strike of, fall down; to come down; s. yi ſi, v.; to be full (inf. yile); to be sufficient; eyi obō, it is quite full; ameyimō obōbōbō, they are quite full; etc. mli yi, inf. mliyile, v. to be inwardly full; etc.; to fill; etc.
- yi, n. head, and its combinations see afterwards.
- yi dañ, v. to fill the mouth.
- yi deñ, v. to flogg on the palm of the hand; to fill the hand.
- yi fa, v. to fill the river; fa yi, the river is full; s. also yiri, v.
- yi fā, v. to be half full; to strike roots; s. yi ſiſifā, v.
- yi gbe, = kq gbe, v. to strike a road; einen *Beg* ein-*ſchlagen*; to fill a pot.
- yi hāmō, v. to take the lead, to go in advance.
- yi hle, hlegbe, v. th. s.
- yi be, v. to flogg one's self.
- yi mli, yin (which see); inf. mliyī, v. to strike in, into; to take a road; to enter a journey; to go away; to fill the inside; eyi mli obō, he or it filled the inside.
- yi musu, v. to fill the belly.
- yi na, nabu, v. to strike on the mouth.
- yi nādſiañ, v. inf. nādſianyī, -yimō, to remain on the same spot; to move in a circle (in argument).
- yi nq, v. inf. nqyi, nqyimō, to come down upon s. th. or s. b., loflo yi mimō, a bird descended upon me.
- yi nu, v. to be full of water.
- yi sē, v. to flogg on the back.
- yi ſi, v. inf. ſiyimō, ſiyī, to strike the ground, to descend, to come down; to alight on the ground; sometimes used as aux. v. to express the reaching or coming to the ground of a movement expressed by a preceeding verb; f. i. egbla ke-yi si, it rent in two (till it reached) to the ground, it rent quite down. A peculiar expression is yi m. k. ſi, v. to descend s. b., i. e. to let the fetish descend upon s. b.; to make s. b. a fetish-priest (who therefore often are seen to wear an iron chain round their neck, by which they pretend to make the fetish descend.
- yi ſiſi, v. to strike the ground; to fill the bottom etc.
- yi ſiſifā, v. to strike roots.
- yi tšo, inf. tšoyī, tšoyimō, v. to drum.
- yi tšu, v. to fill a room.

yi, (Ol. ti., Adh. yi) head. As in other languages this word is very extensively used in various ways; and as da, de, hie, he mli, na; nq, se, šiši, tsui etc. it appears very often as gram. subject or object. The principal significations are: top (comp. yiteh); beginning, principle; life; individual (poll; head; piece, Kopf; Stück), f. i. ameyi etc, they three; number, comp. yibq; price, comp. yinii; sum; a sum of money about 2 shilling and 9d. worth, or 50 String of cowries (german 1 fl. 40 kr., french frs. 3,50); cowries are generally counted by these „heads“; then „yi, yin, yitšo“ are generally used for most of the faculties of head and heart, = reason, mind, memory, thought, understanding etc. The principal combinations are the following: 1) yi as (gram.) object: ba yi, inf. yibā, v. to spare, schonen, verschonen; bi yi ši, v. to ask about one's head, i. e. life, by a fetish-priest, a certain ceremony; bo m. k. yi, v. to cry against s. b.; bq yi, v. inf. yibō, to number; bu yi? s. yibū; da yi ši, v. to congratulate one's self for recovering, saving etc. by a feast and sacrifice; dfa yi, v. to break or crush the head by falling etc.; dšē m. k. yi, v. to come from s. b. head, mind, device etc.; dše m. k. yi, v. to come away from s. b. head, memory; to be forgotten; = hie kpa nq, dšie yi, inf. yidšiemq, v. to praise; dšq m. k. yi, v. to bless one's head; fā yi, v. inf. yifām, to cry at one, to reproach one = nā m. k. yi; fite yi, v. to spoil the head, mind; fq yi, v. to wash the head; fo yi, v. inf. yifō (old: yipō) to cut one's head off, to behead; fā yi, v. to comb the hair; gba yi, v. to cleave the head; to part the hair, scheiteln; gbe yi, v. to strike out a sum; to fill up a sum; gble yi, v. to open the head, mind (but comp. yin gble, v.); gbq yi, v. to plait the hair; ha yi, v. to cover the head; here moko yi wala, v. to save one, σωζειν, inf. yiwalaheremq; kpa yi, v. to make one's head bald; kpq yi, v. to shave the head, = še yi; kpō m. k. yi wala, to redeem one's life; inf. yiwalakpōmq; kū yi, v. to cut the hair; le yi, v. to know one's mind; see le m. k. yitšo, yin; mā yi ši, v. to lay the head down, to bow down; s. koto, v. bu ši, v.; mō yi, v. to attack the head (of sickness); na m. k. yi, v. to see one's mind, thought; nā m. k. yi, inf. yinā, v. to cry at s. b. = fō yi; to command one; anšerršfen; nā m. k. yi se, v. to shut behind s. b., to shut one in; nme yi ši, v. inf. yišinhmē, = nme tsui ši, v. to have

patience; ñme oyi ši flo, have a little patience! ñō yi fō m. k. kuę nq, v. to fall about s. body's neck; nu m. k. yi, v. to hear s. body's mind, meaning, reason; pām (or pāñ, kpāñ) m. k. yi, v. to make a conjuration against s. body's life; pila yi, v. to wound the head; po yi = fo yi; sa m. k. yi, v. to fit s. b.'s mind; şe yi, v. to shave the head; ši yi, v. to knock against the head; to yi, s. to yin, v. tfa yi, v. to strike the head; tše m. k. yi se, inf. yisetšemo, v. to call s. b. back; tši m. k. yi se, v. inf. yisetšimo, v. lit. to knock or push s. b. backward; to push one down; to drive one, urge one on, forward; tšō m. k. yi, v. to turn one's head, to make one mad; tšole yi, v. to lay the head on a pillow; wa m. k. yi, v. inf. yiwale, to use one cruelly; to persecute, illtreat, abuse one; enyontšō wale yi, his master illtreads him; s. yi wa, v.; wadše m. k. yi, inf. yiwadšemo, v. to harden one's head, mind etc.; wo m. k. yi, wo m. k. yi nq, v. to elevate, exalt s. b.; wq m. k. yi, v. inf. yiwq and yiwomq, to cry one out; to hoot one out; wule yi, v. to hurt the head; yi m. k. yi nq, v. to descend upon s. b.'s head; etc. 2) yi as gram. subj. and possessive definition:

- yi ba, v. to get a head, i. e. reason, understanding.
 yi bō, v. inf. yibō, to grow or get large heads (of yams).
 yi bu, v. inf. yibū, to be lightminded (no longer used; s. fe yibū, v. yibulō; hie ye flefle, yitšo ye flefle, v.
 yi di m. k. (di, Ot. = ye, in Gā), v. to be giddy.
 yi fa, v. to be of large, sufficient number.
 yi he ši, v. to fall down headlong; den Kopf am Boden zerſchmettern; esp. made use of in a horrible curse or deprecation: „Oyi ahę ši ni ogbo!“ „may thy head be crushed to the ground that thou diest!“ and th. s. as noun: oyiaheši, = pestilence; Ad. th. s.
 yi kā, v. inf. yikāmo, s. yin kā; v.
 yi kpa, v. inf. yikpale, to be bald; s. kpale, n.; kpale-kpale, adj., yikpatātše, n.
 yi na wala, v. inf. yiwalanā, to be safe, sound; to be preserved; to be saved; s. here yi wala and Ot. ti nya ñkwa, v.
 yi sa, v. to have a fit head, mind, good faculty.
 yi ti, v. to have a big head; ešika yi ti, his gold-lump is big, he is rich.
 yi wa, inf. yiwale, v. to be hard-headed; to be cruel; comp. wa m. k. yi; wadše yi; v. hie wa, v. tšui wa, v. etc.

(yi wo, inf. yiwō, v. to be proud).

yi kē m. k. ya šoñ, v. the head goes far away with s. b.,

i. e. to be lost in thought, wonder etc.

yibā, n. sparing; Verschöning, Schonung; exemption; fr. ba yi, v.

yibalq, n. person sparing s. b., taking care for s. b.

yibii, pl. n. fruits of trees; wo —, v. to bear —.

yibiwō, n. fruit bearing; fruitfulness.

yibq, n. number, sum.

yibū, n. lightmindedness; fe-, v. to be lightminded = hie

ye fleſe, v.

yibubi, n. lightminded child.

yibudſen, n. lightminded character, life, etc.

yibuſemq, n. lightminded act.

yibulq, n. lightminded person.

yibuniitſumq, n. lightminded, careless business.

yibunayeli, n. lightminded transaction; fr. ye yibū na, v.

yibusane, n. matter of lightmindedness.

yibūsu, n. lightminded frame, character; -subañ, n. th. s.

yidi, v. giddiness; fr. yi di, v.

yidq, n. heat of the head; head-ache.

yidſielq, n. person praising s. b. fr. dſie yi, v.

yidſiemq, n. praise.

yidſiemqlala, n. song of praise.

yifałq, n. reproacher.

yifałq, n. reproach.

yifałqſane, n. reproachful palaver.

yifałqwiemq, n. reproachful word, language.

yifo, yifomq, n. beheading.

yifolq, n. beheader.

yifałq, n. combing of the hair.

yigbamq, n. parting of the hair.

yigbomq, n. plaiting of the hair.

yihā and yihamq, n. covering of the head.

yikāmq, s. yinkāmq, n. madness.

yikpale, n. baldness.

yikpatatſe, n. baldheaded man; Raſtlopf.

yikpomq, n. shaving of the head = yiſemq, n.

yikulē, n. number, sum = yibq, n.

yikūłq, n. cutter of the hair.

yikūmq, n. haircutting.

Yilo („striker“), pr. n. of one of the towns on the Krobo

mountain (that of Oloko Patu in the West); comp. Ma-

nya, pr. n.

yilē, n. knowledge of one's opinion; also yitlē, n.

yile, n. fulness, fr. yi, v.

yilo, n. striker, fr. yi, v.

yinq, n. striking; filling etc. fr. yi, v.

yimu, n. division, party.

yimuyimu, adj. and adv. parted; in parties.

yiñālo, n. person crying at s. b.

yiñāmo, n. crying at s. b.; *Anheerſehen*; fr. ña yi, v.

yiñ, v. = yi inli, inf. mliyi and mliyimq, to strike in or out (f. i. a road); *einfchlagen* (einen Weg); *eine Reife antreten*; *weggehen*; eyiñ etc, he want away.

yiñ = yi mli, n. inside of the head; mind, reason, faculty; understanding; opinion, meaning; also this word is frequently used in the compounds: the principal ones are: ba m. k. yiñ, v. to come into one's head; be yiñ, v. s. ye yiñ; bi yiñ, v. to ask one's opinion; bo yiñ toi, v. to listen to one's reason or opinion; bu yiñ, v. to esteem one's opinion; dšie yiñ, v. to produce one's opinion; fā yiñ, v. th. s.; ke yiñ, v. to say one's opinion; na yiñ, v. to see one's opinion, mind, etc.; ñō yiñ, v. to take one's opinion; nu —, to hear it; te —, to conceal —; to yiñ, v. to propose; to make a proposal, design, project, purpose, etc. inf. yinto; a peculiar use of this compound is to be observed in phrases like: Mitoo midientšę miyiñ mifee, I did not do it according to my own design, or from myself; tōtō yiñ, v. to perplex one's mind; tši yiñ ta, v. to mention one's opinion; tšake -, v. to change -; tšō -, v. to turn -, to show -; wie -, v. to speak one's mind; ya -, v. to enter one's head; ye -, v. to be in one's mind; neg. be -; yi yiñ, v. to fill the head; yo -, v. to perceive one's mind etc.

yiñ gble, inf. yingblemq, v. to be mad.

yiñ kā, v. inf. yinkamq, th. s.

yiñ tšō, v. inf. yintšōmq, th. s.

yinbimq, n. asking one's opinion.

yiñ fē, akę ... lit. the whole opinion (sc. is), that — to suppose that, = „fe, akę“; eyiñ fē, akę enye, he supposed, that it was his mother.

yingblemq, n. madness; s. sekeyeli, yinkām, yintšōmq, th. s.; openmindedness; comp. yingble, gble yiñ, v.

yinkām, n. th. s.

yintō, n. proposal, design, project; purpose; *Vorſaß*; fr. to yiñ, v.

yintofemq, n. execution of ones purpose.

yintolq, n. proposer, designer.

- yiñtōtōlō, n. perplexer of one's mind; fr. tōtō yiñ, v.
 yiñtōtōmō, n. perplexing, disturbance of mind.
 yiñtšōlō, n. mad person, fr. yiñ tšō, v. and turner, shower
 of mind fr. tšō yin, v.
 yiñtšōmō, n. madness; change, turning, showing of mind.
 yiñtšakēlō, n. changer of mind, opinion; fr. tšake yiñ, v.
 yiñtšakēmō, n. change of mind, opinion, comp. dšēñmō-
 tšakēmō, n. and tšuiñtšakēmō, n. etc.
 yinwiēmō, n. speaking out of one's mind, fr. wie yiñ, v.
 yinii, pl. n. lit. head-things, s. yi, n. price of a slave,
 price; *Kaufpreis*, *Verkaufssumme*, *λύτρον*.
 yinq (yinō, yinō), n. lit. what is one's head, life; time
 which a person lives, generation (*γενεα*), periode etc.,
 mañtšē Herode yinq, *ἐπὶ βασιλείας Ἡρώδου*, in the time
 of Herode, the king etc.; blemabii lē ayinq, the time
 of the ancients; ñmenēbii lē ayinq, the present time or
 generation, wōšēbii lē ayinq, the future generation etc.
 adv. above, on, upon the head; s. also beyinq, n.
 yinoḅii, pl. n. persons of a generation; generation (if the
 people of it are meant collectively).
 yinoḅii, pl. n. things, customs manners, etc. of a generation.
 yinošane, n. a matter of a whole generation.
 yipāñmō, yipāmō, yikpāñmō, n. conjuration against s. b.'s
 life.
 yiri (yire, yere), v. inf. yirimō (Ot. th. s.); corroboration
 of yi, v. to be ful; to be overful; to overflow, to swell,
 to flood.
 yirimō, n. overflowing, flood.
 yisale, n. ripeness of head, mind etc.
 yisamō, n. ordering of head or hair.
 yise, n. hindpart of the head; *ᾠντερῶς*; occiput.
 yisētšēmō, n. back-calling.
 yisētšilo, n. person urging one on.
 yisētšimō, n. pushing down; pushing forward, urging on,
 fr. tši m. k. yi sē, v.
 yisētširelō and yisētširemō, th. s. from the pl. form of the
 verb: tšire yi sē.
 yišēlō, n. shaver of the head.
 yišēmō, n. shaving of the head = yikpōmō, n.
 yiši, v. s. yi ši, v. to descend.
 yiši, n. place under the head; contrary of yiteñ; but comp.
 also nādšiaši, n.
 yišñmēlō, n. patient person, fr. ñmē yi ši = ñmē tšui
 ši, v.; to tšui ši, v.

yīšīnmē, -mq, n. patience.

yīšiwulamq, n.; s. yi ya wula ši under wula ši, v.

yite, yite mli, yiteñ, pl. yiteañ, n. lit. head-middle, top, highest point of s. th.; head-point of wind, i. e. west; s. yiteñgbe, n. nādšiaši, n. etc.; as tšuiyiteñ, n. house-top; tšoyiteñ, n. top of a tree etc. ba yiteñ, v. to come to or on the top; be yiteñ, neg. of ye yiteñ; bu yiteñ, v. to cover the top of the head etc., damq yiteñ, v. to stand on the top; dše yiteñ, v. to come from the top etc. dšie -, v. to take down - -, ha -, v. to cover - -; kã -, v. to lie on - -; kũ -, v. to break - -; lo -, v. to take off - -; mǎ -, v. to set or build on - -; na -, v. to see - -; ša -, v. to whitewash the top (of flatt-topped houses); še -, v. to shave the top or crown of the head; to reach the top; ta -, v. to touch - -; ya yiten, v. to go on the top; ye yiteñ, v. to be on the top, neg. be -; yi yiteñ, v. to strike the top, etc. etc. Verbs of which yiteñ is the subject will be easily understood; f. i.

yiteñ fq, v. to be wet on the top.

yiteñ gbl, v. to be dry on the top.

yiteñ kã, v. to be open on the top.

yiteñ le, v. to be broad on the top.

yiteñ ta heko, v. to reach with the top to some place.

yiteñbã, n. coming on the top.

yiteñbũ, n. covering of the top.

yiteñdamq, n. standing on the top.

yiteñgbe, n. head-or top-way; west; west-ward; comp. nādšiašigbe, n.

yiteñka, n. covering of the top.

yiteñkāmq, n. lying on the top.

yiteñmã, n. building, setting on the top.

yiteñša, n. whitewashing of the top.

yiteñpampaso, n. crown of head; Ščitel.

yiteñtã, -mq, n. touching of, or sitting on the top.

yiteñyã, n. going on the top.

yitšo (negligently pronounced 'itšo), pl. yitšei, n. (lit. head-tree or stick; comp. hietšo, gbomotšo, satšo, kanetšo etc.); head (as frequently used as „yi“, n.); also figuratively: princip; beginning etc. (comp. ראש and ראשית, κεφαλή, κεφαλαιον; caput, Haupt, Kopf, head and all the derivations from them). Also the use of „yitšo“ in compounds is as frequent as that of „yi“, but more plain and not so much diversified in its signification. Observe the following and the rest will be easily understood.

yitšo ba, v. to get a head, i. e. understanding; yitšo or yitšoń (which see) fa, v. to have a large understanding; yitšo gba m. k., v. to have headache; miyitšo gbami, lit. my head cracks me, I have headache (comp. yitšo wa he, v., of stronger pain); yitšo gbla m. k., v. to be drawn away by imagination; to be absent etc.; yitšo gbo, v. comp. yitšońwolo gbo, v., yitšo he ši, v. to strike one's head to the ground; yitšo sa = yi sa, v.; yitšo wa, v. to have a hard head to learn; yitšo wa he, v. to have head-ache; fever; yitšo wq, v. to be selfcontent, self-complacent; yitšo ya m. k. šoń, v. to be carried away by one's thoughts, imagination; yitšo ye flefle = hie ye flefle, v. to be lightminded; etc. etc. Objective combin. ba m. k. yitšo, v. to come into one's head; be yitšo, neg. of ye yitšo, v.; dše yitšo, v. to come from one's head; fi -, v. to bind s. th. about the -; fo -, v. to cut -; fq -, v. to wash -; gba -, v. to cleave -; ha -, v. to cover -; hl -, v. to remain in one's head, memory; kũ -, v. to break -; le -, v. to know -, opinion etc. mā yitšo ši, v. to bow down; mō yitšo, v. to attack the head (sickness); na -, v. to see one's opinion; še -, v. to shave the head; wo - nq, v. to lift up the head; ya -, v. to enter the head; ye -, v. to be in the head; neg. be yitšo, etc. etc. Comp. yi, n. yin, n. yitšoń, n. and their compounds.

yitšogbamq, n. headache, fr. yitšo gba, v.

yitšofimq, n. binding about the head; fr. fi yitšo, v.

yitšofoloq, n. beheader; fr. fo yitšo, v.

yitšofo, -fomq, n. beheading.

yitšoha, -hamq, n. covering of the head; fr. ha yitšo, v.

yitšohewale, n. head-ache; fr. yitšo wa he, v.

yitšqi, n. hair (of head, comp. tšqi, hetšqi).

yitšokũmq, n. breaking of one's head.

yitšoń (= yin and used like it in many compounds), instead of yitšo mli, n. inside of the head; mind; meaning, opinion; understanding etc.; „moko lee moko yitšoń, prv., no body knows any body's head inside, i. e. mind, opinion; ba yitšoń, v. to come into the head, mind = ba yin, ba yitšo, v.; dše yitšoń, v. to come from the head, mind; dše yitšoń, v. to come out of the mind; le yitšoń, v. to know the mind; na -, v. to see -; sa -, v. to besit the mind; to -, v. to lay up in the mind, to mind; tšake -, v. to change -; ya yitšoń, v.

- to go to head, mind, heart; ye -, v. to be in -, neg. be -; etc. etc.
- yitšoŋ dšo, inf. yitšoŋdšoŋe, v. to have peace in mind; to have a cool head (contr. of yitšoŋ dšo la, yitšo gba, v. etc.); to be free from head-ache.
- yitšoŋ fa, v. to have a large comprehensive mind, memory etc.
- yitšoŋ gble, v. and
- yitšoŋ kã, = yin kã, v. to be mad.
- yitšoŋ sa, v. to be ripe in mind.
- yitšoŋ tšö, v. to be mad (verrückt, im Kopf verrückt sein).
- yitšoŋbã, n. coming to mind.
- yitšoŋdšoŋe, n. coolness of head; peace of mind.
- yitšoŋgblemo, -kãmo, -tšömo, n. = yingblemo etc. madness.
- yitšoŋoŋo, n. skull.
- Yitšoŋoŋohe, n. Golgota.
- yitšoŋsale, n. ripeness.
- yitšoŋtö, n. storing or laying s. th. up in mind, memory.
- yitšoŋtšakemo, n. change of mind.
- yitšoŋwolo, pl. -wodši, n. lit. the book of the head; i. e. reason, memory; -gbo, v. to loose reason or memory.
- yitšoŋwologbele, n. loosing of reason or memory.
- yitšosale, n. fitness of head.
- yitšoše, n. shaving the head.
- yitšoşelo, n. shaver of the head.
- yitšoşimã, n. bowing.
- yitšotšakemo, s. yintšakemo and yitšoŋtšakemo, n.
- yitšowale, n. hardness of head; unfitness for learning.
- yitšowö, n. sleep of head, i. e. selfcontentment, selfcomplacency; comp. dada, v. in Ot., and laka, v. in Gã, to flatter, deceive, by which the head goes to sleep.
- yiwale, n. hardness of head; cruelty; persecution, ill treatment, fr. yi wa and wa yi, v.
- yiwalö, n. cruel person, hard person.
- yiwö, n. lifting up of the head; pride.
- yiwadšemo, n. hardening of head, mind etc.
- yiwömo, n. crying at one, crying one out; hooting, fr. wö m. k. yi.
- yiwulemo, n. hurting of the head, fr. wule yi, v.
- yiyi, inf. yiyimo, v. to reason, remonstrate, redupl. of yi (comp. also the Ot. v. yi = dše and dšie in Gã, v. to

- produce); *kə m. k. yiyi, v. to reason with s. b. (s. yiyi, Ot. v.).*
- yiyi ateh, inf. atehyiyimq, v. th. s. betwixt two parties, comp. ateh, n.; bu ateh, v., ye ateh, v.; kə m. k. yiyi ateh, v. to reason with one.*
- yiyilo, n. remonstrater, reasoner.*
- yiyimq, n. reasoning, remonstrating; comp. also hwanedšē, n.*
- yiyomq, n. perceiving one's head etc., fr. yo m. k. yi, v.*
- yo, inf. yomq, v. to perceive, to acknowledge, to recognise; miyoole doh, I know him no more, no longer.*
- yo he, inf. heyomq, v. to recognise one's self; to recognise s. b. or s. th., - - about.*
- yo hie, inf. hleyomq, v. to recognise one's face.*
- yo mli, inf. mliyomq, v. to perceive the inside.*
- yo nō, v. to recognise a likeness, picture; s. nō; to perceive a plan (of a house etc.).*
- yo nq, v. to perceive the upper part etc.*
- yo se, inf. seyomq, v. to perceive the backside, the consequence; yo m. k. se, to perceive one's doing, way etc.*
- yo šiši, inf. šišiyomq, v. to perceive the ground, reason, meaning etc.; s. šiši, n.*
- yo yi; yin; yitšo, yitšon, v. to perceive one's head, mind, opinion etc.*
- yō, = yomq, n. perceiving, perception, recognition; acknowledgment.*
- yō, pl. irreg. yei, n. woman, female; feminine; she; used in combinations to indicate the feminine gender; comp. nū, n. hi, n. and § 24. 25; f. i. biyo, n. female child, daughter; gbekēyō, n. female child, girl; toyō, n. female sheep or goat; abolobatšoyō, n. female breadleaf-tree etc. Comp. also nā, n. wife; bi yō ši, inf. yošibimq, v. to ask for a wife (into marriage); fite yō, v. to spoil a woman, to deflower a girl; fo yō, v. to bring forth or beget a girl; to midwife; kə yō wq, v. to sleep or lie with a woman; kpe yō, inf. yokpemq, v. lit. to meet a woman; to wed; to marry; to keep the nuptials, marriage; to make a certain ceremony answering to the „butruwō“ of men, which is often done long before or after marriage; comp. wye yō, v. gbā, gblā, v. (only used of women) etc.; le yō, v. to know a woman (in the sense of the Bible); (tšui) mō yō, v. to fall in love with a woman (in the better sence, comp. sumq yo, v.); nō yō, v. to take a wife, = wye yō, v.; sumq yō, v. to*

yogblā, n. marriage (of a woman); s. gbā, v.

yohe, n. pudenda (decent expression; comp. gbemi, n. and nuhe, n.).

yohoro, n. woman with child; s. horo, adj.

yohũmo, n. tilling of women (for which they are seldom used).

yoi, n. an eatable fruit or husk; s. yo, n.

yoiṣo, pl. -tsei, n. lit. beans-tree; a tree of hard wood, used for building etc. and bearing husks; a kind of acacia.

yokā, n. trial of a woman.

yokemo, n. saying of a woman.

yokẽmo, and

yokõmo, n. travails of women.

yokpelo, n. (scarcely used) marrying man; comp. ayam forowu, n. person letting a woman perform the „yokpemo“-custom.

yokpemo (Ad. yokpem), n. lit. meeting of a woman (but generally with an indefinite subject „akpe yo“, they meet a woman, man begegnet einer Frau od. versammelt sich mit ihr, s. kpe, v.); wedding (especially the public wedding-ceremony, in which the bride, „ayemforo“, parades the street, adorned with plenty of gold, precious beads etc. and accompanied by her female friends; there being also much feasting, dancing etc.); nuptials; marriage; matrimony; comp. yowye, gblā, n.; a certain ceremony of women with the same parading dancing etc., but which may be made long before or after marriage („yowye“, „gblā“), and answers the „butruwõ“ (a. which see) of men.

yokpemo-atade, n. wedding dress.

yokpemo-aspatre, n. wedding shoes.

yokpemoḃē, n. wedding-time.

yokpemoḃii, n. wedding guests, s. bialoi, n.

yokpemoḃā, n. wedding-wine.

yokpemoḃṣō, n. wedding-dance.

yokpemoḃsolọ, n. wedding-dancer.

yokpemoḃsomọ, n. wedding blessing.

yokpemofo, n. parading of a wedding; s. fo, v.

yokpemoga, n. wedding-ring.

yokpemoḃbena, n. wedding-custom.

yokpemoḃbi, n. wedding-day.

yokpemoḃhe, n. wedding-place.

yokpemoḃholo, n. wedding-cook.

yokpemoḃhomọ, n. wedding-cooking.

yokpemokao, n. wedding-cake.

- yokpemokenii, pl. n. wedding presents.
 yokpemokpā, n. wedding-band.
 yokpemokpo, n. wedding-knot; wedlock.
 yokpemolala, n. wedding-song.
 yokpemolai, n. wedding-fuel; the fuel for brewing the wedding beer, which the bridegroom has to procure.
 yokpemolo, n. wedding-meat.
 yokpemomā, n. dough (or flour grinded wet) for the wedding.
 yokpemomlinii, s. yokpemonii, n.
 yokpemonii, n. things belonging to a wedding.
 yokpemoniienii, pl. n. wedding-dinner (or -supper); -meal.
 yokpemomā, n. food for a wedding.
 yokpemono, pl. yokpemonii, n. which see.
 yokpemokplō, n. wedding-table.
 yokpemosa or yokpemō-asa, n. wedding hall.
 yokpemosa, n. wedding-bed.
 yokpemosamo, n. wedding-preparation.
 yokpemosane, n. wedding-palaver.
 yokpemosome, n. wedding-service; wedding-prayer; copulation.
 yokpemosielo, n. announcer of a wedding; generally children, beating a brass-pan; publisher of bans.
 yokpemosiemo, n. annunciation of a wedding; bans, publishing of bans.
 yokpemotše, n. the father who has to care for or arrange the wedding.
 yokpemotšu, n. wedding-room.
 yokpemowe, n. wedding-house.
 yokpemoyō, n. woman attending a wedding.
 yokpōmo, n. redemption of a woman.
 yolakamo, n. flattering, deception of women.
 yolala, n. women song.
 yolē, n. knowing of a woman; fr. le yō, v.
 yolē, n. feeding, bringing up, education of a girl.
 yolobii, pl. n. malt-stuff; the husks of corn from which beer has been brewed.
 yolō, n. perceiver, etc. fr. yo, v.
 yomo, n. perception; acknowledgment, recognition.
 yōmo, pl. yeimedši, n. old woman; matron; s. numo, n.
 yomu, yo mu (s. emu), n. a chaste woman, virgin; see oblayo, n.
 yonā, n. woman-cunning, woman-art.
 yonūmo, n. woman-salutation; — visit.
 yonii, pl. n. things belonging or peculiar to woman.

- yohō, n. taking of a wife.
 yōrōke, inf. yorokemq, v. to loose; to unwind thread;
 comp. frake, v. sōke, v. etc.
 yōrōkemq, n. loosing.
 yosegbe, n. way after women.
 yosenylelq, n. women-hunter.
 yosenyiemq, n. walking after women.
 yosuomq, n. woman's-love; loving of a woman (the latter
 in a bad sense fr. sumq yo, v.
 yošibimq, n. asking for a woman fr. bi yo ši, v.
 yotšelo, n. a whoremonger.
 yotšemq, n. whoring.
 yotšu, n. womans apartment.
 yowe, n. woman's house.
 yowiemq, n. woman's word, language, speech.
 yowyē, n. taking of a wife; marriage; matrimony; living
 together with a woman; fr. wye yo, v.; comp. kpe yo, v.
 hō yo, v. and gbā, v. and wye, n.
 yowyemamai, n. cloth for marrying.
 yowyenii, pl. n. things given to a woman on marrying her.
 yowyeshika, n. money given when marrying; dowry; *Not-*
 genqabe.
 yoyo, n. a female „yo“-antelope.
 yū, adj. and adv. long, large; -ly, -ly.
 yuku, and
 yukuyuku, adj. and adv. full of little things, of little one's,
 of people, life, activity; fe —, v. to be so.
 yukuyukubii, pl. n. the little one's.
 yukuyukufemq, n. swarming; buzzle, activity, life etc.
 yuludū, adj. s. yurudū.
 yuma, n. (a word from the interior, perh. connected with
 the Hebrew „gimel“, as well as the words in europ.
 languages for it), camel; s. afukpoŋgo and afukpoŋo, n.
 yumabi, n. young camel.
 yumahetšoi, n. camel-hair.
 yumanū, n. male camel.
 yumayō, n. female camel.
 yurudu, yurududu, adj. and adv. cool; -ly; comp. wurudū;
 fe —, v. to be cool.
 yurudufemq, n. cool state.
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Adānme-Appendix.

a. Grammatical Sketch.

§ 1. Introduction.

In giving a few additional remarks about the Adānme Dialekt of the Gā-language, I neither pretend an ability to speak or understand it so far, as to carry on a conversation in it. All I wish is to give what I have gathered partly by personal intercourse whilst travelling or from people about me who came from that country and partly from a by no means perfect translation of St. Johns Gospel from Gā into Adānme by an Adānme-Catechist (Christian Obobi from Kpoñ or Poni) and a few other writings; to be used as stepping stones towards more extensive future researches.

1. The Adānme (lit. Adāgbe, Adān-gbe, -nme, voice or language of Adā; comp. Gā, pr. n. and Ayigbe, pr. n., and gbē, n.) is the mother dialect of the Gā, spoken by a far more numerous nation than the latter, sc. by all the people dwelling between the Gā-country, the sea shore, river Volta and the Akwapim-mountains, except 9 Ayigbetowns on the western shore of the Volta; comprising the following towns and their dependencies: Tema, Kpoñ (Pony); Gbugbrā (Prampram), Nuño (Ningo) and Adā along the sea-coast; Asadšale, Osudoku and Kpoñ (or Zimmermann, Akra-Vocab.

Tete Wyim from its founder) at the western shore of the Volta, and Krɔbɔ (with its two principal towns Yilɔ and Manyá on the Krɔbɔ-mountain) and Šai or Siai (also with two towns on the Šai-mountain) at the foot of the Akwapim-mountains; to which is to be added the Agotim-tribe in the east of the river Volta with three principal towns; altogether about 50—60,000 souls, as far as we now know.

2. The reason why Gā, and not Adāñme was chosen to become especially the written dialect, is the moral and political supremacy of the proper Gā tribe over the Adāñme- as well as the other tribes around and the earlier uninterrupted occupation of the Gā country by Missionaries.

3. The character of the Adāñme-dialect, by which it is distinguished from Gā proper, is expressed by its being called the mother-dialect of the latter, it is harder (Ad. po, pe, Gā: fo, fe etc.), shorter (Adn.: pem, Gā: femo; etc.; Ad. la, Gā: ladše etc.), purer and not so much mixed with the Otyi-language, and hence more primitive. The difference between Gā proper and Adāñme is generally as great as that between the saxon or high-German and the swabian or swiss Dialects of the german language; though the Adāñme of the coast, Asadšale and Osúdoku and even Šai is nearer to Gā proper, than that of Krɔbɔ, and that bordering at the Ayigbe mixed with Ayigbe words. The difference between the Adāñme of Tema till Nuho on the one and Krɔbɔ on the other hand is nearly as great as that between the former and Gā proper; the limits of both being uncertain and people accustomed to it understand each other mutually.

§ 2. Sounds.

The sounds of Adāñme may be represented by the same Alfabet as those of Gā, but very probable the letters

w, and z must be added (as v to Gā) from the Ayigbe (Comp. Schlegel's Schlüssel zur Anglo-Sprache); „w“ being an aspirated „w“ or a labial „h“ as if one would blow a feather from a freshly written paper), and „z“ being similar to the engl., not to the german z.

As for changes of sounds it is to be observed, that the initial f in Gā is often p, but sometimes also t in Adāñme, the terminational ñ is m; mō also m; b is sometimes m; the initial mī, m is ñ, ñe; y often ñ, k sometimes d, etc. etc., as examples will show. The Adāñme Dialect as the Otyi- and the Ayigbe-language is in general far more melodious than Gā proper and this may be the reason, why there are so few Gā and so many Adāñme- and Otyi-songs. But our slight acquaintance with the Adāñme does not allow us to enter into this subject.

§ 3. Roots.

The roots and their formation are in general the same in Adāñme and in Gā; only instead of the many Otyi roots which have crept into Gā the Adāñme has more pure Gā-roots (s. § 1, 3.) and instead of the radical consonants f; y; b etc.; in Gā, p, ñ, m. etc. are more frequent in Adāñme (s. § 2);

comp.: Ad. dšchā (fr. dše, v.), Gā: aš (Ot. th. s., fr. the Otyi, v. fi).

„ dše na, Gā: dše tšere, Ot. ade kye, v. to get daylight.

„ dše dšo, Gā: dše na, Ot. ade sa, v. to get night.

„ edšo! it is peace! Gā: bšeo! th. s., Ot. bršo! (Salutation).

„ hī, v. to sit, dwell; Gā: ta, th. s., Ot. tra, ta, te.

and Ad. po, to cut;	Gā: fo;
„ pe, to make;	„ fe;
„ ne, to be (somewhere);	„ ye;
„ ma, to come;	„ ba;
„ mo, thou;	„ bo; etc. Comp. the

small Adñ.-Vocab. If the Adānme form of a root is nearer to the Otyi-root than that of the Gā, it is a sign, that the original root is a common western african one (as there are many to be found in comparing the neighbouring languages) and not a root derived from the Otyi in particular; comp. f. i. the roots bue and pue in Ot. and Adñ. and gble, pue, gbu in Gā; etc. In general seem the strengthened consonants kp, gb, ñm, ñw, hw, etc. to be more frequent in Gā, than in Adānme, f. i. Ad. bue and bli, G. gble, to open; Ad. bie, name; G. gbēi; Ad. blō, way; Gā: gbē; Ad. bue (pue); to pierce; Gā: gbu (comp. the root: bu); etc. But contrarily is the Adñ. initiating consonant „ny“ shortened into n in Gā, s. Ad. nya, Ot. nya, Gā: na, n. mouth; v. to find, to get; nyu, water, Gā: nu (Ot. nsu); Ad. gble, once, Gā: peñ, Ot. th. s.; etc. Secondary roots, especially such as have the form of stems and branches in Gā, have in Adānme still the primitive form; f. i.

Ad. dše, Gā: dšie, v. to take out;
„ suo, „ sumo, v. to love;
„ da, „ damo, v. to stand;
„ la, „ ladše, v. to loose;
„ kple, „ kpleke, v. to descend;
„ hre, „ here, v. to take up;

comp. also stems, as:

Ad. lē, Gā: lēlē, vessel;
„ hūo, „ hōmo, hunger; etc.

In the forms we shall partially find the same law, that the Adñ. is more primitive and short, than the Gā. Still

in roots, stems and forms also cases of the contrary may be found, as this is to be expected, because of the continual (circular) movement of languages. — The few secondary Adāñme roots will be averted to among the forms and in the Ad. Vocabulary.

§ 4. Forms and pure formwords.

As it is to be expected, the greater difference between this Dialect and the Gā proper is to be found, as we have seen, not in the roots, but in the forms. Though the pure formwords, that is the radical pronouns, as the roots or radical elements of all the forms, still remain very close to those in Gā, and only appear more primitive. In their most simple form, that is as subjective pronominal augments of verbs and possessive pronominal augm. of nouns initiating, and as objective pronominal-augments of verbs, terminating words they are the following:

1) subjective:

i- (in Krōbō), mi-, m-, ñ-, n; I; Gā: mi.
 o-, thou.
 e-, he, she, it.
 wa-, we; G. wō -.
 nye-, you.
 a-, they; G. amē -.
 a-, they; G. a-.

2) possessive:

i- (Krōbō), ye-, mi-, ami-, mami-; my; G. mi.
 o-, thy.
 e-, his, her, its.
 wa-, G. wō -, our.
 nye-, „ th. s., your.
 a-, „ amē -, their.
 a-, „ th. s., their, indefinite; German: man.

3) objective:

- mi, m',	G. th. s.	me.
- o,	" "	thee.
- le,	" "	him, her (it).
- wq, -o	" "	us.
- nye,	" "	you.
- me,	" ame,	them
	and mei,	people, indef.

4) Independent pers. pronouns.

mami, ami, imi, mi,	Gā: mi, I.
mo,	" bo, thou.
le,	" le, he, she.
wq,	" wq, we.
nye,	" nye, you.
ame? me	" ame, they.
See, nimli, nime,	" mei, people, man.
pl. n.	

(This latter forms of the pronouns are combined al with the verb dšī, to be s. th., instead of the subjecti or perh. also the objective forms as in Gā;

f. i. midši,	I am it.
modši,	thou art it.
lēdši,	he is it.
wqdši,	we are it.
nyedši,	you are it.
medši,	they are it.

or: nōmlq dšimi,	a man am I.
" dšio, dšimq,	" " art thou.
" dšile,	" " is he.
nimli dšiwq;	men are we.
" dšinye,	" " yee.
" dšime,	" " they.)

These radical formwords together with a few notional words used as formwords (esp. *mi*, *m*; *n. nō*, *n.*, *ba*, *ma*, *v. nē*, *v. ni*, *v. be*, *v. etc.*) are the elements used for forms, as in *Gā* and the related family of languages, though they can not be in every instance traced back to their respective roots. — Excepted from these outward forms, initial and terminational augments or pre- and suffixes, are the inward changes of the roots, as they are to be also in *Dañme* observed, but not so frequently as in *Gā*, the former being more primitive: there occurred only a few instances to me, sc. regularly the change of the vowel („*llm*{aut“) indicating the aor. neg. s. Tab. I. and II.; and a few irregular ones, f. i. *da* (G. *dša*), v. to be straight; *dra* (G. *dšadše*), v. to straighten; *dše* (G. *th.s.*), to come forth; *dše* and *dšie* (G. *dšie*), v. to bring forth; *de* and *dro*, v. to say; *nōmlq*, pl. *nōmli* and *nimli*, n. man; etc. comp. the vocabulary.

After these we can enumerate the initial and terminational forms (augments and affixes) and their use, just as they appear at the verbal roots and 2, as they are to be found less regularly at other wordforms, especially simple stems:

Table I.

Adāñme-Forms.

Corresponding Gā-Forms.

Root.						Root.	
pe	—	—	—	—	—	fe,	—
a pé	—	—	—	—	—	ame fé,	—
a pé	—	—	—	—	—	a fé,	—
'a pe	}	—	—	—	}	a fe,	}
mā pe						wā fe,	
bā pe						bā fe,	
à fe	(= a'è fe)	—	—	—	—	amè fe,	}
						à fe,	
è pe	—	—	—	—	—	è pe.	—
e fé	—	—	—	—	—	e fé,	—
é fe	—	—	—	—	—	é fe	—
						& á fe	—
i pé	(Kròbò Dial.)	—	—	—	—	mi fé,	—
m pé	(Sea-Coast-Dial.)	—	—	—	—	mi fé,	—
o pé	—	—	—	—	—	o fé,	—
wa pé	—	—	—	—	—	wò fé,	—
nye pé	—	—	—	—	—	nye fe,	—
kō pe	—	—	—	—	—	ka fe,	—
ko pe	—	—	—	—	or	a fe,	}
mo pe	—	—	—	—	—	fe q,	
						fe mq!	—

Aor. Tense, indicat.
posit. of the v. pe,
to do, to make.

they did.
they did, man
that; it was done.

Fut. tense, ind. pos.
S. A. Table II.;
- will do.

Perfect tense, ind.
pos. they have
done; it has been
done.

perf. tense ind. pos.
have done; he
has done.

aor. t. ind. posit.
he did.

aor. tense pot. pos.
(he) shall do, may
do etc.

aor. ind. pos. I did.

" " " " "
aor. ind. pos. thou
didst.

aor. ind. pos. we
did.

aor. ind. pos. you
did.

impert. and pot.
negat. do not!
positively used af-
ter kã, kã, that,

s. Table II. and
Ad. Spec.

impert. and posit.
sing. do!

Table I.

Adāñme-Forms.

Corresponding Gā-forms.

Root.						Root.		
kpa	pe	—	—	—	—	sa	—	fe, — aor. tense, iterat.
na	pe	—	—	—	—	na	—	pos. to do again.
								aor. tense, perfective mood; pos. to have done doing; oroptat. to wish to do.
pe	ē	—	—	—	—	fe	—	imperf. tense ind. pos. do or did.
pe	o	—	—	—	—	fee	—	imp. tense ind. neg. do or did not do.
pe	i	—	—	—	—			
pi		—	—	—	—			

Root.						Root.		
pe	we	—	—	—	—	e	fe	ko neg. perf. ind.
pe	he	—	—	—	—	femo	?	a kind of participle or verbal noun, doing.
pe	ē	—	—	—	—	fē		
pe	i	—	—	—	—	fe	mo,	inf. doing; n. deed.
pe	m	—	—	—	—	fe	mo	le, the deed.
pe	mi	—	—	—	—	fe	mo	le, my deed.
pe	mi	o, with def. art.				fe	mo	le, our deed.
i	pe	mi	o	—	mi	fe	mo	le, their deed.
ye	pe	mi	o	—	wō	fe	mo	le, " " (indef.)
wa	pe	mi	o	—	ame	fe	mo	le, pl. form, deeds.
a	pe	mi	o	—	a	fe	mo	le, th. s. with defin. article (o).
a	pe	mi	o	—		fe	mo	i, pers. verbal noun: doer, maker.
	pe	m	hi	—		fe	mo	i, pl. form.
	pe	m	i	—		fe	mo	i le,
	pe	mi	o	—		fe	lo	
	pe	mi	o	me				
	pe	lo	—	—				
	pe	lo	me	—				
	pe	lo	hi	—				
	pe	li	—	—				

Table I.

Adānme-Forms.

Corresponding Gā-Forms.

	Root.					Root.					
	pe	lq	q	me	—	—	fe	lo	i	le	pl. form with de art.
nē	pe	he				mi	fe				pres. tense in pos. to be doing
"	pe	e				m	fe				Comp. reye, th. in Ot. and le w
"	pē					mim	fe				me, th. s. in Ay gbe.
be	pe	he									pres. and fut. tense neg. Comp. b
be	pe	e				e	fē	n,			neg. of ye, in G
be	pē										would not do.
ko	pe	we			nañ	a	fe				

	Root.						Root.				
ya	pe	—	—	—	—	—	ya	fe	—	—	combined conjugation; to go to d
ba	pe	—	—	—	—	—	ba	fe	—	—	th. s. to come to d
	pe	pe						fe	fe		reduplicat. verb
	pe	pe	i								frequent. mood
	pe	pe	he					fe	fe	mq,	inf. or verbal not of it.
	pe	pe	ē								
	pe	pe	i								pl. form.
	pe	pe	i	hi							dto. with def. ar
	pe	pe	i	hiq							
	pe	pe	iq	me							" " " " " "
m	pé	o					mi	fe	o		with subjective an
i	pé	o									objective augm.
o	pe	mi					o	fe	mi		dto.
e	pe	le					e	fe	le		" "
wa	pe	nye					wq	fe	nye		" "
nye	pe	wq					nye	fe	wq		" "
							ame	fe	ame		" "
a	pe	me					a	fe	ame		" "

Table I.

Adāñme-Forms. Corresponding Gā-Forms.

Adāñme-Forms							Corresponding Gā-Forms						
		Root.						Root.					
a	ma	pe	me	—	—	—	ame	aa	fe	ame	—	with augm. of the fut. tense, they shall make them.	
								ama	fe	ame	—		
								a	fe	ame	—		
	ma	pe	—	—	—	—	—	ma	fe	—	—	I shall do . .	
n	ma	pe	—	—	—	—	—						
o	ma	fe	—	—	—	—	—	oo	fe	—	—	thou shalt do.	
e	ma	fe	—	—	—	—	—	ee	fe	—	—	he shall do etc. etc.	
i	ñē	pe	pe	he	} Kr. D.	—	mim	fe	fe	}	—	I am often or frequently doing.	
ñ	ñē	pe	pe	ē		—	mi	fe	fe		—		
						etc.				etc.			

Regarding the employment of these forms see Table II. and III. and the Ad. Specimen.

Besides these there are the following forms to be observed, which are employed at other wordforms: mami = i, ye, G. mi -, poss. pron. augm., my; f. i. maminyemi, my brother or sister; mami = ami, indep. pron., I; nō -, pl. nihi -, nii - before and -ñō, -nihi, -nii, after a word, answer to the Gā: mo, pl. mei, person; nō, pl. nii, thing; nyo, pl. mei and hī, man; f. i. nōyayam; G. nōfōñ, a bad thing or deed; mofōñ, a bad person; Gānō, pl. Gāme, Gāli; a Gā-man; G. Ganyo, pl. Gamei; nōmlō, pl. nōmli, nimli, niime, man pers., seems to have been the element, from which the form -lō, answering the engl. and germ. -er, is taken; comp. pelō, pl. peli, pelome, n. maker. But a most peculiar form is the dem. pron. -ō, suffixed to nouns and sentences (i. e. the last word of them) answering the pron. or definit. art. lē in Gā, no in Ot., la, a in Ayigbe; engl. „the“; it can not be written separately as in Ot. and Gā, but must be, as in Ayigbe suffixed to

the word, the more so as it frequently preceeds the suffixed plural form of it; comp. *kaselo*, G. th. s., disciple; with def. art. *kaseloŋ*, pl. *kaseli*, *kaseloŋhi*, *kaseloŋme*; with def. art. *kaseliŋ*, *kaseliŋme*, *kaseloŋme* or *kaseloŋmeŋ*; if added to the impers. verbal noun ending with - m, - mi (Ga: - mŋ), the latter form is used for suffixing the article; f. i. *yokpem*, wedding; *yokpemiŋ*, the wedding; pl. *yokpemhi*, *yokpemi*, with art. *yokpemiŋ*, *yokpemiŋme* and *yokpemi-meŋ*. After sentences it is generally strengthened into - ŋŋ and also - nŋ alone used; f. i. *benē mdeleŋŋ*, *benē mdeleŋŋ* or (Krobo-Dial.) *benē ideleŋ*, Gā: *beni mikelē lē*, when I told him (lit. the time when I told him); comp. also *ami nŋ*, *ami ŋŋ*, Kr. Dial. *imi nŋ* = G. *mi lē*; *mo nŋ* = *bo lē*, *lē nŋ*, *lē lē*, *wŋ nŋ*, *wŋ lē*, I (with stress on it) or, as for me, thee, him, as — etc. Farther is to be remarked uuder the forms derived from notional words the suffixed „m“ (= *mimi*, *mi*, G. *mli*, *n*; Ot. *mu*, *m*; Ay. *me*, *m*, *n*. inside), as a form expressing the relation of locality and as in Gā, often connected with other words and forms; and the termination „i“ = *dši*, *ni*, v. to be something; G. *dši*, *ni*, *n*; f. i. *anŋkwai*, G. *anŋkwañ* = *anŋkwa dši*, it is true; *yekakei*, = G. *mikomeñ*, it is I alone; and also the irregular pl. form of the verb „gbo“, to die; *agbohi* = G. *amegboi*, they died; etc. etc. The Vocabulary exhibits more of these especially as to augments of nouns and adjectives, which however are less frequent than in Gā and Otyi, esp. initial ones. Comp. also the foll. §§. and the Ad. Specimen.

§ 5. The combination and Syntax in general.

Combination and Syntax (only different, because in the former words combined are written together, in the latter they are left separate) is in general the same as in Gā,

if the different forms are duly taken into account; the verb forms the centre with which all the other words and parts of speech organically are combined; either in a subjective or objective relation to it; the subject or object may again be defined by a preponed or postponed noun or pronoun or a postponed adjective, and the verb by an other verb, or an only grammatical subject or object; besides number, class, person etc. serving as definitions to every one of them I can therefore generally refer to the „gram. Sketch of the Gā-Language and have here only to observe a few cases, in which the Dañme Dialect differs from Gā proper; though some are already referred to in the preceeding §§.

The auxiliary verbs „ñê“, G. ye, and ñō; na, G. th. s. and kpa, Gā: sa, seem to be more closely united to their respective notional verbs, of which they express the relations of time, locality, instrumentality, and modality, than this is the case in Gā. As the auxiliary verb „kê“ in Gā does not require a subject of its own (i. e. the subjective pronominal augment is not repeated), and it can stand close to its notional verb, if not separated from it by a subject or object; so these three auxiliaries are also closely united with their notional verbs and the first moreover has its notional verb for its object, whilst in Gā the same relation (the present tense) is expressed by a mere tense-form; comp. ññê pehe or ññê-pehe (G. lit. miye femo or minō femo, but now intirely contracted into mimfe), I am doing; ññê nōko pehe or pei, I am something doing, i. e. I am doing something, G. mimfe noko; comp. the Engl. with the Germ.: „ich bin etwas thueñd;“ — nna-wo nō, G. mina miwo nō, I have exalted (already) and: makpa-wo nō, G. masa mawo nō, I will exalt again (Comp. Joh. 12, 28. accord. to Hanson and in the Ad. Coast-dialect). That the object of such double verbs stands betwixt both, *if there is only one*, is rule in Gā and Adānme.

§ 6. The verb and its forms in particular.

All the forms of the verb in Gā have their corresponding forms in Adāñme, but the latter has three or four moods regularly or at least more developed, of which there are only traces in Gā; we may call them the frequentative, iterative and perfective or optative and perhaps consecutive or subjunctive mood. The scantiness of the materials and the limits of knowledge, time and space do only allow a rough sketch and if names are not fitly chosen, the student must look to the materials given. „Pe“, to do, is chosen as an example and only where it does not suffice, other verbs are taken. It is a matter of course that because of the above mentioned reasons many forms must be given by analogy.

able II.

I. Indicative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

1. Aorist tense.

Root.		Root.	
N.	pe	N.	pe i
i	pe	pi	i
m	pe	pi	i
o	pe	m	pi
e	pe	o	pi
wa	pe	e	pi
nye	pe	wa	pi
a	pe	nye	pi
a	pe	a	pi
a	pe	pi	mi
a	pe	pi	o
a	pe	pi	le
a	na	e	pi
wa	na	a	na
		a	ne
			eo
			o

N. did or made.
 (Kr.Dial.) } I did
 (Coast.D.) } Gā:
 mifé
 etc.
 G. wofé.
 G. { amefé.
 afé.
 le,
 o, etc. he was
 made, thou wast
 made; subj. and
 obj. combinat.
 o, they see thee.
 me, we s. them.
 etc.

N. did not do.
 " " " make.
 I did not do.
 G. mifee.
 etc.
 G. wofee.
 G. { amefee.
 afee.
 mi = dseemi, it is
 not I, thou, he.
 Comp. the Ot.
 ye, neg. nye,
 to do; to be.
 mi, he did not or
 does not make
 me.
 they do not
 s. thee, thou
 art not seen.

2. Imperfect tense.

N.	pe	o	N. does or did;	Either neg. aor.
or N.	pe	ē	uses to do.	or " perfect:
m	pe	o	I did	m pi I did not.
o	pe	o	thou didst.	or m pe we, I don't or
e	pe	ome	he made	have not done.
i	na	ā	I see	i na e } I did not see.
e	su	ū	it suffices.	i ne }
e	su	o	mi, he honours	i na we, I don't see.
e	wo	ō	me	e su i, I did not suffice.
				e su we, I do not "
				e wi mi he does not or
				did not honour
				me.

Table II.

I. Indicative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

2. Imperfect tense.

Root.		Root.	
nè e wo	omio, G. ni ewo- omi lē, sen- tence with de- finite art. - o.	a wi	me, they did not ho nour them or they were not honoured.

3. Perfect tense.

N. è pe	N. has done; Gā: N. èfē.	N. e pe	we, N. has not done.
l pe	I have done.	i pe	we, I have not done; G.: mifēko.
ò pe		o pe	we
è pe		e pe	we
wà pe		wa pe	we
nyè pe		nye pe	we
à pe	me; with obj. augm. „me.“	a pe	weme, they have not made them.
à na	they have seen.	a na	we, they have not seen.

4. Present tense.

N. n̄ē pe	he	N. is doing;	N. be pe	he	N. is not do-
n̄ē pe	ē	G. N. mife, mfe.	be pe	ē	ing; G. N. efēh.
n̄ē pe	ī		be pe	ī	
n̄ē pē			be pē		
in̄ē pe	he, Kr. D.	I am doing; G. mīmifē.	ibe pe	he	I am not do-
n̄n̄ē pe	i, C. D.		mbe pe	he	
			mbe pe	i	ing; G. mifēh.
on̄ē pe	i		obe pe	i	
en̄ē pe	i		ebe pe	i	
wan̄ē pe	i		wabe pe	i	
nyen̄ē pe	i		nyebe pe	i	
an̄ē pe	i		abe pe	i	
an̄ē nōko pe	he, they are doing s. th. G. amēmfe n. k.		abe nōko pe	i, they are not doing any thing, G. amē- tēh noko.	
			abe nōko pe	he, doing any thing, G. amē- tēh noko.	

Table II.

I. Indicative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

5. Future tense.

Root.		Root.	
N. ba pe	} N. will do.	As in the present tense.	
N. ma pe		N. be pe	he etc.
N. ? a pe		or be pe	i
mba pe	} I will do.	mbe na	he } I am not see-
mona pe		mbe na	e } ing or I shall
ma pe		mbe nā	} not see.
oma pe			
ema pe	etc. etc.		

II. Potential mood.

1. Aorist tense.

N. é pe	N. will, shall or may do; G. N. áfe.	N. kó pe	N. shall not do.
„koně é ba	m = G. „koni ába mli“ that (it) may be fulfilled.	ikó pe	I shall not do.
í pe	, I shall do.	okó pe	etc. etc.
ó pe	etc. etc.	eko pe	G. kafe.
é pe		wako pe	
íba pe	, I shall go to do.	nyeko pe	G. nyekafea etc.
óba pe	, thou shall co- me to do.	ako pe	they shall not come or go to do.
óya pe	, he shall go to do.	akoba pe	
wá pe	G. wófe(a).	akoya fe	Comp. conj.
nyé pe	„ nyefe(a).	etc	
á pe	„ améfe(a), áfea.		

The fut. tense has not occurred to me, but is easily to be formed according to analogy.

Table II.

III. Imperative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

1. Aorist tense.

Root.			Root.		
Pe	!	G. femo! do (it)!	kó	pe	! do it not! G. kafe.
mo	pe	! G. femo! do thou it!	mokó	pe	! do it not! G. kafe.
nye	pe	! G. nyefea! do you it!	nyekó	pe	! G. nyekafea! do you not do it.

2. Present tense.

Ně	pe	he!	Bedoing it!	Be	pe	he!	Be not doing it!
moñě	pei	!	th. s.	mobe	pe	i!	sing.
nyeñě	pě	!	Be yedoing it!	nyebe	pě	!	plur.

Has not occurred to me.

IV. Frequentative mood.

1. Aorist tense.

N.	pe	pe	N. did fre-	N.	pi	pi.
"	pe	pei	quently.			

2. Imperfect tense.

N.	pe	peo; or pepeë,	The same.
		pepei.	

3. Perfect tense.

N.	è	pe	pei.	N.	pe	pewe.
----	---	----	------	----	----	-------

4. Present tense.

N.	ñě	pe	pehe.	N.	be	pe	pehe.
"		pe	pei.	"		pe	pei.
"	bq	bqē	etc.	"		bq	bqē.

5. Future tense.

N.	ma	pe	pei.	The same as the former.
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Table II.

V. Iterative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

1. Aorist tense.

Root.		Root.	
N. kpa pe	G.: N. sa efe, N. did again, repeated to do; did once more.	N. kpa pi	

2. Imperfect tense.

N. kpa pe	o, N. made again	The same as the former or the pres. neg.
„ kpa pe	ē, „ „ „	
„ kpa ba	ā, came again.	
„ kpa su	ū, arrived again.	

3. Perfect tense.

N. èkpa pe	N. èsa èfe, in Gā: N. has done again.	N. èkpa pe	we, N. èsa eféko, N. has not done again.
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4. Present tense.

N. kpa pe	he, N. mīsamfe; kpahe, N. mīsa mfe, N. is do- ing again.	N. be pem	kpahe, N. is not doing again.
or ñe pem			

5. Future tense.

N. makpa pe	N. will do ag- ain; G.: N. asa afe.	The same as the former.
-------------	---	-------------------------

VI. Perfective or Optative mood.

1. Aorist tense.

N. na pe	N. na efe in Gā; N. finished or accompli- shed doing; N. wished to do. th. s. (seldom).	N. nae pe	N. did not ac- complish to do;
		N. ne pe	did not wish to do,
		N. ne e pe	th. s.
or N. na e pe			

Table II.

VI. Perfective or Optative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

2. Imperfect tense.

Root.	
N. naā pe o,	N. finishes doing, or:
N. naa pe ē	wishes to do.

The same as aorist. neg. or perfect neg.

3. Perfect tense.

N. èna pe or „ena e pe	N. has accomplished doing; wishes to have done.	N. nawe pe	G.: N. náko efe, N. has not yet done; does not wish to have done.
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4. Present tense.

N. na pe he or ne pem nae,	N. is accomplishing to do, wishing to do; G.: N. minamife.	N. ebe pem nae, N. nan afe, in Gā: N. is not accomplishing, not wishing to do.
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5. Future tense.

N. mana pe	N. will accomplish to do; wishes to do.	The same as in the pres. tense.
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VII. Consecutive or Subjunctive mood.*Aorist tense.*

Of this mood only a few traces have appeared to me, which I give here, and with which „ka“, auxil. verb in Gā and its divers uses are to be compared.

kā N. ko pe	(that) N. does or might do; G.: (akę) N. feq; comp. Mt. 3, 9. 11. 14. Krobo-Dial. & Gā; also: ko, koni, in Gā.	kā N. kó pe	that N. not made = pot. mood; comp. Joh. 11. 37; but
		dši- kune eko gbo	we, he would not have died, Joh. 11, 32.

There farther appeared to to me four different verbal nouns, sc. three impersonal and one personal; the former again appearing under different forms:

1. Impersonal verbal nouns.

pem } pl. pemhi, pemi; with def. article, pemhiq, pemiq
 pemi } and pemiqme; G. femq, pl. femqi, infinitive form
 and n. doing; deed; making; *daš Ihun, die Ihat.*
pehe, shortened into *peë, peĩ, pē*; (G. *fē?* or no correlating form); a kind of participle, but used also as noun: „doing“; see esp. the form of the present tense; *nēpehe*, be doing; *bepehe*, be not doing.

pepehe }
 pepeë } n. (inf. of *pepe*, redupl. or freq. mood); doing,
 pepeĩ } deed; comp. also: *bqbqe, gbebei, gbogboe* etc.
pepē fr. *bq, gbe, gbo v.* etc. In G.: *fefemq* and the like; but seldom used.

From the second of these forms may have derived the frequent infinitive form in G. and Adh. formed only by the lengthening of the rad. vowel, as: *bā*, coming; *yā*, going; *gbē*, killing; *bō*, crying etc. Comp. also the diff. Otyi infinitive forms.

2. Personal verbal noun.

pelq, pl. *pelī, pelqhi, pelqme*; with def. art. *pelqme* or *pelqmeq*, G. *felo* (Ot. *yefo*): doer, maker.

Other forms of the verb are either slight modifications arising from the difference of sounds or exceptions, which if they occurred to me are referred to in the Ad. Vocabulary.

The conjugation of verbs combined with the aux. v. *ba* and *ya*, which have only been referred to in the pot. mood, is as in *Gā* developed throughout all the moods and tenses, but is quite regular, as in *Gā*.

Plural forms of verbs, which are frequently to be met with in Gǎ but are wanting in Otyi, I did not find, though there may be some. Once kuku, red. of ku, v. to take; Gǎ: kɔ, pl. kɔlɔ, occurred to me for „kɔlɔ“.

The relation of the verb to its subject and object is the same, as in Gǎ.

The question does as in Gǎ not effect the verb or its relation to its subj. or obj., except that the word put in question is, if possible, put in advance for 'stress' sake and the infinitive absolute frequently used for this purpose. Only one interrogatory particle, sc. „be“, but not at the end, as in Gǎ, but at the beginning of the question, has occurred to me, s. be, interr. part. in the Voc.

§ 7. Pronoun, noun and adjective or Subject and Object and their definitions.

The subject and object of a verb may be a pronoun, noun or adjective (or adverb or numeral, but grammatically treated as noun, pronoun or adjective); and may be as such moreover defined by number (person), class, gender, possessive pronoun or noun, appositive noun or adjective and each of these parts of speech may be expressed by a mere form, or a word, or a sentence. The Dāhme being only a Dialect of the Gǎ, we refer generally to the grammatical sketch of the latter and mention only such forms in Dāhme as differ from it.

1. The personal pronouns as they are expressed by augments of the verb as well as their independent forms we have seen in the preceding §§. Here we have only to give them and the others in a tabular order as far as they have occurred to us; they are:

Table III.

3. Interrogative Pronouns.

Substantive Pron.	Adjective Pr.	Adverbial Pron.
bene? } Gā: namo? who mene? } and meni? me? ne? } nē? what? pl. neme?	?	nē lebe? when? G. te beni? dšie? G. nēgbə? where, whence? kē-kē? G. te-teh? how? kē ape kē? how is it?

4. Relative Pronouns.

nē, G. nī, who, what, which.	nē, G. nī, who, which.	henē; where, whence.
nōnē, Gā: moni and noni; who, what,		benē, when; how.
pl. nihinē, which, that. niinē.		bōnē, how.
		nōnē, when, how.
		Comp. heni, beni and bōni (noni) in Gā.

5. Indefinite Pronouns.

nō, pl. nīhi, nii, nime, me; somebody; some thing; comp. mo, pl. mei and nō, pl. nii and nibii, in Gā.	ko, pl. kome; G. ko, pl. kome; some; ko; a, an; G. th. s. indef. article.	ko, one; einst, ein- mal. heko, somewhere, G. th. s. lebeko, sometime. ligbioko, some day.
nōko, pl. nihikome, nii- kome, G. moko, noko, th. same.	Compare also adverbs and numerals and the Vocabulary.	

2. Nouns and adjectives are defined as to their class (personal, impersonal, individual or collective) by their word-form, which must be sought for in the vocabulary; as to their gender by adding the nouns nyumu, Gā: nū, male; and yō, G. the same, female, to them as in Gā; as to their number by their termination. The singular number has

only a few regular terminations; f. i. personal: -nō, G. -nyo and -mo; -lq, G. th. s.; Ot. -fo; Kyerepoñ: -hō, Ayigbe: tō, la, a; impers. nō, G. th. s.; m, mi, G. mō; -e, i, G. th. s. compare also § 4 and 6; but there are two regular and a few irregular plural-forms: the first may be called the personal and the second the impersonal plural-form, though the distinction is not strickly kept up and both used even at the same word; they are: -me (comp. pronoun „me“, G. amē, mei); and -hi, shortened into „i“, which even may effect the preceeding vowels of the word and change them into „i“ (in Gā „hī“, only pl. form of nū, man and „i“, most common Gā-pl. form) both of which may be modified by adding the definite article, as will be shown. Compare the following words.

Singular form.	Pers. pl. form.	Impers. plural form.
nōmlq, Gā: gbomō; man, person.	nōmlōme? nime, irreg.	nōmli, nimli.
pelq, „ felq, maker	pelōme, with art. pelōqme, pelōmeq.	pelqhi, peli; with art. pel- liq.
Gānō, „ Gānyo, Gāman,	Gāme ?	Gali, Galiq.
nyumu „ nū (pl. hī) man,	— — —	nyumui.
yō, „ yō, nā; (pl. yei,	— — —	yi; with art. yiōme.
„ nāmei), wo-	— — —	—
man; wife;	— — —	—
tšqlq, „ tšūlq, bōfo; ser-	tšqlōme, tšqliōme	tšqlqhi, tšqli.
vant, messenger;	(with art.)	—
nyemi, „ th. s. pl. nyemime,	nyemime, with art.	nyemihi.
brother, sister,	nyemiōme.	—
tšē, „ th. s. pl. tšemei,	tšēme; tšēqme.	—
father,	—	—
nye, „ th. s. pl. nyemei,	nyeme,	—
mother,	—	—
tšo, „ th. s. pl. irreg.	with art. tšoqme.	tšohi, tšihi.
tšei, tree,	—	—
sane, „ th. s. pl. sādši,	with art. saneqme.	sanehi.
matter.	—	—
etc. etc.	etc.	—

The irregular pl. forms must be referred to in the Vocabulary; the adjectives if they accept any plural form, have „hi, i“.

3. The next definition, which is used to define nouns and sentences, is that by the dem. pronoun, or the def. art.: -o, -one, -ne; which is added to nouns, mostly in the first form and often before the plural form; and to the last word of sentences mostly in the last two forms (in the Krɔbo-dialect also in the first); to define them as known; nondefinition being either left unexpressed or expressed by „ko“.

4. Nouns are moreover defined possessively by pronouns prefixed, as we have seen or noun preponed; or appositively by nouns or adjectives or numerals, definite and indefinite, postponed; or by sentences in the place of these prepositions or appositions; as in Gā; f. i. etše, his father, bi tše, father of a child; child's father; tše niiatše, rich father, tše akpa, good father, tše nè hī, th. s.

§ 8. Numerals.

1. The definite numerals which, as in Gā, have form and place of adjectives from „one“ to „nine“, but the form of nouns in tens, hundreds and thousands, differ only slightly from those in Gā; they are:

káke, and =	Gā: ekome, eko, kome, ko;	one.
ènyo,	G. th. s.	two.
ète,	„ „ „	three.
èwe, ewye, ewyie, G. edfe,		four.
ènuo,	G. enumo,	five.
èkpa,	„ th. s.	six.
kpágo	„ kpawo,	seven.
kpānyo,	„ th. s.	eight.
ně,	„ nehū,	nine.

nyoñmá	G. th. s.	ten.
"	kə kake,	eleven.
"	kə enyo,	twelve.
"	kə ete,	thirteen.
"	kə ewyɛ,	fourteen.
	etc. . etc.	
nyoñmai enyo, or nyoñményo,		twenty.
nyoñmai enyo kə kake,		twenty one.
nyoñméte,		thirty.
nyoñméwyɛ,		fourty.
nyoñmenuɔ,		fity.
nyoñmékpa,		sixty.
nyoñmékpago,		seventy.
nyoñmékpahyo,		eighty.
nyoñmeně,		ninety.
lafá, Ay. th. s.; Gā and Ot., ohá,		hundred.
lafai enyo,		two hundred.
lafai ete,		
lafai ewyɛ etc.		
akpe, G. th. s. Ot. apim,		thousand.
kpei enyo,		two thousand.
akpei nyoñmá,		ten thousand.

akpe kake kə lafai kpanyo kə nyoñmemɔ kə kpago, 1857.
 Connected with nō-, pl. nihi, nii; persons or things are
 expressed with the number, nōkake, G. nōkome, one thing,
 mokome, one person; nihi enyo or nō enyo, two persons;
 two things etc.

nōkrēkrē, G. moklēñklēñ, nōklēñkleng; and
 krēkrēñō, G. klēñklēñmo, -nō, the first person; -- thing;
 nō enyo, or nōñě dši enyo, the second;
 nōñě dši ete, the third etc.
 kakekake or ekomekome, one each, one by one;
 enyoenyoy, two each; two by two etc. etc.

2. Indefinite numerals are:

kake; one; some; only; alone; G. eko, ko, kome; keke.
eko, pl. ekomé, ekomei, some; einigeß, einige; etliçtē,
etliçtē.

babañ, much; many; G. babao.

bobōyo, bobōyoyo; little, few; G. bibio, fīfo; fio.

tīā (Coast-Dial.), tīoa (Kr.-Dial.) and tīo; every; all;

G. fē; fīā, piā; used in the sing. with reduplication
of the noun connected with it, as in Gā: nōtīanō,
nōtīuanō every thing or person; Jedermann; Jedweder;
Gā: nōfēnō, mofemo;

pl. nihi tīā, -tīoā, tīo, G. nii fīā, -fē; mei fē; all
things or persons;

tīo tīoa tīo, G. tīo fē tīo, every tree; etc. etc.

Comp. Pronouns; Tab. III. and § 9 and Vocab.

§ 9. Adverbs and Conjunctions.

Both of these have to do again more directly with the verb; the first kind of words, — according to their original nouns, adjectives and verbs —, to define the verb or to express the relations of time, place or locality; manner or modality, intensity, frequency etc.; they are treated by the language like other regular objects and are very numerous, as it is one of the peculiarities of the african languages belonging to this family to corroborate verbs with adverbs of the same notion, though different forms (sometimes words from a neighbouring language) as well as with their own infinitives; they must be looked for in the Voc. The latter, the conjunctions, serve to connect one verb with another or, what is the same thing to connect sentences (but never nouns, which is always done by verbs; s. ke, hō, ūē, v. etc.); either coordinately or adversatively or subordinately. They are mostly old verbs or short sentences as in Gā; and we only enumerate here the principal ones:

ne, ni, G. ni, and (from dši, ni, to be);

se; si; ši; G. ši, but (from dši, ni. to be);

formely both were only one word, as it is still so with „na“ in Otyi.

kā, kē, ke (ade); G. akę, Ot. se; that; saying; ᠠᠬᠡᠰᠡ.

(In some cases followed by the consecutive mood; s.

Table II.)

ke, kędši, G. th. s., Ot. se; if; followed by the indicative mood.

akęse, akāse, G. akęši; that; but that.

etfakā, epeękā, G. etfakę, because.

dšāhe, G. nohewę, therefore.

lebene, G. bene; then.

dšane, G. agbęę, then.

konę, G. koni; with following potential mood; that; ᠬᠣᠨᠢ,
damit.

nę, G. n), th. s.

dšikune, if; with foll. consecutive; Gā: dšikule.

etc. etc. etc.

§ 10. The Interjections

and some natural sounds do not organically belong to any part of speech; but are abrupt exclamations of either a single word or sentence or even a natural sound imitating some unarticulated sound. They are in Adānme and Gā and all the african and perhaps all the unwritten far more numerouns, than in written languages and therefore stabile one's; but demand a greater acquaintance with the language to be gathered and properly understood, than we have at present.

Some Specimen of the Adānme Dialect of the Gā-Language.

I. As spoken along the Sea-Coast:

1. Histories (written by a native of Kpoñ.)

a. Dādelo fulafo.

„Bene wake Oura Loko ya
Hūla ne, nna nyumu ko nè
ehēnme fula, nè ede dā nè
hūo nēle yē ¹⁾). Edemi, kē
nhīe bolo ne ²⁾), mahāle eko
nè éye ³⁾); ne nhāle; bene
nhāle one ⁴⁾), edemi, kē ma-
tšōle boloq nya ⁵⁾), ne ewomi
hiq ⁶⁾) amihū ndele kē: „Dà-
bida! se éhī si!“ ⁷⁾) Lēhū eke:

a. A drunken blind man.

When we went with Mr. L.
to Keta, I saw a man and
his eyes were blind, and he
was drunk and hungry. He
told me, if I carry bread, I
may give him some to eat;
and I gave him; when I had
given him, he told me that
I shall show him the price
of the bread and he would
pay me; and I also told him,
saying: „No, but it shall be
left!“ And he also said: „No,
no; but I will give thee cow-

1) hūo nēle yē, pres. tense of hūo yele; „hunger was eating him.“

2) ne, def. article of sentences = one, generally after „kē“, if; also in Gā.

3) pot. mood: „that he may eat;“ i. e. „to eat.“

4) „one“, def. sentence art. after „bene“, Gā: beni - le.

5) „tšō nōko nya“, G. „tšō n. k. na;“ to show the price of s. th.

6) „wo hiq“, lit. to pay a debt; i. e. to pay; G. wo nyomo, v.

7) „éhī si;“ G. „ahī ši;“ pot. mood: „they may leave it,“ it may be let!

„Dabidabi se mahāo holañu!“
 Keke ne yemukulim fū¹⁾ ne
 nsile nē ledše.

b. Kpom-Sane.

Tšatšeme²⁾ anyemi ko nē
 nè atšele kē: Amankoa. Ki-
 kē mātšē ne niatšē lo hola-
 ñutšē dšile: ewo ehe naa-
 kpa: ebui³⁾ nokonoko. Bene
 pe se ɔnē⁴⁾, eke enyemi nē-
 pei⁵⁾, ne enyemi kō etue nya
 ne etšō, ne edo Amankoa tšō.
 Ne (pe) ahū⁶⁾ ne Amankoa
 nu, kã māñkɔtɔmahī tšō
 enyemi⁷⁾ Gã, nè ebahe hō-
 lami-dšeniike-bahāme. Aman-
 koa tšō nō ke-ba Tešili kē,
 ke ana enyemi⁸⁾ ne, agbele
 hāle. Bene Tešili yawole
 kã⁸⁾ nyōm nē heko ne atšē

ries!“ Then I got angry and
 (I) left him there.

b. Kpoñ- or Pony-History.

There was a brother of
 my father's, who was called:
 Amankoa. This king was a
 possessor of things or cowries
 (i. e. rich): he was very proud:
 he esteemed nobody (or noth-
 ing). Afterward he was quar-
 reling with his brother and his
 brother bit (off part) of his ear
 and it fell off, and it grieved
 Amankoa too much. Long af-
 terwards Amankoa heard, that
 townelders sent his brother to
 Akra to fetch (their) monthly
 wages for them. Amankoo
 sent some body to the Teši-
 people, saying: if they see
 his brother, they should kill
 him for him. When the Teši-
 people went and lay in am-
 bush for him in a place called
 „Afrodu“, they (lit. these

1) „mukulim fū“ = mli fū in Gã: the belly swells;
 to get angry.

2) „Tšatšē, pl. tšatšeme,“ n. irreg. = my father, my
 father's; G. mitšē.

3) „ebui,“ aor. neg. fr. bu, to esteem.

4) Lit: „When it was afterward,“ as in Gã.

5) „nēpei,“ pres. t.: of pe, to cry; to quarrel; G.
 blō, v.

6) Lit: „And was a long time,“ i. e. long afterwards;
 G. th. s.

7) nyemi^q, brother, with def. art. „-o“, „the brother
 of him.“

8) „wo kã,“ v. to lie in ambush; G. th. s.

kē; „Afrodu“ ne, Tēšitšeme¹⁾ ne nule ne abafilē. Tēšitšeme ne akele bahā Amañkoa, kone lenitše epele bōni esūq. Si Boafō kē sa fo dše adē, ne Tēšili wo etrom ke - bahā Amañkoa, ne Amañkoa bako hulamidše womi, ne eke-ba-heq hulamidšeniq, ne eya-yeq.²⁾ Epe seq, ne enē nōkō-tōmame dōe, metfa ayaso nē Amañkoa he, ne anule, koni akpō womiq nē edē. Blōfonō ko nē mām, atšele kē Filip; eyakele nii, ne eba-dale ši. Nōkōtōma ko nē weqm³⁾ nē atšele kē: Ofosu Obrim; chā anule ne afilē. Bene Boafō nu, eyakō tšo-boti ke-bafya eyim; keke ne egbo. Bene egbo seq ne, niqme ye gbeye. Nōkōtōma ko kē: anu eyōq hū ne agbe-le; tšatšē kē: Dabi, se ako-gbele! Keke ne nōkotōma ko sā klante, ne ekēbafya eyōq,

Tēši-men) caught and bound him. The Tēši-men would give him to Amañkoa, that he himself may do unto him, as he liked. But that Boafō ran away from their hands; and the Tēši people took his load and gave it to Amañkoa, and Amañkoa took the wages-book and received the wages with it (from Government) and eat them. Afterward it was grieving to the grantees; they all went to snatch (it) from Amañkoa and to catch him and to take the book from him. There was a European in the town, called Filip; he had given him a present and he came to thank him. (Now there) was a Grandee in the house, called Ofosu Obrim; he had him caught and bound. When Boafō heard (this) he went and took a club and gave him a stroke on his head; then he died. After he was dead, the people were afraid. A Grandee said: his wife shall also be caught and killed; my father said: „No, she shall not be killed!“ Then a Grandee drew the sword to cut her head off, but my father ran after him, saying, he shall

1) „Tēšili“ and „Tēšitšeme“, th. s., „the Tēši-people.“

2) The danish Government gave monthly allowances to some headmen, and an account-book for them: whoever possessed such a book, received the money.

3) = G. we le mli, „in the house.“

se tšatšə sa fo kə nyɛ ese, kə: ekogbeɛ. Kəkə ne ewo klanteq nɔ efɔ yɔɔ enme le, ne klanteq bafya tšatšə nine nwe golekū ne epole, pie boboyo ¹⁾, ne etše nya.

Beni Nugoli nu, ~~ma~~ Kpomli bagbe yoq ne, Nuguli ami fū babao; ne Kpomli hū ye gbeye kă Gāli bahame. Abawo Amañkoa kə-ya nă nɔ yawo amramom, ne atšə ²⁾ eyi; ne akpale ase kə-ba mam bakukuq ³⁾ atūhī, ne aši mā, ne ayahī Asadšale. Nuguli kə Amañkoa wekuli baha tšatšə-me anihi fufufu. Monemone, kə ona tšatšə nine nwe golegn, epo ne atša, se padoku nē monemone. Se kikē-māyō ne, agbele dšio agbile dšio, no lə nli.

not kill her. Then he lifted up his sword, to cut the woman down, and the sword struck my father's thumb and cut it nearly off. When the Ningo-people heard, that the Kpong-People were going to kill the woman, they got the very angry; and the Kpong-people also were afraid that the Gā-people would come to plunder them. They took Amañkoa (s' body) out into the field, put him into a hole, and took his head off; and they returned into the town, took up their guns, left the town and went and dwelled in Asadšale. The Ningo-people and Amañkoa's family plundered all the things of my fathers entirely. To day, if thou see my father's thumb, it is cut and healed; but the scar is there this day. But as for that towns-woman, whether she was killed or not, that I do not know.

1) pie boboyo = G. fe fio = wants litte = nearly.

2) tšə and tšq, v. G. tšə, v. to go off; to take off.

3) kuku, v. = kqɔ, pl. of kq, v. in Gā: to take, gather.

2. Parts of translations from Gā into Dānme.

- a. Joh. 11. From a translation of a native of Kpong (Pi at the Sea-coast, from W. Hansons Gā-translation into Dānme.

Johane saneakpa, yi nyoñma
ke kake (11).

1. Dšalē hiqtšē ko nē, Lazaro,
edše Betania, Maria ke no
2. nyemiyō, Marta, mā mi. | (No
Maria nē nō nku kpa Mawetšē
onē, nē enō yibuom tšu ena-
neme aheq dši nōne enyemi
3. Lazaro nē hionue onē). | No-
he nē enyemiome ¹⁾ tšq ke-
ba enō akē: „Mawetšē, nē, ²⁾
nōne odoq eheq nē hionue!“
4. Nōne Jesu nu enē nē, ekē:
„Hiq nene, pī gbenō nya, se
5. Mawu henqwomiq he!“ | Dša-
lē Jesu doq Marta ke no nye-
6. miyōq ke Lazaro he. | Nohe
nē, bene enu, kā enē hionue
onē ehī si nē hekake nē enōq
7. ligbīl enyo sōū. | Kone no
se onē ede ekaselōome kē:
„Nyhā wāya Judea ekoñ!“ |
8. Ekaselōome delē kē: „Owura,
kpitiō nē nē Judafoqme nē-
harae nē afiao ³⁾ tēhi, nē oya
9. ledše ekoñ?“ | Jesu here nq:
„Pī nmlēfiāfiē ⁴⁾ nyoñma ke
enyo nē dšenane mi? Kēdši
no nyīe piani nē, etewe, kā
10. ena dšē nē he la. | Ši kēdši

1) = „enyemiyei le
Gā: his sisters (with
art.).

2) „nē!“ irreg. imp
mood of na, v.


3) fya, v. to strike;
pl. fia; comp. Gā: tš
tfia, v.

4) = nmlēfiāfiāci (a
ged); hours.

- nō nyē nyō mi ne, etēē¹⁾ kã
11. la be emi.“ | Ede enē: no se nē edeme kē: „Wahūē Lazaro nē mahe wqe, se n̄ya kone matšēlē nē maheq mi.“ |
12. Kēkē nē ekaselqome kē: „Nyontšō, kē mahe²⁾ enē-wqe
13. nē, ehē batšē.“ ● Kēnē egbo-gbo he munyu Jesu tū³⁾, se abu kã mahe kē hedšom he
14. etū. | Dšalē, edeme pã, kē:
15. „Lazaro gbo!“ | ne nyehē nē nsuqo⁴⁾ kã mbe ledše, kone nyena nyehē nyeye, se nye-
16. hã waya enō.“ | Kēkē nē Toma, nōne atšēgēle Didimoq de asibi-kaselqome kē: „Nye-hã wakelē ya, kone wakelē
17. bāgbo!“ | Bene Jesu baā nē, ena kã no fō si⁵⁾ nē muq mi ligbī ewye momo. |
18. (Dšalē Betania bekē Jerusale-
lem ape forloñhi nyoñma kē
19. enuq). | Ne Judafoqme ati nihi pī ba Marta kē Maria nō kē medueham⁶⁾ nē anyeminyu-
20. muq he. | Kone Marta, none enu kã Jesu maū nē, eya-kpele; se Maria hī weomi. |
21. Kone Marta de Jesu kē: Nyontšō, ona onē hiē dšikune maminyeminyumuq kogbowe.⁷⁾ |
22. Tšebēnē nle kã dša tete, nō-tfānō ne obi Mawu nē, Mawu
23. ahāo.“ | Jesu dele kē: „Onyeminyumuq hē batšē ekoñ!“ |
- 1) assimilated imperfect tense = tēq fr. tē, v. to stumble.
- 2) Object in advance for stress' sake.
- 3) tū munyu, v. to speak.
- 4) nsuqo = misumoq, imperfect tense.
- 5) = kã ši, Gã; to lie; to cast.
- 6) meduehām; me, being the object of dueham is here retained instead of -a; adueham, their comfort which they give; medueham, their comfort which they receive; Gã both „ameduehām;“ but comp. eduehām and leduehām, which expresses the same difference in Gã and is here and there met with.
- 7) Neg. voice of the subjunctive mood. S. Table II. at the end.

24. Marta dele kē: „Nle kã ebãte
si ekoñ ñē siteq mi ñē nya-
25. gbe-ligbiq.“ | Jesu dele kē:
„Amidši ¹⁾ sitetē kē yiwana-
miq: none heq yenq yeq ne,
kedši egbo tete ne ehē bahi
26. ekoñ; | ne nōsasesa nē he²⁾
ñē nē heq yenq yeq ne, be-
gboe ³⁾ ligbioko: oñē enē hē-
27. yē?“ | No dele kē: „Å!
Owura, ññē-hē maye, kã mo-
dši ¹⁾ Kristo, Mawu biq ne,
nōne baba dšeq miq ne!“ |
28. Ne bene ede enē, ekq biq
ne ebātšē Maria enyemiyoq
gã mi eke: „Nyontšq ba, ne
29. enēo tšē!“ | Ne nōne enu
kekē ne ete si mramra ne
30. eba enō. | Dšalē Jesu nawe
ne eba mã mi, se enē hene
31. Marta kele kpe ñēq. | Kone
Judafoqme nē kele ñē weq
miq nē ñēlē kqmq yēq, none
ana kã Maria te si mramra
dšē kpo onē, atiulē akē: „Eya
pumheq eyafoye ñē ledšē.“ |
32. Bene Maria su hene Jesu ñē
onē ne enalē enō ši ñē ena-
nehi aši ne edelē kē: „Nyon-
tšq, ona oñē hiē dšikunē ma-
33. menyumu⁴⁾ kogbowe!“ | Nō-
ne Jesu na kã enē-yafōe kē
Judafoqme hū nē kele baã kã
añē-yafōe onē, nohe ne emu-
miq mi ta ne ehao ehe ne
ekē: „Dšie nyekelē tō?“ |
34. Adele kē: „Owura, ba nē oba-

1) Comp. § 4.

2) = hle, n. in Gã: fi
hē  v. to be alive,
hi, v. th. s.

3) neg. pres. indic.

4) mamenyumu = ma
nyeminyumu; brother.

35. ye!“ | Jesu foya. | Keke ne
36. Judafoome kē: Ye, bone edo
37. ehe!“ | Ati niikome kē: Nō-
ne, nè blii ¹⁾ fulafohi ahēn-
mehi one, enyewe kã eko-
hã ²⁾ nyumu ne tete kogbo?“ |
38. Nohe ne Jesu mi kpata ³⁾ ekoñ
(ne) eba pumheñ. Muo dši
39. ne te fo ši ně nya. | Jesu
ke: „Nyedše teo!“ Marta nōne
gboq ⁴⁾ nyemiyoq delē kē:
„Nyontšq! piokēne edše fū
momo, se eye ligbī ewye.“ |
40. Jesu delē kē: Ndewemo ⁵⁾ kē:
„Kedši ohe ye ne, obana Ma-
41. wu henowomio?“ | Keke ne
adše teo ně hene añō gbo-
gboq fō, ne Jesu wo ehēnmē-
hi anq ekē: „Tšatše ⁶⁾ ndao
42. ši, kã obomi tuē: | ne nle
kã oboomi tuē dane, se bō
nihi nè da ši q he nkē, kone
43. ahe-ye kã mo otšomi.“ | Bene
etū enē ne, ekpā kē gbī nwa:
44. „Lasaro, dše kpo!“ | Ne no-
ne ègboq ⁷⁾ dše kpo pumamahi
fī eninehi kē enanehi ne duku
fī ehē. Jesu deme kē: „Nye-
45. pēnele nè nyehā eya. | Dšalē
Judafoome nè ba Maria nō
nè ana nihi nè Jesu pē one
46. ami pī he eno ye. | Se ati
niikome kō blq kē-ya Farisiq-
me añō ne ademe nihi nè
Jesu peq.

1) blii = bliq, imperf. tense.

2) Subjunctive mood. S. Tab. II.

3) Iterat. mood.

4) gbo, with def. art., Gā moni gbo le.

5) -mo, instead of the obj. augm. -o, thou; for stress' sake.

6) irreg. = Gā ata or mitšē, my father.

7) perf. tense, with def. art. affixed.

- si nē tšohi asisipokuḡme aṇḡ: 1) combination of tšo, tree and tšo, all; = Gā: tšofētšo, every tree.
11. nē asakē nō-fo lam. | lmi nē 2) neg. aor. of wo, to bear.
- ibaptisinye nē nyum hā tfitšakem, se nēṇṇṇ ba nē yeseḡ ehe wa pem', nō tokotahi nē esḡ³⁾ kā ikohḡḡ, lḡ emabaptisinye nē Mumi nē he tšḡḡ 3) neg. aor. of sa, v. to be fit.
12. kḡ lam. | Nōṇṇ esatšine nē edḡm, nē emabe esugbāḡ pēpē, nē emabua ehmāḡ (nya) ewo egbaḡm, se hmētšfūḡ nē ekḡ la nē gbowe masā!“ |
13. Kḡḡ nē Jesu dše Galilea eba Johane nō nē Jordan nḡ,
14. kone lḡ ebaptisilḡ. | Se Johane kplḡwelḡ ekḡ: „Esa kḡ mo moṇ okobaptisimi, nē moba 4) = here nḡ, v. to answer.
15. yeṇḡ nḡ?“ | Se Jesu he nḡ⁴⁾ edelḡ kḡ: „Mohā⁵⁾ blḡ dšiane, 5) imperat. sing.
- se kīkē sa, kā wagbe dam tšo nya!“ Kḡḡ nē ekplḡlḡ. |
16. Nē Jesu benḡ abaptisilḡ oṇḡ edše nyuḡ mi piḡḡḡ nē edše kḡḡ; nē nē, hyḡm bli nē enḡ, nē nē, Mawu Mumiḡ, nē eṇḡsiklehe kā lahwe (lawe) nē
17. eba enḡ. | Ne nē, gbī dše hyḡm, nē ede ekḡ: Ibi nē adḡ ehe, nē ibo adšḡḡḡḡ nḡ!“

**A christian hymn translated from the Ga,
by a Catechist.**

Kpakpa be sugbã ne nɔ,	Ga: Kpakpa be ðikpoñ ne nɔ,
Dšahe nè waho	Nohewɔ wɔ baã,
Nè wagbu ¹⁾ hyom blɔɔ nɔ	Ni wɔtšɔ ñweigbe le nɔ,
Lɔlɔ ne wana	No le wɔɔana
Hedšom tšeq ²⁾ :	Hedšɔle le:
Wañe nõna ñe hiɛ;	Wɔhe midšrawɔ ye biɛ;
Hyomi dši watšeq ³⁾ mām	Nwei dši wošihilehe:
Nyehã waho!	Nyehãa woyaa!

Nothing good is on this earth,
Therefore let us go:
Let us turn to heavenward:
There then we shall know
The Lord of peace:
Here afflictions are at hand
Heaven is our fatherland:
So let us go!

Gã:**Native songs.**

Nyoñmo bi Tete	Mawu bi Tete
Ni bagbo, yɔ!	Nè bagbo! yɔ!
None ni dɔwɔ tšɔ!	Nõne nè dɔwɔ tšɔ!
Wɔɔba, ɔ!	Wama ɔ!
Yɔ! yɔ! yɔ! minyanyo!	Yɔ, yɔ, yɔ! nõhwɛle!

1) gbu, v. to open; Adñ. to turn through, to go through.

2) „the father, author, Lord“.

3) „watšeq mām“, „our fathers town“.

Mei ba, ši mei bakoō, yō!
 N̄m̄en̄e n̄l w̄ot̄š̄e bako!
 Yō! yo! yo! minanyo!

Nii ba, si nii beō, yō!
Mone nè watše be lolō!
Yō, yō, yō, — nōhwelē!*)

Gottes Erstgeborner
Ist's, der starb! ja,
Das ist's, was uns zu sehr
 schmerzt!
O, wir wollen kommen!
Ja, ja, ja, mein Freund!

It is God's first-born
Who died! oh!
This is what grieves us too
much!
We will come! o!
O yes! o yes! my friend!

Man kam und kam doch nicht!
 ja!
 Heut', da unser Vater noch
 nicht da!
 Ja, ja, ja, mein Freund!

People came, but people
come not yet! oh!
To day, when our father has
not yet come!
Yea, yea, yea, my friend!

*) = my friend !

These two little songs were extemporized by the children of the village Odumase in Krqbq after the first fruits of the Krqbq-tribe had been baptized there, to which event the second seems to point. They have a very sweet native tune.

Adānme-Vocabulary.

Most of the words are the same in Gā proper and Adānme, or the difference is exceedingly slight: such are not mentioned in this small vocabulary. Most of the words it contains are extracted from writings in the dialect of Kpoñ spoken along the sea-coast, some are in use at Kpɔbɔ.

A.

A —, subjective and possessive personal pron. third pers., pl. numb., answering in Gā to the definite „ame“ and the indefinite „a“ which distinction is wanting in Adā. (s. Ot. wo-, wɔ-, wɔñ-); they, (people, man); their. a', shortened from the aux. v. ba, ma, of the fut. tense; shall, will; as in Gā.

aba —, G. „aa“, they will, they shall; ama —, th. s.

ablogwa and

ablogba, n. Gā: ablogwa, chair.

ablogbapelɔ, n. chair-maker.

abosám, n. G. and Ot. abonsám; in Teši already: abonšám, devil.

abusám, th. s. Kr. D.

Adānme, Dānme, pr. n. Gā and Ot. the same (people, land and language of); Adānme.

ade (fr. de, v. to say), = ake in Gā: saying; that; comp.

אָדע in Hebr. (seldom used; s. kã, kē, kě, th. s.

adšale (Ayigbe), n. soap = samla in Gā (comp. gware in Otyi and dšale, v. in Gā.

afani, n. a river fish.

agbeli, n. cassada; G. duade; Ot. th. s.

agēkake, n. G. hieo, single cowry.

āhū, adv. G. th. s. long, a long time; much; ne nē āhū ne (G. nì yē āhū lē) = after a long time.

akāse, G. akēši, conj. that.

akēse } Kr. D. th. s.
akēne }

ako -, Gā: aka -, amēka -, they shall not -, impert. and pot. neg.; akógbele! they shall not kill him! he shall not be killed! See Table II., also the subjunctive or consecutive mood at the end.

akpa (form of the aux. v. kpa, G. sa, to express the iterative mood) = Gā: asa, asaṅ: again; f. i. akpa ade, again they said; s. kpa, v.

akpapem, kpakpapem, n. G. ekpakpafemq, n. good work.

alinō, G. aleenō, lit. it is not known, i. e. perhaps.

alugudō, Ay., Ot. and Gā th. s. n. unbleached calico or cottoncloth.

ami, indep. pron. (Kr. D. imi), Gā: mi, miṅ?; I; comp. mami, th. s.; also „my“ = ye.

aminitše, pr. G. midientše, I myself.

amramom, n. hole?

anqkwa, G. and Ot. th. s. and anqkwale, -kware, n. truth.

apafono, Gā: apafonyo, Ot. opani, n. hired person; pl. apafohi, apafome; apafoli.

asibi, sibi, ašibi; n. friend; adv. pron. each-other; G. nanyo, nanyo -, n.

awetše, wetše, pl. -tšeme; lit. housefather, master, Lord, = nyontšo.

B.

ba = ma, v. to come; aor. neg. bē.

ba, aux. v. of the fut. tense, used as „will, shall“ in Engl.;

Gā, ba, wa, a or reduplication of the vowel of the pronoun; f. i. mbape, Gā: mafe; omade, obade, Gā: ooqe;

I will do; thou wilt say etc. Ot. bē, aux. v. Comp.

also the Adñ. v. ma, to come; as frequently used.

babañ (Kr. Dial.) = babao, adj. and adv. much.

bala, pl. balahi, G. balabii, n. locust.

be, neg. voice of the v. ñē, v. which see; to be not; to be not in s. place, to be absent; to be not the case;

to have not, possess not (Gā: bē, Ot. nni, neg. voice of „wq“, v.); also used as aux. v. of the pres. and fut.

neg. voice, ind. mood; bepehe, bepeē, bepei, bepē, will not do, is not doing; s. ñe, v.

be = G. bē, v. to sweep.

bem, = bē mli, v. to sweep inside, to sweep out.

be, interrog. particle (s. *ñě*, v. and be, aux. v.); *Gā be*;

but put in advance: *Be emanyě?* = *Eenyě be?* in *Gā*:

He can, is it not? Comp. also „*ani*“.

bē, neg. voice, aor. tense, of the verb *ba*, *ma*, to come (*Gā*: *baa*).

bē = *biē*, n. G. *gbēi*, name.

bē, n. time, as in *Gā*.

belebem and *beyinō*, n. G. *beyinō*, time; conj. when.

bem (neg. voice of the verb *ñēm* = *ñě mi*, to be in, to be true); to be not in, not true, not so; comp. *Gā*: *yē mli*, *yēñ*, neg. *bē mli*, *bēñ*, th. s.

bēñě = *mēñě*, *ně?* int. pron. who? G. *namō?* *nē?* *mě?* what? G. *meni?*

beně, rel. pron. when; as, how (s. *bō*, *bōñě*); *Gā*: *beni*, *bōni*; „*beně pē se one*“ — „*beni fē sē lē*“ in *Gā*; when it was afterwards, adverbial sentence = afterwards.

bēñe, G. *bēñkē*, Ot. *bēñ*, v. inf. *bēñem*; to be near, to approach.

bēñem, n. G. *bēñkēmō*, nearness, approach; neighbourhood.

bi, pl. *biñi* and *bime*; with definite article: *biñme*, G. *bi*, Ot. *ba*, *Ayigbe*: *vi*; n. child, young one; little one; diminutive termination.

bi, v. inf. *bim*, G. th. s. to ask.

bi si, inf. *sibim*, v. to ask for (f. i. a woman to marry, to woo).

biē, n. G. *gbēi*; name.

binyumu, pl. -*mui*, n. son; G. *binū*.

biyō, pl. *biyi*, *biyiñme* (with. art.), n. daughter.

blēfo, G. *able*, Ot. *abrow*, n. maize.

blēfogu, G. *ablekuli*, n. maize-grain; *blefoñū* (Kr. D.), th. s.

bli, inf. *blim*, v. G. *gble*, to open. Comp. *bue*, v. th. s.

blima, n. G. *blema*, old time.

blimatšeme, G. *blematšemei*, n. people of old.

blō, pl. *blōhi*, n. G. *gbē*, Ot. *kwañ*; way; *la blō*, v. inf. *blōlam*; to loose the way, to err; G. *ladše gbē*, *du gbē*, v. Comp. *blōhu*, n. street.

blōhe, G. *gbehe*, n. way-place; place, room.

bo dšō (Ot. *bo dyo*), v. inf. *bodšōm*, v. to have pleasure, rest.

bo tue, inf. *tuebom*, v. to listen, obey. Kr. D. S. *bu tue*, v.

bō, = *bō*, *bōni* in *Gā*; n. manner, mode; conj. how; =

bele in *Gā*, when; then.

bō, v. G. *gbō*, to be old, weak.

bōbō, adj. *bibiō*, little.

boboio, boboyo, boboyoyo, adj. G. bibiō, fiō, fifiō, little;
adv. th. s.; pie boboyo, G. fe fio, wants little; adv. nearly.

bokwe, gbokwe, G. gbēke, n. evening; adv. in the evening.

bolo, G. aboló, n. baked maize-bread.

bōnē, G. bōni, rel. pron. as, how; s. bēnē, th. s.

bu, G. th. s., v. inf. bubui; to esteem, to judge. Comp.
bu, v. in Ot.

bu, v. G. bo; only used in the combination:

bu tūe, inf. tūebum, tūebubui, G. bo toi, to listen, to hear-
ken, to obey.

bu, buqm, G. tšqi, n. hair; s. yibu, yibuqm, n.

bua dšq, bu dšq, G. mī še, Ot. bo tq yem; to have a
quiet, cool, peaceful breast or chest, to be content, joy-
ful; s. bo dšq, v. th. s. (Kr. D.)

bua nya, inf. nyabuam, v. to gather.

bubui, n. fr. bu, v. judgement.

bue, n. G. gbē, pot; pl. bueme.

bue, inf. buem, v. G. boi and gble, Ot. bue, pue, to open,
to begin; comp. also pue in Gã and Ot.; bu, n. and
gbu, v. in Gã.

boim and

buem, n. G. boimo, gblemo, beginning; opening.

bulq, n. (fr. bu, v. to judge) judge.

buqm, n. s. bu, hair.

D.

da, v. inf. dam, to be great, G. da; to be right, Ga: dša,
sa, s. also dra, dara, v.; to stand, Gã: damq; to remain,
Gã: hí, v.; eda! it is right! well! mo da hie, = damq
bie! (in Gã) stand (thou) here! Comp. also the Ot.
v. da.

da blq, G. dša gbē, v. to be right, the right way.

da he, v. inf. hedam, to stand about.

da hie, da hē, G. damq hie; sa hie; to stand before; to
be right before.

da mi, dam, inf. midam, v. Gã: damq mli, to stand in,
into.

da nya, G. damq na, v. to stand at; to be right according
to s. th., s. nya, n.

da nq, G. damq nq, v. to stand upon.

da se, G. damq se, v. to stand behind, backward.

da si, G. damq ši, v. to stand on the ground, to stand;
= G. da ši, Ot. da ase, to thank.

dā, dam, n. right; G. dšale; law, Gā and Ot. mla, mra, n. dā, G. th. s. Ot. nsā, n. wine; spirit; de dā, v. to be drunk; Gā: tō dā, v.

dābło, G. dšagbe, n. right, straight way; right; straightness; adv. right, rightly.

dādem, n. drunkenness.

dādelo, n. drunken person; drunkard.

dalo, n. righteous person fr. da, v.; = dšalo in Gā.

dam, dami, n. G. dšale, right; righteousness; straightness; uprightness; fr. da, v.; law = mla, mra in G. and Ot. damnii, pl. n. G. dšalenii; right or righteous things; rights;

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damlo, pl. damli, n. judge; lawyer.

dara, dra, v. = dšadše in Gā; to straighten; to justify fr. da, v.; comp. dea; dšadše, v.

dase, G. odase, Ot. adanse, n. witness, testimony; ye dase, v. to witness; inf. daseyem.

daseyelō, G. odaseyelō, odasefo, n. witness, person bearing witness.

daseyem, n. witnessbearing, witnessing; witness.

de, inf. dem; redupl. dede, v. Gā: ke, Ot. se; to say; to tell; s. also ade, conj. and comp. the roots de in Ot. and ke, in Gā.

dē, G. th. s., n. the palm of the hand; hand; power etc. = ד in Hebr.; kpō nē nōko dē, G. he ye m. k. dē, to take from one's hand, power etc.

de, G. tō, v. to be full; de dā, = G. tō dā, to be drunk. dea, v. Kr. Dial. = dara, to straighten.

dede, redupl. v. of de, to say.

dedei, n. saying.

dehe, n. th. s.

dem, with def. art. demio, G. kemo, kemo le, n. saying; talk.

dem, n. fulness.

dēm = dē mi, G. deñ, n. inside of the hand; adv. in the hand, power etc. Ot. nsam.

demsane, G. deñsane, n. palaver of or in one's hand power; n. k. demsane, some body's palaver.

dfa, v. inf. dfam (G. ye dšra; comp. dšra, v.) to trade; comp. dša nq, n. in Gā and gua, n. in Ot.

dfa, n. price; G. dšra.

dfa wa, inf. dfawam, v. to be dear; G. dšra wa, v.

dfalo, n. merchant; dšrayelō in Gā; Ot. gwadifo.

dfam, n. G. dšanq, market; G. dšrayeli, trading.

dfamnô, pl. -nii, nihi, n. wares.

dfê, neg. perf. voice dfêwê, v. G. and Ot. dfêh, to think, to consider.

di, aor. neg. of de, v. to say; to be ful.

dibli, n. G. duh; darkness.

do, v. inf. dodoe?

dq, v. G. th. s. to be hot, to grieve.

dq be, inf. hedqde, hedqm; v. to love; G. th. s., Ot. dq, v.

dq, dqm, dohe, doe, dodoe, n. heat; grief.

dra, (fr. da, v. to be right), v. G. dša and sa, to be right, fit; = Gā: dšadše, v. to righten, to rectify; to straighten; but comp. also dšadša, v. and dea, dšadse, v.

dralq, n. rectifier; justifier.

dram, n. rectification; justification.

drq (fr. de, v.?), v. to say = ke in Gā.

dša, inf. dšam, v. G. th. s., to adore; to worship.

dša and

dšalê (Coast-Dial.), conj. and adv. then; now; G. agbene, Ot. afeyi; comp. dšane, dšiane, th. s.

dšā, adv. G. nakai, no; Ot. sa; so, thus; pron. that; pl. dšāma, with def. art. dšāome.

dšā, v. = G. hā, v. to give; but also „hā“ is used.

dšā heblq, v. Gā: hā hegbe, to give allowance, privilege; etc. s. heblq, n. Inf. heblqdšām.

dšadša = dšadše in Gā, v. to rectify, straighten; to make straight, right; comp. also dra, v. and

dšadše, v. th. s.

dšāhe, conj. G. nohewq, therefore; s. lqlqhe, th. s.

dšakê, adv. G. nakai, so; comp. also: kīkê.

dšalê = dša, dšane, dšiane, adv. now.

dšane and dšiane, Kr. D. adv., G. agbene, Coast-Dial. dšalê, now; then.

dše, inf. dšem and dšedšei, Gā: dše, v.; dšê, v.; dšie, v.; to come away, of, to come or go forth; to come out, from; to bring forth, take out etc., dše ke ho = G. yīn ke te, v. to start, be off.

dše he, Gā: dše, dšê, dšie he or hewq (s. he, n.); to come from or bring from a place; to come from, of, because of etc.; comp. mehedše = menihewq in Gā: why (does it come)? weßwegen? warum?

dše mi, dšem, v. Gā: dše mli, dšê mli, dšie mli; to come out from the inside, to bring out, forth etc.

dše nya, inf. nyadšem; v. G. dšie na, to interpret, to speak for s. b.

dše nq, v. G. th. s. and dše nq, dšie nq, v. to come off, take off.

dše nǒ, inf. nǒdšem, Gǎ: dše nǎwane, to doubt; kē nǒko - -, to dispute with s. b.

dše si, inf. sidšem, G. dše, dše, dšie ši; to come to light; to bring to light, to reveal; = dšedše, v. in Gǎ, to echo, be known.

dse - tšǒ, double v., G. dšie - tšǒ, to (take out and) show to s. b.

dše yi, inf. yidšem, Gǎ: dšie yi, to take out one's head; to praise; s. dšie yi, th. s.

dše, n. G. th. s. world etc. dšem, = G. dšeh, n. th. s. and adv. in the world, in life etc.

dše dšǒ, inf. dšedšom, dšedšǒdšǒ, v. G. dše na, v. to get night (lit. the world gets cool).

dše na, inf. dšenam, dšena (dšenanǎ), G. dše tšere, v. to get day, daylight; s. na, v. to see.

dšedšom and

dšedšǒdšǒ, n. G. dšenamǒ; evening, night; evening twilight; the whole day till nightfall.

dšehǎ, n. year; Gǎ: afi, Ot. afi, afrihyia; comp. fi, v. in Ot. and dše, v. in Gǎ and Ad.

dšekoli, pl. n. Gǎ: dšegǒdši or dšekodši, the mountaineers, people from Akwapim.

dšena and

dšenam, n. G. dšetšeremǒ, morning, day-light; the next day.

dšenanǒ, n. Gǎ: dšetšerenǒ, n. morning; the next day; dšenanǒ ǒnǎ = dšetšerenǒ lǎ, the next morning.

dši, neg. voice dšē, v. G. dši, v. to be (something); but comp. also pe, v. and nē, v. The verb „dši“ seems to be used as in Gǎ; f. i. nomlo dšile, G. gbomo dšile, he is a man; it is a person; besides it is used as auxiliary in a multifarious way; f. i. kē dši kē? Gǎ: te teñ, te fe teñ? how? how is it? Sometimes it is shortened into „i“ and affixed to the preceding word, as: anǒkwai (G. anǒkwañ) = anǒkwa dši.

dšiane, Kr. Dial. = dšane, dšalē, adv. now; G. agbene.

(dši (Ay.), n. Gǎ: nwei, heaven.)

dšihe nǎ, Gǎ: nohewǒ lǎ; conj. therefore; s. dšāhe, conj. th. s.

dšie, adv. pron. Gǎ: negbē? where? whence?

dšie, inf. dšiem = dše, dšem; G. th. s. to bring forth, — to light.

dšie yi, inf. yidšiem, G. th. s. v. to praise.

dšikune, G. dšikule, adv. and conj. perhaps; after a sentence: if; comp. ke, kedši; Gā: kedši, ke; dšikule; it is followed by the subjunctive mood; as: „oňę hię dšikune, maminyeminyumu kogbowe.

dšō, v.

dšō, inf. dšōm and dšōdšōe, v., Gā: th. s., Ot. dyo; to get cool, to cool, to get quiet, tame; to be at peace; to have rest; he dšō, inf. hedšōm, hedšōdšōe, v. to be at rest, peace; to be tame etc. tūe dšō, inf. tūedšōm, tūedšōdšōe, v. to have peace in the ears, to have peace; comp. Gā: toin dšō; Ot. asom dyo, v.

dšō he, inf. hedšōm; Gā th. s. to rest.

dšōhe (Křōbō: dšāhe), Gā: nohewō ni, hewō ni, therefore.

dšōkwe, Kr. D., n. evening; Coast Dial. gbokwe; G. gbekę.

dšōkwēyo, pl. irreg. dšōkwewi (s. vi in Ay. = bi, child); child; little child; G. gbekē; abifao, n.

du, inf. dum, v. Gā: dšu, v. to wash one's self all over, to bath.

due, n. comfort; Ot. and G. th. s. hā due, inf. duehām, v. to comfort.

duehālo, n. comforter.

duehām, n. comforting; Gā: duehāmo, n.

dum, n. washing, bathing.

dumhe, n. washing place.

dumnii, n. washing things.

dumnyu, n. water for washing.

dumtšu, n. wash-room.

dunya, n. podex.

E.

The letter „e“ alone or initiating words as a pronominal (subjective or possessive) augment indicates the third person singular of the person pron. „he, she, it“, „his, her, its“, without distinction of gender and class as in Gā; besides that it seems to initiate a number of adjectives and numerals too and seems also to be the augment of the pot. mood; the perfect tense and neg. voice. Words therefore not found here must be sought for under the next consonant.

e —, pron. augm. „he, she, it“; „his, her, its“; f. i. epe, he did it; ebi, her child etc. as in Gā. Comp. le, pron. eko and

ekome, num. 'kome, pl. ekomei, th. s. as in Gā: one; some;
but see also kake.

ekoñ, adv. th. s. as in Gā, but also used in the beginning
of sentences; again, once more; comp. kpa, v. and akpa,
verbal conj.

ene, pl. eneme, enetšeme, Gā: ene, mone, none, de-
monstr. pron. this; these; this person; this thing.

enyo, num. two.

enuq, Gā: enumq, Ot. anum, num. five.

enuqenuq, num. each five, five by five.

epeokā (lit. it is that, s. pe, v.) G. etfakē, efākē; edšakē;
Ot. efise, conj. because.

ete, G. th. s. num. three.

eteete, three and three.

etfakā, G. etfakē, conj. because.

ewe, G. edfe, num. four.

ewye } num. Kr. Dial. th. s.
ewyie }

eye = ye, poss. pron. augment, my.

F.

The letter „f“ changeth with p, f, tf in Gā and Otyi;
before y, when there is no nasalisation, it most very
probably always be pronounced f.

Fa, v. to be enough?, s. hie, ye, v.

fa, = pa, n. river.

fā, G. afā, n. half; adv. aside; gū fā, G. tšō afā, v. to
turn aside; inf. fāgūm, n.

fe, v. s. pe, v.

fi, inf. fim, G. th. s. to bind.

fia (fya), inf. fiam, v. Gā: tfa, pl. tfia, v. to strike; to cast;
to build. Perh. fia is pl. form of fya, as tfia, pl. form
of tfa in Gā.

fia si, inf. siſiam, = G. tfa ši, v. to strike down, to fall
down; to be an out-cast.

fie (fyie), inf. fiem, Gā: fie, Ot. fyie, v. to pour out, to
scatter; to cast out; comp. also fā, v. in Gā.

fie (fyē), inf. fyem or fiem, G. fe, v. to play.

fie, n. k. ha, v. G. ye m. k. he feo, to joke with s. b.:
to mock at s. b.

fie, G. fei, n. cold; fie ye, v. inf. fieyem, to be cold; G.
fei ye, v.

fiełq, n. person pouring out.

- fiem, n. G. fiemo, outpouring; casting ont or away.
 fielo, fyelo, n. player.
 fiem, fyem, n. playing, play.
 fififi, adv. G. th. s. closely; concealedly.
 fikōfikō, adj. narrow; G. fintō.
 Firao, Fyirao, Ot. th. s., G. Silao, pr. n. of the river Volta (Ayigbe: Amu).
 fila, s. fula, v. to be blind; Ot. and Gā th. s.
 fo, v. to weep; G. th. s.; s. foye.
 fo, n. = Gā: foi, running, race? ma fo, sa fo, tū fo, = Gā: dō fo, v. to flee; inf. fomam; fosam; fotūm.
 fq, inf. fqm, G. th. s., v. to beget; to bear; to bring forth.
 fō, inf. fōm, Gā: fō, Ot. fōm, v. to transgress, to do wrong (fehlen, verfehlen, ἀμαρταν); to cast; sake-fō, double v. = G. še-fō, to cast away.
 fō ši, fo si, v. inf. siſōe, G. fō ši, to cast down; to lay down; to lie down, on the ground; to lie; G. kã ši, v. folo, n. weeper.
 folo, n. parent; pl. foli, folome.
 fōlo = mofōn in Gā, n. bad man, evil-doer; pl. fōli.
 fom and fomi, pl. fomhī, n. birth.
 foya, v. and
 foye, v. to weep; inf. yefo and yafo, in Gā th. s.
 fu, n. fale, in G., fulness; adj. and adv. full; fully.
 fufu, adj. full; G. obō, obōbō.
 fufufu, th. s.
 fufufu, adv. G. th. s. altogether = kwra.
 fula, inf. fulam, G. th. s. and fila, Ot. fila, fula; v. to be blind.
 fulafo, n. a blind man.
 fūsq, n. lit. back-horse, camel; s. yuma, th. s.
 fya, fye, fyie, etc. see und. fia, fię, fie etc.
 fya, pl. fia, v. inf. fyam; G. tfa, pl. tfa, to strike, cast; build.
 fyam, n. striking; casting; building.

G.

- Gā, Gā: nā, Ot. nyansa, n. art; cunning; gā mi = G. nā mli, in or by deceit, cunningly.
 gāgā, adj. long, high; G. kakadañ; Ot. teñteñ.
 Gā, pr. n. Gā; Akra.
 Gānō, pl. Gāli, n. Akraman; Akrapeople.
 gba, n. barn; G. aboño.

gbe, v. inf. ghem, gbegei, G. gbe, to kill; to quench; to wipe out etc.; agbele dšio agbile dšio no le nli, G. agbele dšio agbecele dšio no le milee; whether he was killed or not, that I do not know; to flog; G. th. s. gbe hie, gbe hē, Gā: gbe hie, v. inf. hēgbem or hiegebegei, to make one ashamed.
gbe he, G. th. s. inf. hegbem, hegbegbei, v. to kill one's self.

gbe nya, inf. nyagbegei, G. gbe na, v. to finish; = to m. k. in Gā: to tire.

gbe-fia, double v. = G. gbe-fā, v. to disperse; to be dispersed.

gbede (Ay. th. s.), n. hyena; Gā: klañ.

Gbedekpo, pr. n. (hyena's hill) of a village near Amrahia.

gbege, gbegei, n. killing; murder; quenching; wiping away or out; Gā: gbē, n.

gbenō = G. gbele, n. death.

gbenōdše, n. hades.

gbeye, G. th. s. n. fear; dread; awe; ye -, v. to fear; inf. gbeyeyeyei, gbeyeyem; Gā: še gbeye; koye gbeye! be not afraid!

gbeyeyelo, n. coward; G. gbeyešelo, n.

gbeyeyeyei, n. fearing; dreading; awe.

gbī, neg. voice of the verb gbe, to kill.

gbē, gbī, n. G. gbē, voice; word, language; tū -, v. to speak a word; G. wie gbē, v.

gbie, n. ax; Gā: lema.

gble, adv. ever; with neg. voice: never; je, nte; Gā and Ot. peñ.

gblo = blo, G. gbe, n. way.

gbo, G. th. s., Ot. wu, v. inf. gbogboe, to die.

gbogboe, gbom or gbonō, n. death; Gā: gbele; gbō, n.

gbogboe, pl. gbogbohī, and

gbonō, pl. gbohī; Gā: gbonyo, pl. gbohī, n. dead person; corps.

gbogbohīadšem, n. hades; Totenwelt.

gbogboemu, G. gbonyobu, n. grave.

gbokwe = bokwe, G. gbekē, n. evening; Kr. Dial. dšokwe.

godofue, n. madness; Gā: seke, nē godofue, v. to be mad.

godo, pl. godohi, n. star = hwalami, n.

goleku, n. thumb; nwe -, n. th. s.

gū, v. inf. gūgūe, gūm; Gā: tšō, comp. gu, v. in Ot.; to turn, to change; comp. kpale, v.

gū he, v. to turn one's self.

gũ mi, gum, v. to turn in, - - into; G. tšõ mli, v.
 gũ haram, G. tšõ hām̐, v. to turn ahead; to go in ad-
 vance.
 gu, G. kuli, n. single grain, drop.
 gu, adj. G. eflo, emty.
 gũe, v. to take, to choose; Gā: nō, hala, v.; but see also
 hara, n̄, v. in Adh.
 gugue, n. G. tšitši; breast; chest.
 gũgũe, gum, in turning; change; fr. gũ, v.

H.

H before w is very probable only one sound frequently found in Ayigbe and expressed by Missionary Schlegel through w; comp. § 2: Sounds.

ha, v. G. th. s. to cover; to plunder.
 hā, inf. hām, G. th. s.; v. to give; aor. neg. hī, G. hāā.
 hā due, inf. duehām, v. to give „due! due!“ (a comforting word) to comfort; trösten, sein Beileid bezeugen; Gā th. s.
 hao, inf. haom, v. to trouble; to be troubled; G. th. s.
 haolo, n. troubler.
 haom, pl. haomhī, haomī, n. trouble, Gā: haom̐, n.
 hara, inf. haram, v. G. hala, tao, na; to choose; to seek; to find; Ot. tā, fife, v.
 haram, n. choosing, choose; G. halam̐; seeking; G. tao-m̐; finding; G. nam̐.
 haram, n. front; G. hām̐; gũ haram, to go in front; Gā: tšõ ham̐, v.
 he, v. G. th. s. and here, to receive; to take; to accept.
 he-fõ si, double v. to cut down.
 he n̄, G. here n̄, Kr. Dial. to answer; s. to he, th. s.
 he, n. G. th. s., self; body; outside, the contrary of mi; Ot. hū, hō; place; Ot. ba, G. he; used as he, hewo in Gā, as a postposition; d̄se he; G. d̄se or d̄se hewo (to come), therefrom; therefore; bu he, v. to cover one's self; du he, G. d̄su he, v. to wash one's self; la he, Gā: lad̄se he, te he, v. to loose or to conceal one's self; t̄ši he = to he in Gā, to answer; t̄šo he = t̄šu he in Gā; inf. het̄šom, to purify one's self etc.
 he d̄šo, G. th. s., inf. hed̄šom, v. to have rest, peace.
 he hīa, v. inf. behīam, to be in distress; G. th. s. and he d̄šra, v.

he tšo, v. inf. hetšom, to be clean, pure; G. he tše; to be or go off; G. he tšē, v.

he wa, inf. hewam, v. to be strong; G. th. s.

he ye, v. to be sick?

hē, adj. new; G. th. s., other; G. kroko; s. also muno, adj.

hē, inf. hēm, v. to carry in hand; G. hīe, v. th. s.

hē, hīe, G. hīe (Ot. ani, anim), n. face; countenance; front; etc. used as hīe in Gā; f. i. kpata hē or hēm, inf. hēkpatam, hēmkipatam, to destroy; G. kpata hīe, v. th. s.

hē ba nọ, v. to remember. G. th. s.

hē or hēm pe yā, G. hīe fe yā, v. to be astonished; inf. hēmyapem; ahēm pe yā, G. amēhīe fe yā, they are astonished.

hē kǎ, inf. hēkām; v. to live; Gā: hīe kǎ, v.

hē hī, inf. hēhīm, lit. the face remains; to live.

hē nē, v. th. s.

hē tšē, v. inf. hētšēm, to awake; Gā: hīe tšē; but tšē hē or hēm, G. tšīe hīe, to awaken.

hebem and

hebebe, G. henqho, n. passover; das Vorbeigehen.

heblọ, n. allowance; privilege; plenipotence; Gā: hegbe.

heblọdšām, n. giving of allowance; G. hegbehāmọ, n.

hebu, hebuom, n. hair about the body; G. hetšoi, n.: comp. yibu, n.

hebōm, n. Kr. Dial. th. s.

hehām, n. distress.

hēkālọ, n. a living person.

hēkām, n. life; G. hīekāmọ.

hēm mō šī, v. = Gā: hīe me, to be content.

hēmkipatam, n. destruction; G. hīekpatamọ, n.

hemuno, G. hekroko, n. an other place; s. muno, adj.

hene, pron. G. heni, where, whence.

henqwom, n. honour; G. henowomọ, n.

hesitem, n. arousing; fr. te he si, v.

heto, n. G. th. s. answer; fr. to he.

hētšēm, n. awaking; awakening.

hetšolọ, n. G. hetšelo, n. pure, holy person.

hetšom, n. cleanness; purity; holiness; fr. he tšo, v.

hewam, n. G. hewale, strength; power.

hewamwom, n. encouragement; empowering.

hī, inf. hīm, v. to sit; Gā and Ot. ta, tra; te; to remain; Gā: hī, to dwell etc. hīe hī, hē hī, v. to live.

hī mi, hīm, v. to sit into; to remain in s. th.

- hĩ nq, G. ta nq, v. to sit upon; to ride.
 hĩ si, hĩ ši, G. ta ši, hĩ ši; v. to sit down; to remain to live etc. Ot. te ase, v.
 hia, hie, inf. hiam, hiem, v. to suffice, to reach; Gā: še, fa, v. Comp. also ye, v.
 hĩa, v. G. th. s., to be needful, wanting, troubling, ehĩami, I am in trouble.
 hĩę, v. to continue; G. hĩ, and hĩe mli, v. Comp. hẽ, v. hĩę, Kr. Dial. = ye in the C. Dial., G. kwę, v. to look. hĩę, adv. here; Ot. ha, G. bię.
 hĩo, pl. hĩohĩ, n. sickness; G. hela; hĩo nu = v., he ye in Gā: to be sick; eñę hĩo nui, he is sick.
 hĩq, n. G. nyomq; debt, price; wo hĩq, G. wo nyomq, v. to pay; inf. hĩqwom.
 hĩqm, hyqm, n. heaven; high; adv. on high; up; G. n̄wei, n. hĩqmi ši = Nyoñmo ši in Gā: v. to thunder.
 hĩqmišim, n. thundering.
 hĩotše, pl. hĩotšeme, n. sick person; G. helatše.
 hĩqwolo, n. payer.
 hĩqwom, n. paying (of a debt); payment; G. nyomqwo, n.
 ho, v. aor. neg. hoi, hui, hwi to go, to come, to pass, to go; Gā: ho, ya, ba, v.; dše - ho, double v. = G. yiñ-te, v. to start, be off.
 ho (hwo, wo, wo), n. honey; G. wō.
 holañu, holoñu; also hulañu (Ay. hotfi), n. cowries; s. also tremā (G. and Ot.).
 holami-dše, n. and monthly wages.
 holami-dšenii, n. th. s. Gā: nyōñdšenii, th. s.
 holañutše, pl. -tšeme, n. possessor of cowries; rich man; trematše, th. s.
 hram, K. Dial. = haram, Gā: hamq, n. advance; adv. in advance.
 hre, here, inf. hrem, herem, v. to receive; to save; G. here, v.
 here or hre wanam; inf. wanamhrem; v. to save (one's life); Gā: here wala.
 hre yiwanam, inf. yiwanamhrem, v. th. s. σωζεν; G. here yiwala, v.; Ot. kye ñkwa, v.
 hrem, n. reception; saving.
 hũ, Gā: hũ, moñ, adv. also; though; again.
 hue nq, neg. hui nq, G. wo nq, v. to exalt.
 hũę, pl. hũeme, n. friend; G. šientše, n.
 hũhũ, v. to murmur; G. th. s.

hūhūhū, adv. murmuringly; tū munyu —, v. to murmur,
G. wie hūhūhū, v.

hūhūi, adv. aloud.

Hūlā, pr. n. Keta?

hulami, holami, n. moon; month.

hulamidše, -nii, monthly wages; G. nyōhniyenii; comp.
hwalami.

hūno, n. husband; Ot. kunu, Gā: wu (perh. the Ad. =
wuno).

hūo, adv. again; s. hū, adv.

hūo, n. hunger; G. hōmq, Ot. okom; hūo ye noko, v. inf.
hūoyem, to be hungry; hungeru; hūo yemi, I am hungry;
eš hunget mid; to want in general.

hūoyelo, n. hungry person.

hūoyem, G. hōmoyeli, n. hunger; hungering; want.

hwalami or walamī, n. G. ŋulami (fr. hyom-la-bi; G. ŋwei
la-bi), star.

hwe = hūe, n. friend; s. also nōhwetē, n.

hwō, wō, G. wō, n. the next day; to morrow; adv. th. s.

hwō se = G. wō se, adv. after to morrow; n. future.

hyowe, n. heaven.

hyom, G. ŋwei, n. heaven; adv. above.

I.

As in Gā the vowel „i“ does not initiate words; but
it is used in the Krōbō-Dialect for the pronominal
subjective and possessive augment first person sing.,
i-, I, my; f. i. iba, I came; ibi, my child. In the
dialect of the coast the former becomes „mi, m, ŋ, n“;
the latter „ye“; s. § 4 of the Appendix. Besides it
terminates words = ni, ŋ in Gā, instead of the v. dši;
f. i. anqkwai, it is true.

imi, indep. pron. 1. pers. sing. in the K.-Dial., I; C.-Dial.
ami, maini; G. mi.

imi ne, as for me.

imihū, I also.

K.

Ka, v. th. s. as in Gā, to fix; to try etc.

ka, n. trial; fixing; ambush, wo -, inf. kawom, v. to lie in
ambush; G. th. s.

ka, v. or ke, v. G. ke, to be long.

kã, v. to lie, as in Gã; ñõ-kã, or ñẽ-kã, double v. to lay;
 ñõ-kã nq, v. to lay on.

kã, v. G. tamq, Ot. sa, se, to be like; used as aux. v. like
 „tamq“, „tamq akẽ“, „take“, „akẽ“; = like, like as, as;
 f. i. kã yõ ko, G. tamq yõ ko, as a woman.

kã, kẽ, verbal conj. = G. akẽ, Ot. se, se; as; that; because;
 = Gã: kẽ, kədši, Ot. se, if; but comp. also „dšikunẽ“,
 conj. edemi kã ebama, he told me that he will come;
 G. ekemi akẽ ebaba; kã ope kike onẽ, abagbeo, if thou
 do this, thou wilt be killed! G. kẽ ofe nẽkẽ nẽ, aagbeo!

kadra, n. bill-hook; G. adeda; Ot. adare.

kake-ekome in Gã (which is also used), num. one.

kalq, n. tryer; apprentice; disciple = kaselq, n.

kase, inf. kasem, v. to learn, to imitate; G. th. s.

kaselq, pl. kaseli, kaselome, kaselqhi, with def. article: ka-
 seliome, kaselqome, n. disciple; apprentice.

kasem, n. learning; imitating; imitation; apprenticeship.

ke, G. th. s. v. inf. kem, to present, grant; give a present;
 ekemi nihĩ, he gave me presents.

kẽ (kẽ), inf. kem; G. kẽ, v. to say, to tell; comp. de, dro,
 v. th. s.

kẽ, v. as in Gã: to be long; s. also ka; v.

kẽ, kẽ, aux. v. as in G. to take, to be with; used to ex-
 press communion and therefore to unite two subjects
 or objects or their definitions under one notional
 verb; f. i. akẽwq ba or akẽwq ma, they came with
 us; G. amekẽwq ba; besides that it is as in Gã connected
 with verbs as ñõ, ñẽ, to use those which are intransi-
 tive transitively, f. i. kẽ-ba, kẽ-ma, to come with, i. e.
 to bring; kẽ-hĩ ši, to sit down with, to set down; etc.
 or to indicate an instrumentality, f. i. kẽ-pe, to do with;
 to make with; comp. kẽ, v. in the Gã-Vocab. and § 28
 in the Gã-Sketch.

kẽ (kẽ), G. kẽ, kədši, Ot. se -a; verbal conj. if (comp.
 „gefegt“, „gefagt“ in German, also used as conditional
 conjunctions).

kẽ (kẽ, kã, ade), conj. G. akẽ, Ot. se, se, that; saying used
 as the hebr. לֵאמֹר, greek ὅτι.

kẽ, pron. even the same, adv. put after the verb, comp.
 kẽne, as in Gã: still; ema kẽ, he came still.

kẽ-kẽ, adv. interrog. pron. G. te-teh? Ot. deh? how? kẽ
 ape kẽ? G. te ape teh? te afe teh? Ot. eye deh? how
 is it?

kədši, conj. if; as in Gã; neg. kədši.

kə-ho = G. kə-ya, v. (to go) to.

kə-basu, G. kə-baši, v. (to reach) to.

keke ne, G. keke le, conj. then.

kake and

keke = krēkrē, G. klenklen, adv. in the beginning.

kēkē, kekei, n. length; fr. kē, v.; G. kele, n. tšele, n.

kēkē, adv. = kīkē, G. neke, so, thus.

kelo, n. talker.

kem, n. talk, saying; G. kemo, n.

kēne, G. kēle, adv. still, kēne ema, still he came; or: ema kē, th. s.

kesa, G. lolo, keke, adv. still; only; la kenye nē boboyo

kesa, the light is with you a little white only; „la kenye ye fio keke“ in Gā.

ketiapopoe, n. circumcision, fr. po ketia, v. to circumcise; G. ketiafō, n.

kēkē, pl. kīkēmei, kīkētšemei, adverbial pron. such; these; so; G. neke.

kīng, kūng, n. cock; G. wōnū, n.

ko-, kq-, = Gā ka-, aux. v. or prefix of the neg. pot. or imperative mood; f. i. kope, moko! don't (thou)! nyekope! don't (you)! — Also used as prefix of a subjunct. mood; s. Table II. and specimen.

kō, v. G. th. s. to bite.

kobe, kōwe, kope (Ay. kofi?), n. G. and Ot. akrowa, plantation-village.

kōli, n. shoulder; G. kōñ.

kōliŋ, n. upper shoulder.

kōlisi, n. under shoulder; armhole.

ʼkome, G. th. s. num. one; pl. komei, some; einige; nīhī-komei or nīhīkome, some persons or things; G. mei-komei, nīkomei, nokomei, nibii komei; comp. kake, num.

kōmq, G. and Ot. nīkōmq, n. sadness; ye-, to be sad.

kōmqeyeyei, n. sadness; sad state; mourning.

konē, conj. G. koni, that; ḍaḡ, ḍamit; gr. *ὅτι*; comp. kē, kē, kā, conj.

koñ and

konō, pl. konōhī (perh. from the dan. „kong“) n. king; ye —, v. to be king; but comp. mātšē, n.

konōyem, n. kingdom; government.

kōrōn, krōñ; G. krōñ; adj. single, simple, genuine, pure; holy.

kotekote, adv. exactly; G. ketekete.

kotokroboe, n. a kind of bark, used as spices; G. krobgo, n.

- kpa, v. to do once more, to repeat; used as an aux. v. to express the iterative mood, as „sa“ in Gā; f. i. ekpa epe, or ekpape, s. Table II., he again did it, akpa epe, th. s. comp. akpa, and esa efe and asañ efe in Gā.
- kpā, inf. kpām, kpākpā, kpākpāi, v. to cry; to blow; to sound etc. Comp. kpā, bo, blq, gbē, v. in G.; pe in Adñ.; and pai in Ot.
- kpā, G. gbq (H. kpoñ?) n. stranger, guest.
- kpakpa, adj. good; G. th. s.
- kpakpa, adv. truly = nine!
- kpaka, inf. kpakam, v. to drive.
- kpakalq, n. driver; dragger.
- kpakam, n. driving; dragging.
- kpale, inf. kpalem, G. kpale, gbale, kũ se; v. to return; to turn in somewhere; comp. kpa, v. to repeat and kpa, v. in Gā; Ot. pa, v.
- kpale se, G. kũ se; v. to return.
- kpalelq, n. returner.
- kpalem, n. return.
- kpālq, n. cryer.
- kpām, kpākpāi, n. cry; sound.
- kpe, G. th. s., v. inf. kpem, to meet.
- kpe yō, v. inf. yokpem, to meet a woman, to marry; to wed; s. kpe yō and wye yō, v. in Gā.
- kpemhe, n. G. kpehe, meeting-place.
- kpe, n. and
- kpeti, G. teñ; n. middle, midst; adv. in the middle; amidst, s. also ti, n.
- kpeḷ, v. inf. kpem, G. gbē, to sound.
- kpemḷ, n. sound.
- kpetekple, adj. G. kpetenḷkple, great.
- kpla, v. G. kula, kua, to kneel; - ši, v. to kneel down.
- kple, G. kpleke, v., inf. kplem; to descend.
- kple ši, inf. šikplem, v. to descend, come down; G. kpleke ši, v.; comp. App. § 1. 3.
- kpīñ, adj. and adv. G. th. s. sound, well; soundly; well; wholly; entirely.
- kpō, G. th. s. and he, v. inf. kpōm; to take from; to redeem; ñkpō ñē edem, G. mihe ye edgñ, I took it from his hand.
- kpq, v. inf. kpom, G. th. s. to break off; to crumble off.
- kpo, n. lumb; knot; hill; island.
- Kpom, G. Kpoñ, pr. n. of a town, at the river Volta, about 50 miles up from its mouth, on its western shore near

Mount „Yogāgā,” where the river turns from a due southern to a south eastern direction and is full of rocks. The town was founded some 50 years ago by a man called „Tete Wyim” and is called so by the Akwapim-people still; it soon got large by the addition of many fugitives, slaves, debtors etc. who found abundant protection in the many „islands” („kpɔ” = island) of the river and abundant labour and food in the latter too. Though inhabited by a mixed and rough set of people, the town is thriving, having the best river canoes, the greatest share of the salt- and palm-oil trade and enjoying the neighbourhood of the rich and thriving Krobo-country. The language of the town is half Adānme, half Ayigbe.

Kpom, Kpoñ, G. Kpoñ, pr. n. (hill, s. Akropoñ, Mampon in Ot. Kpoñkpo in Gā), of a sea town betwixt Tema and Gbugbra (in the Maps: „Pony”).

kpulu, G. and Ayigbe the s., jug; mug; cup.

krēkrē, G. kleñkleñ, adj. and adv. first; at first; in the beginning.

krēkrēkrē, th. s.

krombi, G. kromobi, n. firstborn.

kū, v. inf. kum, G. th. s., to break.

kūkū, red. verb, G. kumkumɔ, v. to break repeatedly; many things etc.

kuku = kolɔ, v. in Gā: to gather, take up; akuku atūi, they took up their guns.

kuma, G. kumai, n. thirst; kuma ye, v. to be thirsty; kuma yem, eš dūršet mič; I am thirsty.

kumaku, n. a kind of bread.

kumayem, n. thirsting.

kūnɔ = kōnɔ, G. wɔnū, n. cock.

kwɔ, neg. aor. kwē, inf. kwɔm, v. to ascend, to climb.

L.

La, v. inf. lam, G. la, ladše, v. to hang, to hook; to loose; to be lost; to err; to be concealed; to conceal; to disappear, to vanish etc. Comp. also te, v. in G.

la blɔ, inf. blɔlam, v. to loose the way.

la he, inf. helam, v. to conceal one's self.

la hē, v. to vanish before s. b. G. ladše hē, v.

la mi, v. to be lost in s. place; to conceal one's self in s. place.

- la nq, n. G. šiu nq, to cover, conceal; to deny.
 la, n. fire.
 ladā, n. G. ladšō, spittle.
 lafa, num. hundred, pl. th. s. and lafai, Ay. th. s. lafa etc,
 three hundred; G. and Ot. ohá.
 lahūe (lawě?), n. dove, pigeon; G. okpó, n.
 Lawe, pr. n. of males.
 le, G. th. s., v. inf. lē, neg. li, to know.
 le, n. pl. lēhī, vessel, ship; boat, canoe; G. lele, pl. ledši.
 le, pron., 1. indep. = Gā: le; he, she, it; 2. objective
 terminational augment, as in Gā: -le, him, her (it). Comp.
 § 4 of the App. and -o, one, ne, pron. in Adñ.
 lebe, G. be, n. time. Comp. also lebi, legbu in Gā; and
 le, v. in Ayigbe.
 ledšei, ledše, G. dšei, pl. ledšeme, adv. pron. there, thence;
 comp. hię. Comp. le, v. in Ayigbe = nē in Adñ.
 lenitše, pron. G. ledientše, lenientše (lit. „he the author“)
 he himself, himself; comp. ankasa in Otyi.
 li, neg. voice of the verb le, to know; nli, I don't know;
 ali, it is not known; they don't know; s. alinō, adv.
 ligbi, G. gbī, n. day; comp. lebe, ledšei, etc. and G.
 lebi.
 ligbīlābō, G. gbīlābō, adv. and conj. as long as.
 ligbīkoko, adv. G. gbīkōgbīko, ever, always; with neg. voice
 never; je, nie.
 loko, adv. dāni in Gā: before.
 lolo, adv. G. dā, before; G. th. s. still; nođ; ebe lolo, he
 has not yet (or „still“ not) come.
 loko, adv. = G. ko, once; also used to express the neg.
 voice of the perfect tense.
 lolō, G. no; that.
 lolōhe, conj. therefore; G. nohewō.
 lolō se, after that.
 lowe, n. G. bulu; fool.

M.

M is in Gā sometimes hardened into „b“ and changes
 also with other liquids, as n, ñ, l.

M' (before labials; comp. n-, ñ-); G. th. s. and mi-, pro-
 nominal subjective augment (scarcely used possessively,
 s. ye-), 1. pers. sing. I; mba, mma, I came; mpe, I made
 etc. Comp. also: i, mi, and imi, ami and mami, pron.

-m' = mi, G. mli, n., Ot. mu, m'; Ay. me, m', inside;
s. mi, n.

-m' = mi, obj. pron. me.

ma- (and mba, miba-), pronominal augment m' and tempus-augment of the fut. tense „a“ combined, as in Gā: I will- I shall-; mape, I shall do it; mahi si, I will sit down.

ma, inf. mā, neg. aor. me (sometimes ba); G. ba, Ot. th. s., Ay. fa, v. to come; auxil. v. of the fut. tense; mape, shall or will do.

mā, n. coming.

ma ši, inf. šimā, or

ma si, inf. simā, G. ba ši, v. to come down, to be humbled; ma noko si, to humble s. b.; G. ba m. k. ši, v.; to come down, descend = yi ši in Gā.

mā, v. to build, to set; as in Gā; aor. neg. mē.

mā, pl. mähī, n. town; people; tribe; nation; land etc. as in Gā; mäh, th. s.; mām and mām, G. mäh, Ot. mām, inside of the town, inner town; adv. in town.

mahe, n. sleep, G. wō; but see wō, v.

māku, n. G. mähku, n. part of a town, quarter; tribe.

mām, s. mā, n.

mami- = ami-, indep. pron. and pronominal possessive augment, but seldom used, comp. ye, of the 1. pers. sing. my.

mami, n. pl. mamime; = nyemi, brother or sister; *ŋwɛɛ* (ŋwɛɛ) sister; maminyumu, n. brother; mamiyo, n. sister; but perh. = my brother, my sister; comp. nyemi.

mām, s. mā, n.

mānye, n. queen.

mase, G. masei, n. side.

māse, G. mähse, n. far country; adv. far away.

matre, n. whoredom; adultery; = adfamān, n.

mātše, pl. matšeme, n. king; G. mähštē, n. Comp. konō, n.; ye mātše, v. inf. mātšeyeye, to be king; to reign.

mātšeyeye, n. kingdom; reign; government; G. mähštē-yeli, n.

mātšeyeyehē, n. place of a kingdom.

mawetše, pl. -tšeme, n. master, Lord; s. awetše, nyontšo, n.

Mawu, Ay. th. s. G. Nyoñmo, Mawu Nyoñmo, Ot. Nyame;

Nyankōpon, pr. n. of God; used as Nyoñmo in Gā, which see; comp. also hiqm, n.

mayo, n. G. wō, sleep, = mahe.

me, v. G. me, v. to wait; to expect; neg. aor. mi.

me, pron. third pers. pl. == ame in Gā: they.

-me, obj. pronominal augm. of the third pers. pl., Gā, ame, them; pl. termination of persons; G. -mei; with the definite article -ome, f. i. kaselo, pl. kaselome, with def. article kaseloome; comp. in Ot. „nom“ after some plural nouns.

mehedše? G. mebewo? why? (lit. from what it came?)

mēmle, n. wild fig-tree; G. agbamitšo, n.

mēnē? int. pron. G. namo? who? G. meni? when? see also: nē?

menehe? int. pron. G. menihewo, why?

metfā = amēfiā, they all.

mī, neg. v. to be not in want of; s. me, v.

mimi and

mi, m'; G. mli, n. Ot. mu, m; Ay. me, m'; inside; contrary of he; used very frequently as gram. subj. or obj. as mli in Gā, which see. Connected with verbs as their object it is sometimes taken together with them in the termination m (G. n, Ot. m, Ay. m); as: nē mi, nēm, to be in, to be so, to be true; Gā, yeñ; Ot. wōm; Ay. lem; ba mi, ma mi, bam, mam, v. to come in, to be fulfilled; G. ba mli, bañ etc. Comp. also nouns as mām, inside of town; mukulim, — of belly; yim, — of head etc. G. māñ, musuñ, yiñ etc.

mi flim, mimi flim, v. G. mli fli, v. to exult; to rejoice.

mi fū, inf. mifūm, v. to swell inside, to be angry; G. mli fū, v.; s. mukulim fū, v. th. s.

mibam, n. fulfillment; fr. ba mi, v.

mimam, n. th. s.

miflim, n., mimiflim, n. exultation; joy.

mifūm, n. anger; G. mlifū; Ot. bofu, n.

mīši, misi, n. G. mliši, n. bosom; ᄅᄅᄅᄅ.

mlem, G. he, n. loins.

mlemi, G. mliteñ, n. th. s.

mlemle, adj. G. kwōkwōñ; high; deep; s. also gāgā, adj.

mo, indep. pron. sec. pers. sing. G. bo, thou; it is generally also used in the imperat. mood sing. mope! = G. femo! do it! moho, go! it is also used subjectively and objectively besides „o“ etc.

mōdenbōbōe, n. diligence fr. bōmqden, v. G. th. s. to be diligent.

mōdenbōlo, n. diligent person.

mohū, G. moñ, adv. ʒwar; though; truly etc. Ot. mom.

mqlū, n. morning; adv. in the morning.

mone, n. to day; adv. th. s.
 monemone, adv. this very day. G. n̄mene, n̄meneme,
 n̄menen̄mene; comp. also: d̄seen̄mq, adv. in Gā.
 mu, inf. mum, to breathe; G. th. s.
 mu, G. bu, n. hole, cave.
 mu (and nu) = G. mō, v. to catch.
 mukuli, n. G. musu, belly.
 mukulim, G. musuñ, in the belly; inside; -fū = mi fū, v.
 to be angry; inf.
 mukulimfūm, n. anger.
 mum, mumi, n. breathing; breath; spirit; G. mumo, n.
 muno, pl. munohi and munokome, adj. other; G. Kroko.
 munyo, munyu, n. G. wiemo, word; language; tū-, v. inf.
 munyūtūm, to speak.
 munyūtūlo, n. speaker.
 munyūtūm, n. speaking; speech.
 musubolo, n. blasphemer.
 musuboboe, n. blasphemy; G. musubo, fr. bo musu, v.
 (Ot. G. and Adn. th. s.).

N.

The letter „n“ or „ñ“ before palatals, becomes „m“ before labials and changes besides with l, r, and d.

N-, ñ-, pronominal subjective augment of the 1. pers. sing.
 = mi, in Ot. and G., l; but only used in the Dānme
 of the Sea-coast; in Krobo it is „i-“, and m-, connected
 with a following formative vowel; f. i. nle, Kr.-Dial. ile,
 G. mile, I know; ñke, Kr. ike, G. mike, I said; etc. but
 comp. maba, I shall come, in Dānme and Gā.

-ñ and n (as m) may occur in the middle of a word (by
 combination) = mi, inside, in; as in Gā, Ot. and Ayigbe;
 though not as terminating word, when „m“ is preferred
 (Gā, ñ).

na, v. G. th. s., Ot. hu, to see; = G. nina, to overtake.

The word seems not quite regularly conjugated, f. i.
 nē! lo, behold; neg. aor. ne, saw not; neg. perf.
 nawe, has not seen. As in Gā it is used as a perfective
 and oblique aux. v.; s. na, v. in G.; but comp. also
 nya, v.

na mi, inf. minam, v. to get with child; G. na musu; nō
 hq, v.

na nya, G. na na, v. inf. nyanam, nyanabe, nyanae, nya-
 nanae, to understand; lit. to see the end.

na, pl. nahi, n. G. tšina, Ot. nantyi; cow, ox; 𐀓𐀺𐀓.

Ayigbe: nyi (one of the Donko-languages: tši).

nabi, n. calf.

nanyumu, n. ox.

nawomi, n. cow-hide.

nayō, n. cow.

ñā, v. G. th. s., to press: to shut etc.

ñā nōko yi, inf. yinām, v. (G. ñā moko yi); to shut one in; to press upon one's head; to command, urge s. b.; einen anheerſchen.

ñā, n. field (G. th. s.).

ñā nq, n. th. s.; adv. on or in the field. G. th. s.

nane, pl. nanehi, n. foot. G. th. s.

nanemi, nanem, n. = Gā: nādšian, lit. in the feet; place, stead; adv. instead.

nawe, s. na, v.

ne, ñě, G. ni, conj. and. Ay. th. s.; Ot. na.

ne, ñě, G. nī, rel. pron. who, what; conj. that, daß, damit (comp. kā, kē, kē).

ñě, interrog. pron. = namq? meni? me? ñě? in Gā, who; what? Comp. also: beně? meně? th. s.

ne, ene, G. th. s. pl. neme, netšemei, dem. pron. this; these.

ne, one. Gā: le, Ot. no; in the Krobo-Dialect only -o (added to the last word); dem. pron. or def. article „the“, but only used to define whole sentences, after which it follows; comp. o, le, pron. and rō in Greek.

ñē! interj. (irreg. imperat. sing. of na, v. to see) lo! behold! G. na. Comp. also hiē! and ye! G. kwe! Ot. fye (fe)!

ne, neg. aor. of na, to see.

ñě, v. irreg. neg. voice „be“ (G. be); employed, esp. as an auxiliary; it is used for the Gā: ye, Ot. wq, Ay. le; to be somewhere, somehow; to have etc.; and for the Gā: ñō, also used in Adn. (Ot. de), to take; which are to be compared. Besides the extensive use like the Gā ye and ñō, its use as an auxiliary of the present tense (G. mī, mīm, m-, ñ-, n-, Ot. re- = de; Ay. le-me, le-m') is especially to be observed; comp. § 6 of the Append. and be, aux. v., as also the following instances: Krobo-Dial.: ñě noko pehe, Coast-Dial.: ñě noko pee or pei, to be s. th. making, fr. the verb pe, to make (G. fe, comp. „münfe“); pehe or pei may be called a participle. The neg. voice, at the same time

- that of the fut, is then: be pehe, be pei, to be not making, doing; comp. pewe, to have not made and pi, did not make, do, was not, is not. Comp. also nō, v., kē, v.; hī, plē, pe, v. which three latter must as in Gā, supply the fut. tense, „nē“ being defective.
- nē hionu, v. to be sick.
- nene, rel. pron. pl. niame, nihi ne; G. moni, noni; meini. niini; who, what, that; dem. pron., G. mone, none, this person; this thing; ind. pron. G. mo, no, some body, some thing.
- ni, v. = dšī, G. th. s., to be (something); Ot. th. s.
- nihi, pl. n. from nō, G. nii, nibii; mei; things, persons, people; comp. nimli and nōmli fr. nōmlō; n. and nii, pl. of nō, n.; also nime = nihi.
- nihikome, pl. n. of nōkome; some persons, some things; G. meikomei, niikomei.
- nii = nihi, pl. n. things, persons; G. nii, nibii; mei.
- niiami, niam, n. G. niañ, lit. inside of things; place; comp. bedšeme-niiam, G. dšemei-niañ, thereabout.
- niame, pl. rel. pron., G. meini; who; Kr.-Dial.
- niatše, pl. -tšeme, n. G. th. s., rich person.
- nienyi, num. G. mei enyo, two persons.
- niikome = nihikomei, pl. n.
- niime or nime, irreg. pl. of nōmlō, n. man. Comp. this; with def. art. niome.
- nimli, pl. n. th. s. men, people.
- niilele, or nōlele, n. G. niile, knowledge.
- niilelō, nōlelō, pl. -li, -lome, with def. art. -liō, -lōome. -lōomeō, n. G. niilelō, wise, knowing person; sage.
- ninē! G. leleñ! int. truly! certainly! amen! comp. ekpakpa! th. s.
- nine, pl. ninehi, n. G. th. s. hand, arm.
- nini, n. shadow; soul; G. susuma; Ot. sunsum, sunsum, sunsuma.
- niipem, with def. art.: niipemio, pl. niipembi, niipemi; niipehi, n. doing; deed; act; G. niifemō.
- niiyelō, n. G. th. s., eater.
- niiyeyē, n. G. niiyeli, fr. ye nii, v. eating; food.
- nitše (tše = father, author), G. dientše, nientše; n. and pron. pl. nitšeme; self, selves; aminitše, myself; lenitše, (he) himself, etc.
- nme, v. to set, lay; G. th. s.
- nme nō, v. = boi in Gā, to begin.
- nmeñtu, n. chaff; s. tutru; G. tutu.

ámle, pl. ámlēhi, n. bell; -fia, v. to strike the hour.

ámlešiam, n. striking of the bell; hour, time; G. ámlēšā, n. no, dem. pron. as in Gā: that; pl. nome, nobi; but more used is „lōlō“, th. s. Kr.-Dial.

nō, n. and indef. pron., G. mo, nō; person; thing; Šemand, Štwaš; pl. nii, nime, nihi; with def. art. niome; nihlo etc. This word is as much used, especially in compounds, as the two corresponding words in Gā, though persons and things are not so plainly distinguished by it; as f. i. not only the personal pl. form nime, but also the more impers. pl. form nihi, nii is applied to persons.

nō, n. G. th. s. surface, cover, upper part; contrary of šī, šisi; used as adv. and postposition = on, upon, up (comp. hyom, hiom) etc. ba nō, ma nō, v. to come on; bu nō, v. to cover up; hī nō, v. to sit upon, etc.; with their respective personal and impersonal verbal nouns, as: nōbum, covering; nōhilo, onsitter, i. e. rider etc.

-nō, answering the Gā -nyo, n. = man; used as a personal masculine termination; Krōbōnō, n. a Krōbōman; pl. Krōbōli, Krōbōme; Krōbōmen, -people.

nō = G. nyō, v. to fall; inf. nōm; nōe, nōhe, nōnōe.

nō si, G. nyo ši, v. to fall down.

nō, v. G. th. s., to take; to be agreeable; used as aux. v. = ke; f. i. nō-pue nō, G. nō-fie nō, v. to go on; to go forward; nō-hā, v. to (take and) give; nō-pe, v. to take and make; nō nōko pe nōko, v. to make s. th. or s. b. into s. th. or s. b.

nō hō, v. G. th. s. to conceive; s. na mi, v. th. s.

nō, n. G. th. s. neighbourhood; nearness; adv. and post. at, by, near etc. Comp. also mase, n.

nōdfalō, n. G. dšrayelilo, merchant, trader; s. dfa, v.

nōdšēlō, n. doubter; disputer, G. nwanedšēlō.

nōdšēm, n. doubting; doubt; dispute; fr. dšē nō; G. dšē nwane, v.

nō-enyo (f. i. nōmlō nō-enyo, two persons) num. perh. = yi enyo in Gā, two (persons or things; comp. nilenyi, num. th. s.

nōgbogbo, n. G. gbonyo, mogbonyo, a dead person; corps. nōhe, G. mohewō, nohewō, for whose sake; therefore; wherefore; s. also: dšāhe, conj.

nōhwelē, Kr.-Dial., n. friend.

nōkake, num. G. mokome, nokome; one person or thing; s. nōkome, th. s.

- nōko, adv. pron. G. moko and noko; somebody, s. th.; pl. nihikome; niikome.
- nōkome (pl. nihikome), G. mokome, nokome; numb., one (thing or person); some; comp. also: nōkake, th. s.
- nōkōtōma, pl. -mame; with def. art. -mameo and maome; grandee; old person; elder; G. onukpa, n.
- nōkpā, n. (G. gbq; acc. to Hanson: mokpōh), stranger, guest.
- nōlelō, n. = niilelō, n. wise man.
- nōmlō, n. pl. nōmli, nimli, nime, G. gbomo, mo; person, man; comp. also nō, n.
- nōmlōtšo, pl. -tšohi, G. gbomotšo, n. body; human body.
- nōmlōtšu, n. European; white man; G. blōfonyo, Ot. broni.
- nōnē, pron. rel. = moni, noni in Gā: who, what; that; dem. = monē, nonē in G. this; pl. nihine, Kr.-Dialect: niiname; also used as conj. = kone, that; daß, damit.
- nōsasesa, nōsaisa, G. mofēmo; every (body); comp. nōtfanō, n.
- nōtfanō, -G. nōfēnō, nōfianō; mofēmo, mofiamo; every thing, every body. Kr.-Dial. nōtšoanō, nōtšōnō.
- nōsuomnō, n. something wished for or loved; some body loved; wish, will; comp. suomnanō, pl. suomnanii, th. s.
- nōyayampem; pl. -pemi, pemhi; with def. art. -pemiome, G. nōšafemo, n. sinful deed, act; ἀμαρτημα.
- nra, inf. nram, v. to dream; G. la, v.
- nrām, n. dream; G. lamo, n.
- nu, v. inf. num, G. mō; to catch.
- nu, n. G. mu, oil; pō-, v. to anoint.
- nupōm, n. anointing.
- nu, v. to drink, G. th. s., inf. num, nunui.
- nulō, n. drinker.
- num, and
- nunui, n. drinking.
- nua, nwe; s. nwa, nwe.
- nuntšo and nuntšo, n. s. nyontšo.
- nwa, pl. nwahi, adj. great; large; G. wulu, adj.
- nwe, pl. nwehi, n. finger; toe; G. wao, n.
- nwe goleku, n. thumb.
- nya, v. Ot. th. s., Gā na, to get; to reach; comp. also na, v.
- nya, G. na, Ot. āno, n. mouth, opening; etc. used as *grammat. subj. and obj.*, as in Gā: f. i. nya tšo, inf. nytšo; G. na tše, v. to have a pure mouth; to speak

purely; etc. and gbe nya, inf. nyagbem, nyagbe, nagbe-gbe, to finish; G. gbe na; na nya, inf. nyanam, to understand etc. etc.

nyabam, n. sharpness; fr. nya ba, v. to be sharp; G. nabā. nyagbē; nyagbem; nyagbegbē, n. finishing; end, aim etc.

G. nagbe; fr. gbe nya, v.

nyagbelo, n. finisher; Vossender.

nyagolo, n. liar; G. amalelo.

nyanalō, n. understanding person.

nyanam, n. understanding.

nyāsā, n. G. adesa, tale, fable.

nyatšolo, n. person speaking purely.

nyatšqm, n. pure language, speech, fr. na tšq, v.

nyē, v. G. th. s., to be able.

nyemi, pl. nyemime, n. brother or sister, Gefchwister; G.

th. s.; comp. also mame and mami, n. th. s.

nyeminyumu, n. brother.

nyemiyō, n. sister; pl. with def. art. nyemiyiqme, sisters.

nyimi (pl. of nyoñma, num. ten); nyimi ewe, nyimi ewyie, Kr.-Dial. forty; etc. But nyoñmai seems also to be used;

comp. § 8, App.

nyimi enyo, twenty.

nyimi ete, thirty.

„ ewyie, forty.

„ enuo, fifty.

„ ekpa, sixty.

„ kpago, seventy.

„ kpanyō, eighty.

„ nē, ninety.

nyō, nyōm, G. nyō, nyōñ, n. night; adv. at nighttime.

nyom? = hyom, n. heaven; G. ñwei; adv. above.

nyōgue, nyogwe, G. nyōñ, n. slave.

nyontšq, G. th. s., pl. -tšome, n. master, Lord; comp.

mawetšq, awetšq, wetšq, n. th. s.

nyu, G. nu, n. water.

nyumu = G. nubu, n. water hole; waterwell.

nyûmû, pl. -mûi, n. G. nû, man, male.

O.

The vowel „o“ (subjective, possessive and objective pronominal augment of the sec. pers. sing., „thou, thy, thee“) does not in Adāñme initiate so many words, as in Gā, the former being generally shorter; but where

it appears, it seems to be a personal augment of nouns. Words not found under it must be sought for under the next consonant.

O-, pron. augm. „thou, thy;“ sometimes „mo“ is used for it; Gā „o.“

-o, pron. augm. thee; sometimes -mo.

-’o, pron. obj. augment = wō, G. th. s. us.

-o, pronominal augment expressing the def. article, G. lē, Ot. no, Ay. la, a; „the.“ It is either terminating the words or is inserted in plural nouns and pronouns before the plur. form; esp. before -me; f. i. kaselō, pl. kaseli, kaselōhi, kaselōme; with def. art. kaseliō, -lōhiō; kaselōōme, kaseliōme; or „ōme“ may be taken as the plur. form, of the art. itself; comp. „nom“ after some nouns without pl. form in Otyi. If affixed to the impersonal verbal nouns ending with m, mi, they accept generally the latter form; f. i. mum, with def. art. mumio. The full form of it is „ōne“ and it appears sometimes so, especially after sentences, when it is affixed to their last word; but also „ō“ or „ne“ alone are used; the former more frequently in the Krōbō-, the latter in the Coast-Dialect; f. i. „bene emaq“ or: „bene emaque“ or: „bene emang“, when he came; Gā: beni eba lē.

-ōō, obj. pron. augm. -o and def. art. o affixed to it; G. -wō lē.

obakā (lit. „wilt thou say“), interrog. particle initiating questions, f. i. „obakā esuqo?“ Does he really love thee?

odanta, n. G. th. s. Ay. odada, underdress of women; see also boi, n. in Gā.

ohīa, n. poverty, need; G. and Ot. th. s., fr. hīa, v.

ohiatšē, pl. -tšēme, n. poor man.

okplo, pl. -me, n. G. th. s. table.

ōne, dem. pron. or def. art. shortened into o’ and ’ne, G. lē, Ot. no; the; also used, as „lē“ in Gā, to define sentences; s. -o, def. art.

osq, ’sq, Ay. th. s., very probably a word of one of the Donko Languages from the interior; horse; Ot. opōhko, G. okpōhgo.

osqfo, Ot., n. priest.

osqfonōkptōma, n. high-priest; G. osqfonukpa.

P.

The letter p, which is in Gă frequently softened into f, or strengthened into „kp“, if initiating words, is found in the Dăume far more frequently; it changes besides with f and b in Gă.

Pa, v. G. th. s. and fa, v. to suffice.

pa, n. G. fa, by old people: pa; river, brook.

pă, adv. G. făn, openly.

padoku, n. scar.

pali, n. G. fă, šišifă, root.

pamkpō, n. river-iland.

păn, v. G. and Ot. th. s., to conjure; to make a covenant.

panya, G. fana, n. river-shore; river-bank; esp. region about the Volta, which is the only known large river in the neighbourhood.

panyanihi, -nime, -nimli, n. people about the river.

panlē, n. river-vessel; - canoe.

panonyielō, n. traveller on the river.

panonyiem, n. river-journey.

panoniitšom, n. business on the river.

pe, inf. pem, pepei, pepē, pehe; neg. aor. pī; G. fe and pe, v. to do, to make, to be (used as „ye“ in Otyi).

The verb is as extensively used as in Gă, compare it there.

pe emu, G. ye emu, v. to be whole.

pe, inf. pem, pei, pepei, pehe; G. be; blō; bo; to cry (but comp. kpă, v.); to quarrel.

peē, pehe, pei, n. doing; deed.

pei, G. bei, n. quarreling; quarrel.

pelō, n. doer; maker; G. felō.

pelō, n. G. belō, blōlō; cryer; quarrelsome person; enemy.

pêlē, v. s. plē.

pem, pemi; n. doing; making; deed; G. pemō, femō.

pêne, inf. pēnem, G. pêne and fêne, v. to open, unloose; comp. bli; G. gble; and bue, v.

pēnelō, n. opener.

pēnem, n. opening.

pepei, pepē, n. doing, making; deed fr. frequent, mood of pe.

pete, adv. G. th. s. openly; comp. pă.

pete, v. G. kpete, to cleave.

pete si, inf. sipetēm, to cleave or stick to the ground.

- pi, aor. neg. of pe; used as dšē, Gā: dšee, to be not;
adv. not; pimi, not I; aor. neg. of piē, v. to suffice;
to be insufficient.
- pi, adj. and adv. G. and Ot. th. s. much; many.
- pia = fia, fya, v. G. tfa, pl. tfia, to strike, cast.
- pia si, v. G. tfa ši, to be cast down; to cast one's self
down; - - - away; to be an outcast.
- piani, plane, G. fane, n. noon; daylight; day; daytime; Ot.
awya. Contr. nyō, nyōm, n.
- pie, inf. piem, aor. neg. pi, G. šē, fa; to suffice; G. fē, to
want, piē boboyo, G. fē fio, it wants little; i. e. nearly.
- piēm, n. sufficiency; want, fr. pie, v.
- piōkē, piōkēne, adv. G. bene, biane; now; immediately.
- piōsq, adv. G. biane, amrō, quickly; soon; now; just now.
- ploplo, ploploplo, adj. and adv. pointed; -ly; G. šōšōšō.
- plē, v. to turn; to overturn; to pour out; to become; Gā:
tšō, butu; fōse; fie ši. Comp. also ple, kplē in G.,
pēne, v. in Otyi.
- po, inf. pom, popoe, pohe, G. fo, po; to cut.
- po nya, inf. nyaom, v. to cut off; G. fo na.
- pode, v. to lie.
- podem, n. lie.
- poku, n. = pali, G. fā; root.
- pū, v. inf. pūm, pūpūi, pūhe, G. fū; to bury.
- pue, inf. puem, puepuē, G. fie, v. to cast out, to pour out.
- pue nq, G. fie nq, v. inf. nqpuem, to go on; to go farther;
Ot. gu so, v.
- pue si, v. G. fie ši; inf. sipuem, to pour out, down; to
be poured out, to the ground.
- puem, n. outpouring; outcasting.
- pūm, n. burial.
- pūmhe, n. burial-place.
- pūpūi, n. burial.

S.

The consonant s changes frequently with š, and before the vowels i and e they are used promiscue in Adǎhme, being more frequently s near the mountains; where, in the Otyi-Language, š is not purely to be found.

- Sa, v. inf. sam, sahe, sasae, G. sa; to be fit, right, worthy;
neg. aor. sē; to esteem; to fit, to prepare. Comp. also:
sa, se, v. in Otyi.

- sa nya, v. G. sa na; to taste.
- sa, v. G. ša, to snatch; to winnow; to angle.
- sa fo, v. G. ša foi, to run.
- sā, v. G. šā; to burn; to draw (f. i. a sword).
- 'safo, asafo, n. G. and Ot. th. s. company; troop.
- sake - fō, double v., G. šę - fō; to cast away.
- sam, G. samo, n. preparation.
- saminya, adv. G. odšogba, well, good; right; saminya! all right! very well!
- sañmayo, pl. -yi, n. G. oblayō; girl; young woman; virgin.
- satšine, n. G. šatšene, a large callabash used for winnowing.
- se = si, ši, conj. Gā: ši; but; for.
- se and se, n. G. se, back; adv. back; behind; used as gram. subj. and obj. as in Gā; f. kpale se, v. to return.
- segbā, C. Dial., n. G. šikpong; earth; comp. sugbā, n.
- sekpalo, n. person returning.
- sekpalem, n. return, fr. kpale se, v.
- sewe, n. G. tšese; a wooden vessel of size and form of a large dish; carved of one piece of wood.
- si and ši, v. inf. sim, G. ši; Ot. si, to knock; to leave.
- si and ši = se, conj. G. ši; but; for.
- si and ši, n. G. ši; ground; bottom; time, f. i. si kake, once; adv. down; away; used as gram. subj. and obj. as in Gā; f. i. sa si and sra ši, v. to take a walk; G. šra ši; kple si, v. to descend; G. kpleke ši; su si, and su si - tā, v. to arrive; to be at hand; G. še ši and še ši - tā; fia si, G. tfa ši, v. to cast one's self away, be an outcast; te si, to arouse, to arise; hī si, to sit down etc. etc.
- sidam, n. standing fr. da si, to stand; thank; fr. da si, to thank.
- sifiām, G. sitfa, n. abjectedness; fr. fia si, v.
- sikplem, sikplehe, n. descending; descent, G. šikplekemō; fr. kple si, v.
- simā, n. humiliation; fr. ma si, v.
- simām; n. standing; laying; fr. mā si, v.
- sina, v. to dislike?
- sinō, pl. sinōhi, n. G. šinō and onufu; serpent; snake. G. th. s.
- sinya, n. G. šina, door.
- sipām, n. root, development, meaning, signification, fr. pā si, G. fā ši, v. to bring forth; to come out.

- sisā, sisahe, sisasae, sisram, n. walking, walk; fr. sa si and sra si, v. G. šra ši, to take a walk; Ot. pase, v.
- sisi, G. šiši, n. ground; bottom; reason; meaning; signification etc. adv. down. Used as gram. subj. and obj. as in Gā.
- sisitšōm, n. interpretation fr. tšō sisi, v. G. šišitšōmq.
- sisum, n. arrival; sufficiency, fr. su si. v.
- siyihe, siyim, n. G. šiyimq, descend; descension.
- sō, v. G. šō, to snatch from s. b.
- sō, osō, n. Ay. th. s., very probable a word of one of the Doñko Languages from the interior (perh. orig. from 𐄀𐄁𐄃); horse; G. okpōngo; Ot. opōñko.
- sōñ, G. th. s., adj. and adv. pure, genuine, entire; entirely; still.
- sōū, adv. th. s.
- sōnyumu, n. male horse; stallion.
- sōyo, n. female horse, mare.
- su, v. G. še, to reach; to arrive; to be at hand; neg. aor. sue, sui.
- su si, v. to reach down, entirely; to arrive; G. še ši, v.
- su - tā, G. še - tā, and
- su si - tā, double v., G. še ši - tā, to arrive, to be at hand; to be near.
- sugbā, Kr. Dial. (s. segbā), n. G. šikpoñ, earth; ground.
- suluenapopoe = ketiapopoe, n. G. ketiafō, n. circumcision.
- sum, n. arrival.
- sumq, v. to serve; G. th. s., Ot. som.
- suq, inf. suqm, v. G. sumq, Ot. pe, to like, to love; to wish, to will; aor. neg. sumē.
- suqlq, n. lover; G. th. s.
- suqm, n. love; liking; will; wish; G. suomq, n.
- susu, v. Ot., G. and Ay. th. s., to think, to measure.
- susum, n. thinking, measuring; thought.
- susuhe, susue, n. arrival.
- susulq, n. thinker; measurer.

Š.

Š cannot be considered as a proper initial Adāñme sound or letter; it appears frequently, but promiscue with „s“; f. i. sa and ša, sã and šã, si and ši are heard; words therefore, beginning with š, may be sought for under „s“ f. i. „šiši“ under „sisi“; „ši“ under „si“ etc.

T.

Ta, v. to touch. G. th. s.

tā, v. to be done; Ot. sa, G. tā; su-tā, su ši-tā, double
v. to reach; to arrive; G. še-tā, th. s.

ta or tā, tam, n. law; G. kitā and mla; but s. also mra, n.
and dam, da, n.

taku, n. lake; G. kpakpo; lagune.

tāmi, n. scourge, whip; G. kplebii.

te, v. G. th. s. to arise.

te si, inf. site; G. th. s., to get up, arise; G. ya nwei, to
go up, ascend.

te, pl. tehi, G. th. s., n. stone.

tenyubue, n. stony water jug.

Teši, pr. n. of a town.

Tešitšeme and Tešili, pr. n. people from Teši; Tešipeople.

tfa, adj. C. Dial., G. fiā, Kr. Dial. tšo, tšoa, all; betwixt
the reduplicated noun = every; nōtfānō, every body;
— thing; te tfa te, every stone.

tī, v. to give, = hā, v.

ti = kpē, kpeti, n. G. teñ, Ot. ntam, middle, midst; adv.
amidst; among.

to, pl. tohi, n. small cattle, sheep or goat.

tobiyo = G. tobi, n. kid or lamb; comp. boboyo, adj.
dšekweyo, n.

tokota, n. G. th. s., sandals.

toro or tro, inf. torom, trom, v. C. Dial. to carry (on the
head) = G. tere, tre, v.

torom, trom, n. carrying; load; G. dšatšu, n.

tšapī (?), neg. v. to be not at all (comp. pī, neg. v. of pe,
and dši, neg. of dši, v.).

tšatše, n. C. Dial. my father, G. ata, mitše; Kr. Dial. itše;
pl. tšatšeme.

tše, v. G. th. s. to go off, to loose.

tšē, v. inf. tšēm, G. tšē and tšie, v. to come away, off;
to take off, out; to pluck; to awake; to waken.

tše, inf. tšēm, v. G. th. s., to call.

tše, pl. tšeme, n. father, possessor, author; inhabitant etc.
just as in Gā.

tše, conj. = ke, kēdši, if; G. ke, kēdši; though, G. th. s.

tšebene, conj. G. tšebele, nevertheless, notwithstanding;
ūbrigenš, dočj.

tši, v. to mention; G. tši ta, v. to answer; G. to he, v. which is also used.

tšie, n. to conceal; G. and Ot. siu; comp. la, v.

tšo, n. pl. tšohi, tšihi, tšii, G. tšo, pl. tšei; tree, stick; stem; stalk; tšohitšotšo, every tree.

tšo. G. tšu, tše, tšē, v. to send; to work; to be pure; to purify; to go off, to loose; to pluck; he tšq, inf. he-tšqm, to be pure, holy; tšq he, v. inf. hetšqm, to purify; to sanctify. Com. also tše, tšē, v.

tšō, inf. tšōm, G. th. s. v. to show, to teach; comp. also: gū and gbu, v.; and plē, v.

tšō nya, inf. nyatšōm, G. tšō na, v. to show the price; to offer for sale.

tšō, adv. G. th. s., much, too much.

tšō, tšo, tšoa, Kr. Dial. = tfa, C. Dial. and fia, fē, in Gā: adj. all; every; s. tfa; tšo tšō tšo, every tree; nōtšōnō, every thing or body.

tšoboti, n. G. tšokpoti, club of wood.

tšqlq, pl. tšqlqhi, tšqli; with def. art. tšqlqme; G. tšulq, niitšulq; bōfo; servant; labourer; messenger; angel, apostle; fr. tšq, v.

tšōlq, G. th. s. n. teacher.

tšqm, n. wock; purity etc. fr. tšq, v.

tšōm, n. doctrine; turn, etc. fr. tšō, v.

tšowi, adj. bibiō.

tšui and

tšuhi, pl. n. heart; G. tšui; Ay. tši, n.

tū, v. G. to, v.; to lay, to order; Gā: wie, v. to speak; G. dšadše, v. to explain. Comp. to in Ay. and Ot.; and tū, v.

tu fo = du fo, v. G. dšo foi, Ot. tutu miriká, to run; to run away, to flee; comp. sa fo, hē fo, th. s.

tū munyu, v. G. wie, tši tā, v. to speak; to mention.

tū he munyu, v. to speak about.

tue, n. G. toi, ear; bo tue, G. bo toi, v. to listen, obey; to be obedient.

tueboboe, n. listening, obedience.

tuebolq, n. obedient person.

tu, pl. tubi, G. tšu, n. room; house; s. we, n.

tūm, n. speaking; speech; G. wiemo; — ke tšōm, n. G. dšadšemq ke tšōmq, n. admonition.

tutru, n. G. tutu, chaff.

tututu, adj. G. trōmō; even, plain, smooth.

V.

The letter and sound „v“ (like the engl. „v“) does not belong to the Gǎ-language and I met only with it in one word in Adǎnme besides the few mentioned under it in Gǎ proper; very probable all from the Ayigbe or Ewe. The word is:

via, n. G. nma, Ot. hwam; sweet sense; sweet odour.

W.

Wa, v. inf. wam; G. th. s., to be hard, heavy, strong; = G. da, v. to be large; to be grown; dfa wa = G. dšra wa, v. to be dear; precious. The word is modified by gram. subjects and objects combined with it, as in Gǎ; f. i. he wa, v. to be (bodily) strong, well; inf. he-wanam and hewam; hě wa, v. to be hardfaced, hard, covetous etc. etc. and wa he, v. to have pain; wa yi, v. to treat cruelly; etc. Comp. he, hě or hīe; mi; mukuli; nya; nq; si, sisi, tšui, yi etc.

wa-, subjective and possessive pronominal augment of the

1. pers. pl., we, our; Gǎ: wq; comp. also: - wq, obj.

wahe, n. our-selves; about us etc. G. wqhe and wqhewq.

wahě, our face.

wami, wqm', our inside.

wanō, our thing or person; ours.

wanq, our surface etc.

wanya, our mouth etc. etc.

wanam, n. G. wala, life.

wati, our midst.

wayi, our head.

we, aor. neg. of wa, v.

we, n. G. th. s. and šia, Ot. fi; house, home; weqm, inside of the house (heaven?).

wenyumu, n. male domestic.

weyo, pl. -yi, n. female domestic.

webihi, webii, with def. art. webiqme, pl. n. G. webii, domestics.

wetše, awetše, pl. -tšeme, n. housefather, housemaster, master, lord = nyontšq and mawetše. Comp. šiatše and nyontšq in Gǎ.

wetšo, pl. -tšohi, -tšihi, n. lit. housestem; family, tribe; Stamm; G. weku; akutšo, n.

wetšombihi, wetšombiome, pl. n. members of a family, tribe etc.

wī, aor. neg. of wo, v.

wo, v. inf. wom, wowoe; aor. neg. wī; G. th. s., to lift up; to take, to carry, of heavy things; to exalt, honour; often combined with gram. subj. or obj. as: he, hē, mi, nya, nō, si etc.

wo nō, v. to lift up, exalt; G. th. s.

wo si, inf. siwom; G. th. s., to promise; G. bō kōkō, v. to warn, threaten.

wō, G. th. s., n. buffalo; Büffel, wilder Ose.

wo, n. Ay. wu, G. wušō, nšō, Ot. po; sea; comp. woyalo, n. and G. wolenyo, n. and ya wō, v.

wō, n. G. wōñ, fetish, idol; demon. See „wōñ“ in the Gā-Vocab.

wō, indep. pron. we; G. th. s.; and

- wō, - 'ō, obj. pronom. augm. G. th. s., us.

wō, v. to sleep; comp. mahe.

wō, n. sleep.

wolō, woyalō, pl. -li, n. fisherman; G. wolenyo, pl. wolei.

womi, n. skin; parchment; paper; book; letter; Gā: wolo, Ot. ahuma.

womblo, n. seaway; seaward; south; G. nšōngbē, n.

wōdšalō, n. from dša wō, v. and

wōtšolō, wōtšulō, n. fr. tšō wō, tšu wō, v., fetish-servant; idolater; G. wōndšalō, wōntšulō, n.

wosi, n. east (under-sea?); G. boka; nādšiaši, n.

woyalō, n. pl. woli; fisherman; s. wolō, n.

wu? s. wo (Ay. wu), n. sea.

Ŵ.

The aspirated ŵ or hw appears in a few words perhaps of Ayigbe or Ewe-origin, as:

ŵalami or hwalami, n. star; s. also: godoi and nūlami in Gā; comp. hyom; holami, n.

ŵo or hwo, G. wō, n. to morrow.

ŵue, ŵe and hue, hwe, n. friend. etc. etc.

Y.

The 'semi-consonant „y“ changes with the liquids as well the aspirata.

Ya, v. G. th. s., aor. neg. ye, to go; comp. also ho, also used as auxil. verb as in Gā in combination with verbs; s. Table II. and comp. § 28 in the Gā-Sketch.

yā = yara, G. th. s., n. funeralcostum; Tōdtenflage; see ya, yara in the Gā-Voc.; pe -, v. to perform this ceremonies.

yā, n. astonishment, wonder; hī pe yā; pe yā, v. to be astonished, to wonder.

yakanōke, n. G. th. s., free present; grace (only used by W. Hanson in his translation of the Gosp. of Mat. and Joh. into Gā).

yapem, n. burial-ceremony; astonishment; s. yā, n.

yaya, adj. G. efoñ, bad, evil.

yayam, n. G. efoñ, eša; Ot. bone, evil, sin.

yayampelo, n. sinner.

yayampem, n. sinful act.

yayampepei, n. sin.

ye, inf. yem; v. G. th. s., to eat, to enjoy; to use etc. etc. As extensively employed as in Gā, which see. Aor. neg. yī.

ye dase, inf. daseyem, v. to bear witness; G. ye odase, Ot. di adanse, v.

ye nō, inf. nōyem, v. to rule; G. th. s.

ye, eye, indep. pron. 1. prs. sing. I, = imi, ami, mami; G. mi.

ye - (Coast-Dial. = Kr. Dial. „i“), poss. pronom. augm. my; f. i.

yenō, my thing or person.

yese, my back; behind me, after me.

ye, C. Dial., v. to look, behold; G. kwe; Kr. Dial. hie, Ot. fye or fe, v.

yelo, n. eater, user; ruler.

yelo, n. beholder; overseer = kwelo in Gā.

yem, yeyē, n. eating; using; use etc. fr. ye, v.

yi, v. to come down from above, G. th. s.

yi si, v. to descend; G. yi ši.

yi, n. head, G. th. s., as extensively used as in Gā, which see.

yibli, pl. yiblihi, n. fruit of trees; G. yibii.

vidšiem, yidšem, n. praise, fr. dšie or dše yi, v. G. yi-dšiemq, n.

yim, n. inside of head, brain; mind, reason, as „yiñ“, n. in Gā and as extensively used.

yiwam, n. strength of head, hardness; G. yiwale.

yiwanam, n. life; here nōko —, v. to save s. b., σωζειν; comp. yiwala, n. in Gā.

yiwanamherelq, n. saviour.

yiwanamherem, n. salvation.

yō, pl. yī, n. woman, female; also used to distinguish the gender of men and animals; s. nyumu; G. th. s.; wife, G. nā, n.; nō yō, v. and kpe yō, v. to marry.

yo, yoku, n. mountain; G. gōñ; yo gāgā or yo nwa, a high mountain.

Yogāgā, n. pr. of a high mountain at the river Volta on the boundaries of Krōbq and Akwamu; having the form of a resting lion.

yohūno, n. G. ayemforowu; Ot. ayemforokunu, bridegroom.

yokpem, n. wedding; s. yokpemq in the G. Voc.

yoñōe, yoñōm, n. wedding; taking of a wife, marriage.

yong, n. top of a mountain.

yoyikpeti, n. th. s.









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